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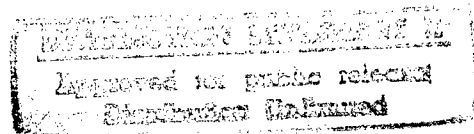
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SELECTIONS FROM KUNG-JEN JIH-PAO

(Source Span: 18 March-16 May 1961)

Number 4

- Communist China -



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FOREWORD

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(Source Span: 18 March-16 May 1961)

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Foreword

This serial report is comprised of translations of selected articles from the above-mentioned daily published in Peiping. The source span indicates only the earliest and latest issues processed for any given report and should not be construed as all-inclusive dates. Selections are full translations unless otherwise indicated.

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I. INDUSTRIAL

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALL SEGMENTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FORCE

[Following is a translation of an article by Chi Hua (吉華) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 24 March 1961, page 2.]

Sometimes, we can hear some workers, especially young workers, saying this, "There is no interest in making such small things." They are willing to produce the principal machine, not the spare parts, and are willing to produce fine complicated large lathes, but not the small parts, small agricultural tools, small commercial products. They feel that there is no honor in making small products.

Obviously, this way of thinking is erroneous. In the final analysis, what is "small", and what is "large"? What does it matter whether it is "large" or "small"? This is a disputable problem.

Generally, the "large" equipment is the principal one and has a great function; while the "small" equipment is frequently the secondary one and has an auxiliary function. Accordingly, the "large" equipment is often the principal phase in the contradiction and must be solved first. But this does not say, the "small" is of no importance and can be had or left without. In certain times and under certain conditions, the "small" can also become the principal phase of the contradiction. If the "small" is not solved, the "large" cannot be solved. For instance, in a machine the principal part is more important than the parts, but without the parts, the normal operation of the machine is affected. Again, in the case of timber, the production of large timber is naturally important; in building a house, we have to have a timber to make beams, the production of small timbers is also important. As to trench timbers, some of them, though they have small diameters, are important in coal production. To mine 10,000 tons of coal, it requires 200 cubic meters of timber in the trenches. If there is insufficient timber, coal production will be affected. The other small timbers, are good materials for the production of small agricultural tools. The small agricultural implements are less valuable as compared to the large agricultural machines. But, under present conditions, in China, the small farming implements are still the principal weapons in agricultural production. In the promotion of agriculture, there is a special need for a great production of good quality small farming implements to supply the rural areas. Again, speaking of the small commercial products, bowls, chopsticks, shoe strings, buttons, needles and threads are small objects and have a low value, but they are necessary objects in man's daily life. If there is no supply of such objects, there will be a very great

inconvenience. Accordingly, the large or small function of an object cannot be measured by its size nor by its commercial value.

"Large" and "small" mutually depend on each other. In economic construction and man's daily life, both "large" and "small" are essential. There is need for large agricultural machines and also a need for small farming implements, without one is just like without one of the two legs. Sometimes the "small" can be used as the "large" and can also affect the "large". Any machine is made up of many parts. If one small screw is out of order, the entire machine is affected. At this time, the "large" and the "small" are in the relation between the entire body and the local part; if we neglect the local part, the entire body will be affected.

Therefore, we say, the products we produced, no matter whether they are "large" or "small", but as long as they are beneficial to construction and beneficial to the people, are important, nor should we neglect or despise them. As long as we do them well, it is an honor to us.

WATER CONSERVATION, EFFECT AND PLANS FOR FUTURE

[Following is the translation of an article by Hsu Tung
(Hs) (Hs) in Kung-jen-Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 March 1961,
page 3.]

Water conservancy is the life line of agriculture. The promotion and development of water conservancy has a very close relation with the development of agriculture. During the last several years, the various areas throughout the country have promoted water conservancy and expanded the irrigation area, in order to create favorable conditions to strive for a bumper harvest this year.

Since the Liberation, China's water conservancy construction has attained rapid development. Especially since 1958, under the brilliance of the three red flags of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, the masses' positive factors were fully promoted and the continuous leap forward of the last three years was realized. The topography of the country has been greatly transformed.

During the last three years, several hundred reservoirs have been repaired, increasing their capacity from 100 million cubic meters to several thousands of millions of cubic meters, the irrigation ditches, covering several thousands of mou increased to several million mou, were repaired. Several thousand medium-sized reservoirs and irrigation districts and also hundreds of small-sized reservoirs, ditches, ponds, etc. were repaired. Several thousands of wells and springs were constructed. The effective irrigated farming area has increased by 300 million mou. At present, two thirds of the total cultivated areas throughout the country have different scales of irrigation constructions. Following the rapid industrial developments, material support to agriculture has been strengthened. Within the last three years, mechanical farming equipment has increased about eight times. In the water conservancy promotion movement, the masses have creatively developed various types of water conservancy engineering projects, such as drawing water up the mountain from the river, the double guarantee for wells and ditches, the creation of ditch networks, in order to attain the correct direction for the full utilization of resources, and over-coming the water conservancy problems for the mountainous regions, the drought areas, and the lowland areas.

China's water conservancy constructions have attained such great achievements, which could not be realized in the past scattered and backward small peasant economy period, nor could it be carried out in the advanced cooperative period. It is only after the establishment of the communes that it is possible to carry out various types of capital construction for the all-out arrangement of farm water conservancy over an area of several scores of square kilometers, breaking boundaries and under unified planning. It is only through the communes that such great manpower and material power can be concentrated for the construction of such complicated engineering projects. "Thousand mountains and ten thousand rivers are at our command, the people's communes lock the dragon." This popular saying has fully demonstrated the rapid development of the communes, which have made the large-scale water conservancy constructions possible.

The rapid development of farm water conservancy construction has an obvious function to guarantee agricultural production against floods and droughts. In China's agricultural production, in 1959, there was a serious natural disaster and again last year, there was another natural disaster, the greatest for the last 100 years; in some areas, there was not a drop of rain for 100 to 200 days. In areas where the drought was most serious, the small and medium-sized rivers were dried up and wells had no water. But the great achievements of the water conservancy construction have strengthened the Chinese people's resistance to natural disasters; thus, the seriousness of the disasters was greatly reduced, and the affected areas were also smaller. Last year, those areas whose production suffered 30% loss, constituted one third of the total cultivated areas. Had it not been the great achievements in water conservancy, if met by two consecutive years of serious natural disasters, the results could not be imagined.

In order to consolidate the achievements of water conservancy during the last several years and to exert fully the function of irrigation of these water conservancy engineering, in last winter and this spring, the various areas throughout the country again launched a water conservancy construction, with adjustment and continuous construction as the main goals. Many newly constructed reservoirs and water gates have completed their ditches and installed their mechanical equipment, so that the various projects will exert their irrigation functions. For instance, after the adjustment work was completed at the Huai-nan Pi-shih Hang-kou irrigation engineering project, in Anhwei Province, in this year's flooding period, 4,500,000 mou of farm land have been irrigated, double the area of last year.

Besides the adjustment works, the various areas hold fast to the continuous construction of their incomplete projects and strengthen the original control and maintenance works over the water conservancy construction, to guarantee engineering safety

and to store water as early as possible and to exert its function as early as possible. At present, in the spring drought areas in north China, they are just making further use of the water conservancy constructions, putting great efforts in storing water for spring irrigation, in order to conquer spring drought and to strive for a rich summer harvest. A high tide of spring cultivation is now being aroused throughout the country. The masses are just raising high the three red flags of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes and fully exerting the functions of the water conservancy constructions, to struggle for the great bumper harvest in agriculture this year. Our working comrades must strengthen their support to agriculture by sending more mechanical equipment to the agricultural front so as to provide a material guarantee for the struggle of a bumper harvest in agriculture.

MULTI-PURPOSE POWER CUTTER INVENTED

[Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 31 March 1961, page 1.]

In the movement towards technical improvement in industries, the employees of the Harbin Motion Picture Machine Factory have successfully built a new type multi-purpose power cutter, which makes it possible for an article that usually requires several processes of operation to be completely finished in one single process. This contrivance provides for the factory more efficiency and economy in the way of operation and assures better quality and larger quantity in its products. This is a valuable contribution to lathe mechanics. It offers a new approach to the technical revolution in the mechanical industry.

This multi-purpose power cutter has established a new concept in lathe mechanics that provides a combined usefulness of cutting and trimming at a high speed. This is the result of a long process of development of the old cumbersome processes that involved the use of many knives, blades, handles, stands and guards. This device has eliminated the necessity of going through all these somewhat wasteful processes by reducing them to a simplified operation of employing several tools all installed in one single unit, which can be easily adjusted to perform the work required with respect to the shape, form and exact size of an article to be finished. At present, 80% of the lathes in this factory are equipped with the new contrivance, and 80% of the workers are proficient in operating it. The productive rate of some of the lathes has been increased 100% on account of this new power cutter.

This new contrivance not only increases operation efficiency, but also reduces material waste and costs: it provides economy. By using this multi-purpose power cutter six of the lathes in this factory spent only 100 yuan on some jobs that involved the use of 40 kilograms of steel. This factory has been enabled to eliminate the many errors that were the results of changing of knives, blades and other processes of fitting and adjusting. Since the adoption of this new device the parts of the motion picture machine have been much improved: the degree of transmission accuracy in the diafram of the microphone has increased from 52% to 100%; the degree of efficiency in the brightness of the projection lamps has increased

from 77.5 to 99.5. On account of the reduction of working hours and the increase in production rate, there has been a saving in labor, equipment and accessory materials. In the past it took 15 minutes to finish processing a 16-tooth gear, as compared with three minutes at present. This multi-purpose power cutter can be used in conjunction with lathes, planers, drills and shapers.

The significance of the invention of this mechanical device lies in the fact that it is the result of a combined effort of the employees of the factory under the direction of the Party in response to the challenge of production necessity. The factory was under pressure to increase production last year, but was handicapped by its limited capacity. Operating under such difficult condition, the employees' reaction to the situation was, "If we are faced with technical difficulties, let us start a revolution in the realm of technology." They coined slogans such as: "Greater production of cutting tools," and "Quality of cutting tools must be excellent." Inspired with enthusiasm, the entire personnel of the factory were determined to achieve their objective. Revolutionary ideas pertaining to technical improvement were invented one after another. This multi-purpose power cutter was the first contribution made by Chang Fu-ch'en (張福臣), a mechanic in the No. 2 workshop of the factory. Pulleys that used to require two lathes and five different processes to produce are now being made by this single contrivance in one continuous process. Thus, a production bottleneck of the factory has been adjusted.

According to a report dispatched by Hsin-hua News Agency from Harbin on 30 March, the multi-purpose power cutter invented by an employee of the Harbin Motion Picture Machine Manufacturing Company is being extensively used by the machine industry of that city. Based on incomplete reports submitted by 56 factories, such as the Harbin Chi-lien Machine and Tool Factory, Measuring Tools and Cutlery Manufacturing Company, Electrical Meter Factory, Sung-chian Electric Boiler Factory, over 1,600 lathes are now using this power cutter. Some factories are even contemplating further improving of this new device.

The Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at Harbin, considering this to be an important contribution, called a meeting of the executives of all the concerned manufacturing enterprises. At the meeting the delegates were asked to make a study of the existing conditions of their respective factories, and to use this multi-purpose power cutter. All employees in these enterprises throughout the city responded enthusiastically. In many factories, cadres, technical personnel and workmen were organized into inspection teams and sent to the Harbin Motion Picture Machine Factory for first-hand inspection and study. These people later made use of this new device to the fullest extent. The result was reported excellent. Fifteen factories, including the Harbin Oxygen Manufacturing Company, Li-yen Electrical Machine Factory, Chi-lien

Machine and Tool Factory, have succeeded in raising their production rate 100% after adopting extensive use of this new contrivance. The multi-purpose power cutter, when used in conjunction with lathes, increases the latter's accuracy, helping them turn out articles of higher precision. In short, it helps improve the quality of finished products, and reduce labor and extra equipment.

Some factories have made further development of the idea of the multi-purpose power cutter. Based on the principle of the multiple cutter, Li K'o-shuang (李克双), a workman in the Sung-chiang Electric Boiler Factory, has come up with an adjustable handle with four shanks, each holding a tool for a different specification, such as course, fine, long, and short. Thus the multi-purpose power cutter that had been built by the Motion Picture Machine Factory for mass production has been adapted for use in production on a smaller scale. The Harbin Chi-lien Machine and Tool Factory has combined the original version of the power cutter with the block type lathe to make a single unit, rendering the latter more adaptable for different uses. Ch'eng Chao-yu (程朝有), a pliers maker at the factory, installed a multi-purpose power cutter in one of the wood-turning lathes that can perform 13 purposes, and used the combination when vacuum pumps were being fitted. This combination makes it possible for the lathe to be operated vertically, doing the work of turning, polishing, and drilling.

NEW RUSSIAN METHODS FOR MAKING METAL FIBERS

[Following is a translation of an article of scientific news translated from Russian to Chinese and edited by Lu-Hua (盧花) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 8 April 1961, page 3.]

In the development of the modern industrial techniques, the various metal fibers of very small diameter are demanded to manufacture the various high-technique products. However, by using the ordinary "metal wire drawing" production method, the drawing will be more difficult when the metal wire becomes finer and is easy to break during production.

The various artificial fibers are made in mass production from liquid raw materials injected from very fine nozzles with cooling condensation. On this principle, the liquid-form metal also can be injected from a very fine nozzle into the manufacturing of metal fibers. Soviet Professor "Wu-li-t'o-fu-ssu-chi" [Russian name] of the Metallurgy Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has invented from his research two new methods of making metal fibers from the liquid-form metal.

One of the methods is the injection method. After the metal is melted into a liquid form, the liquid is injected from a high heat-resistance nozzle at four to five atmospheric pressures. In flowing gas, the liquid gradually condenses to form very fine metal fibers. By this method, many metal fibers can be made such as aluminum, lead, zinc, brass, and bronze. This method can only be applied to those metals with lower melting points and not to the higher melting-point ones. However, Professor Wu-li-t'o-fu-ssu-chi has invented another process of protection layer drawing without the injection nozzle.

A small metal piece is welded into a glass tube and put into a high-frequency heater. The heater emits the high-frequency electric magnetic waves penetrating into the glass tube to heat the metal inside, while the enclosed glass tube still maintains the same condition. The high-power and high-frequency heater can smelt the high melting point tungsten or molybdenum into liquid. The melting metal then transmits heat to the glass tube in softening it. At that time, a glass stick is melted with the softening glass tube pulled downward. Thus a kind of very small-diameter metal filament is successfully produced with a small drop of liquid metal drawn into one kilometer of metal filament at a diameter only at two to three microns (wei-mi). It is as fine as 1/20

of the diameter of human hair with a fine outside protecting layer of glass.

Though the direct making of metal fiber was invented only recently, there have been excellent results on the industrial applications. The aluminum fiber made from the nozzle injection method is durable when used in auto tires. The mixing of metal fiber as the filling material of plastics results in an increase of the mechanical strength and abrasive durability of the products and an excellent quality.

Though the whole piece of glass is brittle and easily broken, the metal fiber with glass protecting layer is very soft and durable. Its high electric insulation characteristic is very important in electric industry. The extra fine manganese copper wire of glass protection layer can be used in the manufacture of precise electric resistance goods. The glass copper wire can be the substitute of the paint coated wire in winding small coils in electrical instruments and coil sub-assembly in electric machinery. Owing to the high resistance to temperature and chemical reaction of the glass, the above-mentioned electric instruments and machinery can normally operate in high temperatures and under decaying conditions of chemicals. The heat dissipation of the thin glass layer is quick; therefore even with a large electric current flowing through the wire, it will not be burnt. Some people further prepare to spin and weave the light and soft metal fibers into a special type of metal cloth with bright color and durability. (Edited and translated by Lu-hua from Russian into Chinese)

LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION NEWS

[Following are translations of industrial news briefs in Kung-jen Jih-pao, 8 April 1961, page 1.]

Weaving Cloth By The Wild Fibers

The wholesale stations of Fuchow City have organized the factories to utilize wild fibers for spinning yarn and weaving cloth. Cloth production was increased by 750,000 ch'ih in the whole year. The wild fibers have been processed into scarves, knee-covers, aprons and working clothes.

Last year, a wholesale station dispatched seven cadres in a purchasing group to go to the communes and production contingents to acquire 300,000 chin of wild fibers and recovered fibers as the raw materials for textiles. At the same time, the station further adopted the "three-helps" to "help the planning, help the solving of technical problems, and help the searching for equipment, as well as the "one fixation" of selling products at fixed quota to help factory production. Through the help of the wholesale station, the related spinning and weaving plants have produced canvas cloth, sofa cloth, carpet cloth, and many others.

At present, all the textile wholesale stations of the Fuchow City have continuously and vigorously organized wild-fiber collecting, and helped the related plants to produce more goods for the market.

Contribution By A Bean-Curd Factory

In the making of bean-curd, the Shanghai Ch'ang-pai Bean Processing Factory produces as an unexpected by-product, besides bean-curd refuse, scores of tons of "yellow washing water" every day. This water has a very strong corrosive reaction and hurts the hands and feet of the workers. So some workers call it the "evil water" and pour it in the ditch.

The workers of this factory had learned from a neighboring factory a processing method to make "ting-suan" [a kind of acid] from bean-curd refuse. "Ting-suan" is an industrial raw chemical-material needed by the chemical, medicine, food, and dyestuff industries. The workers have succeeded in experiments. However, the bean-curd refuse is the refined fodder of pigs, and is not available at a great quantity

for the making of "ting-suan". So, they intended to utilize the yellow washing water. They thought, "both bean-curd refuse and the yellow washing water are the sediments of bean-curd. If bean-curd refuse can be used for the making of "ting-suan", then the yellow washing water is possible to be used as the raw material. The producing of one chin of "ting-suan" needs 10 chin of grain. If the waste washing water can be used in the making of "ting-suan", so much the better. After over a month's experiments, the workers succeeded in producing the first batch of "ting-suan" from the yellow washing water. Later, they succeeded with small quantities of bean-curd refuse, in making "ho-huang-su", an important raw material of medicine, and bean glue (tou-lao-su), the excellent binding material for plywood. Also, they succeeded in making bean sauce and recovering the distilled water from the steam of the cooking of liquid bean-curd. By the end of February, a short period of two to three months, this bean processing factory had recovered 54,000 bottles of distilled water, over 380 kilograms of "ho-huang-su", over 7,000 kilograms of bean glue, and tens of thousands chin of bean sauce to supply the light industry.

Skillfully Utilize Raw Materials In Producing Better Paper

The Tientsin Paper Mill has extensively induced the masses to stress the production management, so the monthly output has been higher and higher since the beginning of this year. On 21 March, the first-quarter paper and paper-board production plan was fulfilled ten days in advance. In March, the acceptable rate of products reached 89.2% to exceed the plan by 4.2%. The consumption of pulp has been considerably lowered.

This factory has developed the increase-production and thrift movement to raise quality and decrease consumption. They have economized the raw materials and tools by many means to separate the good and bad materials by separately piling and marking, to raise the quality of pulp by separately steaming and cooking, and further to raise the manufacturing rate of pulp from 38% in the past to over 48%. The workers of the raw material section collected and selected more than 5,000 tons of odd raw materials to forward to the production work section. The workers of the branch factory also vigorously collected and selected the abandoned refuse mica and waste paper bags to produce nine tons of mica paper and 89 tons of slogan paper in creating much wealth for the State.

The Refuse Turns Into Good Materials

At the corners of the Canton Hai-Kuang Hardware Factory, the miscellaneous odd shaped iron pieces and iron wires are piled. These are the refuse from big factories, however, these are useful materials

in this factory. Some odd-shaped waste iron pieces are worked in the hand punch to become useful materials. The big pieces can be made into the fasteners on leather bags, the smaller ones becoming the smaller fasteners. The further smaller ones can be made the fasteners on the small book bag. The smallest ones that cannot be made into fasteners, are made into nails for leather bags and book cases. The longer waste iron wires are made into safety fasteners for cloth bags, and the short ones for different nails of one and half "tsun" to three "tsun". By using these waste iron wires, this factory has produced more than 6,600 dozen safety fasteners and over 680 "chin" of nails from the beginning of this year to the middle of March.

Exploit The Utilization of Odd Materials

The workers of Wenchow Bamboo Processing Factory have concluded the advanced experiences of years in solving raw material problems in raising the utilization rate of raw bamboo to increase production. In the first 70 days of this year, the raw bamboo utilization rate was raised to 95%. Only 10% of the raw materials allocated by and received from the state were used in producing mats, dust-baskets, bamboo baskets, cases of hot water bottles, chop sticks, and washing brooms to total 33 different products to fulfill the plan completely.

In stressing the support to agriculture and small merchandise production, the factory leadership has led the mass workers to develop the experiences in the last year to realize utilization potentials of raw materials. First the workers have rationally utilized the raw bamboo section, in using separately big and small parts for their respective uses. For instance they have utilized the waste bamboo splints and bamboo knots for the making of small goods such as chicken cages and bamboo curtains. The bamboo knots have been made into washing brooms, kindling and rice frames. After the adoption of these measures, the utilization rate of the raw bamboo was considerably raised; however, some bad knots, end splints, and culms have remained that have not been sufficiently utilized yet. Then the workers have made some work methods to make small picks by bad knots, and the two or three "tsun" bamboo culms have been made into sugar mixing sticks. In this way, they have produced more than 4,500 pieces of small merchandise by these waste and odd materials.

Moreover, this factory has paid much attention to the exploitation of the new sources of raw materials. They have organized strength to cut bamboo from the plantation area with on-the-spot processing to facilitate the transportation. Also, the substitute raw materials have been utilized from the refuse materials of other factories.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KULDJA REGION IN
SINKIANG

[Following is a translation of an article written by
reporter Shih Man (石曼) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping,
27 April 1961, page 2.]

With silvery waves, the Ili River is flowing in the Kuldja (Ili) Basin like a belt in the wind. For generations and generations, the river has irrigated and has made fertile the land of over 350,000 square kilometers on its banks.

This is a tract of territory at the most northwesterly corner of the motherland. This territory touches the USSR to the west, and to the north the Mongolian People's Republic. There are more than 20 nationalities settling here including Kazakhs and Han [Chinese] people. It is now called the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou.

What a vast tract of rich, fertile and beautiful land it is!

There are abundant coal and iron mines underground. There is a warm and humid climate with the vast steppe as a natural ranch with abundant water and grass. In the deep mountains, there are tall and big forests with wild fruit trees everywhere. Two well-known and big forest areas of yun-shan (a species of pine) and red pine are here. In the forests, there are deer, musk-deer, antelopes, Russian marmots and monkeys. No matter what seeds you may spread on the black fertile land, they grow. There are abundantly produced the wet rice and wheat, so every home can eat rice and wheat flour. The transplanted melons and fruits grow sweeter and more fragrant here. The crisp, sweet and juicy Kuldja apple is well-known all over the country. In the spring, the bees are everywhere. On the banks of the Ili River, there are produced annually more than 300 tons of honey.

However, in the past, the Ili River was weeping day and night. There was no industry here. The Kuldja City at the north bank of Ili River has been well-known to the world dated back to the Mongol Dynasty. On the eve of liberation, there were only three small factories of wheat flour, leather, and power generation installed with two lathes in almost a condition to be scrapped. The city was occupied by Kuomintang rogues and millionaires having tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheeps. They spent luxurious lives here. The south bank of Ili River is

Chapchchal Hsien which means "grain warehouse." It did not live up to its name in the past because it had low agricultural yield. The only tool many peasants used then was the trowel. Many peasants used wooden plows and spread seeds while riding on horseback. The herdsmen had more hardships. They lived like a kite with a broken string, riding on cow back all the year around travelling from the south of the steppe to the north of the steppe with a dilapidated felt house as the home. Beyond hardships, there were more hardships, there were more hardships. At that time, in the wild steppe, like low flying gray clouds, there wandered the Kazakh brothers, well-known by their songs. They wore the ragged fur coats which could not withstand the chilly wind and snow. They spent their youth under the whips of wealthy men.

In the long long nights, the hardship people had risen. In the autumn of 1944, under the command of A-ha-mai-t'i-chiang (阿哈買提江) and other comrades, the nationality revolution started on the banks of Ili River. Kuldja became the headquarters of revolution, and within a short period of several months the Kuomintang rogue anti-revolution forces were wiped out. So, the reactionary rule of Kuomintang in Kuldja area was overthrown. However, the struggle was not ended. The life-or-death struggle still waged at the banks of Manass River. At that time, how difficult to conduct reform and construction?

In 1949, all Sinkiang was liberated and glorious daybreak eventually arrived on the banks of Ili River. Under the Party leadership, people engaged in reform and construction work. Since then, the Ili River weeps no more. It has seen big changes on its banks. The farmed fields have been expanded by doubling those of 1949 through the support of the People's Government. The horse-pulled agricultural implements have been introduced to every rural village. There is no more the spreading of seeds on horseback without removing the weeds. The grain unit-yield has been increased 85% over the period before liberation. Chapchchal Hsien lives up to its name. The annual grain output has been upped from more than 10,000,000 chin in 1949 to more than 50,000,000 chin. The average mou unit yield of wheat has been increased from over 90 chin to over 200 chin. The herdsmen have begun to settle down without wandering on the steppe. The green steppe extending to the horizon has for the first time bred the cattle and sheep belonging to the people.

The mines sleeping for thousands and hundreds of years, have begun to wake up. In the years of the big leap forward, at the upper stream of the Ili River, there was erected the Hsin-yuan Steel Mill, ending the centuries when the banks of Ili River produced not a piece of iron or steel. The factories of wheat flour, oil extraction, leather and fur processing, and the plants of coke making, steel making, ship-building, and agricultural implements manufacturing have appeared one by one. A modern woolen spinning plant

will start production soon. In Kuldja City, there are scores of factories, big and small. The worker population has expanded quickly. In the past, there were altogether more than 1,600 workers in the whole Kuldja City. Now, counting only 16 enterprises operated by the city government, there are more than 5,000 workers. In all Kuldja Area, there is a total of 43,000 workers with 20,000 minority workers. For the first time, people toil for themselves to get rid of poverty.

Under the glory of the Party's general line policy, they struggle vigorously. A bone-and-horn factory, which produces annually 120,000 tooth brushes, was started by two persons with their bare hands to change the era of purchasing tooth brushes from the provinces inside Kiajukwan [i.e., China proper]. People are eager to learn the advanced experiences of invention and creation. In the "four-ize" movement in last year, the Kuldja City-operated factories and mines increased the mechanization from 10% to 83%. In the whole area, there have appeared more than 3,000 advanced workers and nearly 800 advanced collectives. The people unselfishly toil to reform this beautiful land and construct for the unlimited new living.

Moreover, they diligently learn the culture to consciously advance the thought awareness. Among those studying Mao Tse-tung's works, there have appeared nine workers' lecture groups, and 183 ideology study sections with more than 13,000 people participating. There are 57 workers' spare-time continuation schools with more than 38,000 people attending, comprising 88% of the total workers. People clearly realize that the new living has begun, so everybody has to incessantly renew to create the new surroundings.

Though this is the north of Sinkiang, the spring comes very early. In the beginning of April on the banks of the Ili River, the apricot flowers are blooming, the willow leaves are green, the apple trees are sprouting, and the poplars have grown up forming shade. If you have been in Kashgar in the southern Sinkiang and come to Kuldja, the chief town of Khzakh Autonomous Chou, you will feel that Kuldja is more beautiful than the growing Kashgar. However, they are identical at one point, i.e., the labor and deeds of the people. In plants and mines, a labor emulation campaign to struggle for exceeding the 1961 production plan is developed and a big tide of greatly developing agriculture is flowing to the banks of Ili River. The workers, group by group, help the spring sowing and plowing. The cadres also go to communes for making plans. There are 110,000 mou sowed in various crops in the whole Chapchchal Hsien. In holidays, those people who do not go to the country-side, plant vegetables in their own gardens, remove weeds or work on trees. In the whole Kuldja City, there have been planted more than 4,000 mou of the various spring vegetables. At the same time, a movement of planting trees and woods has developed. The beautiful flower-banks of the Ili River are as beautiful as the south of Kiangsu. However, people still are not satisfied, and plan to plant more than 36,000 mou of trees this year. So, may the banks of the Ili River be green to live up to the name of green earth.

KARAMAI, THE OIL CITY

[Following is an article written by reporter Shih Man (石曼) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 April 1961, page 2.]

I

When you approach Karamai, you can see first the black Genghis Khan Mountain situated in the northwest like a giant curtain. Coming further closer, Karamai City appears before you at the base of the mountain. This is another new city rising abruptly in the desert plain within a few years of Party leadership.

Before July 1956, there was not a single permanent house here. Within tens of kilometers, excepting a very few travelling geologists looking for oil, there was not a single resident. It is quite different now. Tens of thousands of people settle down here orderly erecting many, many houses. In the first stage of construction, there were only houses with windows above ground, now these houses rarely remain. When you enter the city area, you can see first a good-built two-story guest house and a three-story friendship hall with a semi-circular shape at the sides. The diligent and enthusiastic Karamai people always receive travelers, friendly after a long journey.

You will be surprised that the surroundings of the city area are so quiet. Heavy-duty trucks occasionally pass. There are not many pedestrians in the streets and you cannot see a single [oil] drilling information in the conference rooms or work in the offices. As to the 40-meter giant drilling towers, they have already exploited the surrounding areas and have been moved more than 80 or 90 kilometers away.

II

This is a vast oil area with crude oil flowing day and night breeding the socialist industries that grow, boom, and bear fruit. It is a significant story, the discovery of oil. It is incorrect to say that there was not a single person here in the past, however; there was an old man Sai-lung-pa-i (賽龍巴依), a Kazakh, before the liberation. One day, he was herding yellow sheep on a horse. Noaring a hill, he discovered black liquid flowing out of the hill. He took a layer from the surface and lighted it afire. It could be burnt. So, he settled down here alone. Every year, he scooped the black oil from the water surface to sell it in some dwelling areas hundreds of kilometers away. He made

his living this way. In 1955, our geological investigation group discovered this place. There were two opinions then: The first opinion considered that the oil reserve was already destroyed and there would be no future in extracting oil. The other opinion considered that there was an oil reserve good for exploitation. However, an experiment concluded the debates. In October 1955, the first exploration well made a strike. The oil overflowed the surrounding fields without even enough time to dig an oil storage pond. The meaning of "kara" is black, and "mai" oil, so "Karamai" means black oil. The hill, which was discovered by old Sai-lung-pa-i, was named Black Oil Hill. Since then, Karamai has been the name for the whole oil area. The Black Oil Hill is situated to the north of the city area. Any traveller coming to Karamai wants to see this treasure hill. Even now, there are two places on the hill which emits black-oil water all the year around. It is actually an asphalt hill with oil continuously overflowing to the ground surface and combining with sand, so some places have deposits of oily sand. In winter, when coal is temporarily short of supply, people often come here to bring back the oily sand on carts. It can be used as fuel without further processing. This hill has been existing for scores of years, and the first discoverer, old Sai-lung-pa-i, spent his last years here, died and was buried in this treasure land in 1958. However, Karamai is just entering its golden age to create good fortune for people by its big potentials.

III

People always consider that there is a lack of water and life in the desert. It is a big mistake. If you go out of the Karamai City area and look around, you will see the unlimited good earth and change your mind. In the past, the water was channeled here from the far away Manass River, but people have now found Hundred-Outlet Springs. This water source can supply the needs of filling oil-wells, planting trees and dwellers, drinking and other uses. Before long, green trees will line the area. There are everywhere the anti-drought grass and camel grass. There is plenty of liquorice roots with diameters as big as tea cups and good for extracting sugar. Recently, a worker discovered that the rats brought some un-named grass into their cave. He thought that the grass should be useful, so he took back the grass to dry and ground it to powder. After chemical analysis by the factory laboratory, the grass proved to contain 11% of protein, 1.5% of sugar, and the remainder all starch. This is the best fodder. There is everywhere in the desert plain this kind of grass. Besides plants, there are animals. If you are skillful in shooting, you can get yellow sheep. As told by old timers in Karamai, on first coming here, people accidentally hit and killed yellow sheep with the trucks in the night. How plentiful the sheep are. The yellow sheep mostly appear at the places near the water. If you shoot one dead and have not been discovered by the other one, he stands there looking around so you have time to shoot the other one. Only after you are discovered by the sheep will it then run

desperately. In the night-time, you only have to switch on your truck light and blind the yellow sheep, so you can shoot one by one these standing sheep by using a small rifle. The meat of yellow sheep is very delicious. Last winter, the workers here caught and shot more than ten thousand yellow sheep. Now, if you go to any mess hall in the mining area, they will bring out the yellow-sheep meat for guest hospitality. There are also plenty of rabbits besides the yellow sheep. An organization, that didn't have a rifle to shoot the yellow sheep, mobilized the workers to bring long sticks to catch rabbits in the desert plains. People surrounded an area and tightened the ring, each time catching more than 200 rabbits. There are no man-eaters here such as tigers and wolves, so you can walk alone without worry in the desert even at night.

IV

A foreign correspondent came to Karamai and said, "Karamai is the biggest city in the world." It is true. Karamai City was established in July 1958. Except for the administrative town, it includes Uerho to the north and Tushantze to the south, a total distance of over 300 kilometers. In this expansive territory, there flows the black oil. Besides this there are iron mines, coal, gypsum and heat insulation materials. There are two big lakes in Uerho; one salty and the other with fresh water containing an unlimited amount of fish. In the boom of 1958, the production of steel, steel roiling, machinery, calcium carbide, caustic soda, and glass wire was started. Moreover, more than 10,000 mou of virgin land have been tilled. What a big amount of labor to exploit the potentials of the vast land. The people of Karamai, like other people come to this good land to exploit it. However, the people of Karamai do not wait. They are constructing with all their might without delaying a minute. On the needs of construction, they progress without wasting a minute. In 1957, there were only over a 1,000 persons participating in spare-time learning. By now, there are in the whole area 22 red and expert schools with more than 20,000 students earnestly learning sulture and techniques.

This is a vast and rich land with tough, enthusiastic, and vigorous people under the Party leadership. Like a precious stone, Karamai will beam its brighter and brighter lights in the construction of the motherland.

NANKING UNDERWEAR KNITTING FACTORY EXTENSIVELY
EXPANDS THE RAW MATERIAL SOURCES TO INCREASE
PRODUCTION

[Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 1 May 1961, page 2.]

Upon entering the Nanking Underwear Knitting Factory, one feels a prosperous atmosphere. At daybreak, when the night-shift workers still work beside the machines, the dayshift workers are already crowded before the bulletin board to jubilantly discuss the results of an earlier labor emulation campaign between the work teams. In the accounting office, the statistic personnel are compiling statistics on production achievements of the past three months. The production plan has been overfilled every month; production value in the past three months overfilled the quota by 17%, and production quantity is raised by 5%. The overall product quality is raised and 76 new products are added. Moreover, the administrative costs and the consumption of raw materials have decreased by 50% than the like period of last year.

With noth enough raw materials to meet the demand, how can they overfill the production quota month by month at such a scale?

Expand the Sources of Raw Materials

Last autumn, the leading cadres of this factory learned about the flood in the cotton producing areas of Kiangsu Province. They predicted that a bad crop would bring forth the problem of raw material shortage. How did they solve the raw material problem to ensure production? With the publication of the Gazette by the Party's Ninth Central Committee of the Eighth All-China Plenary Congress, they were further encouraged. To make use of what they have learned, they held a "product exhibition match" to exhibit scores of new durable and material-saving products. Also exhibited were various unusable inferior products. The workers said, "after learning the Party declaration and seeing the exhibit, we are inspired and enlightened." They then discussed methods to overcome the insufficiency of raw materials. At that time the factory leading cadres made investigations and studies. They also initiated group discussions with key production and finance personnel. In the evenings, they went to the homes of old workers for advise. Very

soon, a plan to combat the shortage of cotton supply was outlined. After this plan was made known at the all workers' assembly of this factory, Meetings were held everywhere in shops, dormitories, offices and mess halls. The collective wisdom made hundreds of proposals to abundantly supplement the program submitted by the factory leadership. All the factory workers have bravely made a four-point decision. First, they will raise the utilization rate of raw materials, the waste of which can be decreased along with an increase of production. Secondly, the sources of raw materials are to be expanded to include artificial silk, rabbit hair, and wool for the knitting of underwear. Thirdly, they will develop mending services for underwear and socks, by establishing 18 stores in the whole city. Fourthly, they will inspect and repair the equipments to be ready for the high production tide after the forthcoming bumper harvest of cotton.

No Waste Materials In The Hands Of The Skillful Tailors

To overcome the various difficulties and increase the production with low cost is the unanimous determination of all the workers. In the tailor shop, the "skillful tailors" measure the fabrics with skill. In the past, once an adult-size underwear was cut from a piece of fabric the remnant entered the waste-material warehouse. Now, a child-size underwear is first cut from the remnant. After that, gloves are cut from the remnants. The remaining strips are woven into straw-sandals. The left-overs are sold to factories to rub the machines.

Cutter T'ang Wen-pao (唐文寶) saw that the piece of cloth cut off from the neck opening of a sweater could be utilized. He transformed the past method of cutting the shoulder line first and cutting the collar opening second. He reformed the method into cutting collar opening first and cutting the shoulder line second. Thus, the cut fabric becomes a circular shape instead of the former crescent shape. T'ang measured it and felt that it is little small to use for pocket. On this problem, he thought day and night. One day, he went to the street and bought a cake. He saw the pockets of the cake seller's sweater are round shape. Suddenly, he got an inspiration and hurried back to the factory for experiment. Now, the cut fabrics from the collar line are used for the pockets. The method has been adopted by the whole factory. In a single month, they have saved more than 10,000 liang of cotton yarn.

The economizing of fabrics by T'ang Wen-pao resulted in saving 130,000 liang of cotton yarn in three months. These are the raw materials of more than 3,000 dozens of T-shirts. When people visited this factory, they all said, "this is a factory that no waste material can be found."

Struggle For The First Rate Product

Facing the situation of cotton yarn shortage, can they raise the product quality to catch up with the well-known brands, or create a good brand? When people see the new exhibits of mercerized blouse and spring-autumn blouse in the factory show-room, they can reach their positive answer. These bright and colorful high-quality underwears are thickly woven and carefully sewed. It is so lovely.

However, the trial manufacture of these high-quality new products has gone through a rugged road. When the workers avowed to catch up the quality of the well-known brand and to create a well-known brand, a woman worker Yu Yung-ming (于涌明) of the knitting shop thought of once having a cotton flannel sweater with more than 10 years of wear. It was good looking when new. She went home and sought everywhere to get the sweater. She handed it to the old foreman as a reference for manufacturing new products. This sweater is woven in light yellow and white checks, and its color has faded a little because of wear. The old foreman could not ascertain whether the yarn was first dyed and then knitted into fabric or if it was first knitted then printed. Yu Yung-ming said, "you better pull the yarn out and examine carefully." The old foreman took the magnifying glass to carefully examine the cotton yarn after tearing it apart. The yarn was first dyed then knitted. Accordingly, they imitated the style to succeed in trial manufacturing of the high-quality mercerized jacket.

Like this way, the workers have struggled for a first-rate quality of the products and have increased more than 70 kinds of new products.

The Contest Of Mending Socks

The workers always encourage themselves by the slogan, "serve the consumers and think of the consumers." Since the shortage of cotton yarn supply, they felt that the masses would resort to mending. They actively established service stations to mend underwears and socks. It is small labor to mend socks, however, it brought difficulties to the workers who only sewed T-shirts before. In the past, the T-shirts they sewed were identical in specifications and materials. Now, socks are different, pair from pair. Some are torn on top and some on back. Some mended spots have to be torn, and need re-mending. However, the workers patiently mend these different socks. First, some workers in the repair shop showed inferior mending skill, however, they learned from an old hand and advanced the technique rapidly. Now, they mend socks quick and good, so socks are coming more and more for mending. The mending work was very busy even with three shifts. Moreover, the shop workers have developed a sock mending contest and since then mending efficiency has doubled.

CONCERNING PLYWOODS

[Following is the translation of an article by P'in San (彭三) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 5 May, 1961, page 3.]

Lumber is an important item of material in the socialistic construction work of our country. However, it has a very important shortcoming in that its texture is uneven. Its texture undergoes changes easily.

For instance, when temperature is dry a certain kind of wood would crack. If climate is wet certain wood would expand. Because of this, people have been trying a long time to alter the nature of wood so as to contain a high degree of evenness. Through active experiments a product has already been found, and that is plywood.

Plywood is formed through continued peeling of the layers of wood, and the lamination of these veneer sheets. In laminating the layers together it is necessary to alternate the directional arrangement of the grains in wood layers at right angle to one another. This retains the strength of wood in all directions, and adds tenacity to wood, thus opens a new horizon in the utilization of lumber.

The use of veneer sheets to manufacture something similar to plywood began several thousand years ago. In ancient time, Egypt, Greece and Rome made use of valuable veneer sheets to decorate furniture. During the 16th century, various European countries, particularly in France, where furniture production was most developed, made use of veneer sheets derived from valuable wood to manufacture inlaid furniture. In the middle of the 19th century a rotary shaving method to peel wood into thin layers was invented for decorative purposes. This was the beginning of plywood production.

The early stage of plywood manufacture was limited to subsidiary workshops in furniture factories. It was used in the manufacture of cases, small articles, and trivial structural parts. Now it has been developed to become an important part in lumber processing work. It is now universally used in the aviation, construction, ship building and vehicle manufacturing industries. The scope of its usage is still constantly expanding.

During the Second World War, the Western Nations lacked metals so they used plywood to make spare parts and the fuselage,

wings, and tail of the planes. Based on results of tests, air-planes using plywood are about half as heavy as those using aluminum and only one fifth as heavy as those using steel.

In 1956, the Peiping Lumber Yard substituted lumber, 2-4 meters long, and 20 mm thick, of the second or third grade for first-grade lumber, eight meters long and 40 mm thick, to manufacture 108 cubic meters of plywood building rafters. Its strength met with all the requirements of the trade and allowed the industry to achieve "use of the short to replace the long, the small to replace the big," in raising the efficiency of lumber usage.

Aside from ordinary plywood, there are those which are strictly made for use of interior decorations, for buildings, opera houses, theaters, vehicles (trains, motor cars, and street cars), ships, etc. There are also those suitable for use in the manufacture of shoes, roofing in the building industry, those sprayed with metal for use in radios and those interlaced with metal netting for structural purposes.

The fact that some people claim that the use of plywood under certain circumstances beats the use of steel is not without foundation. First let us compare it mechanically. A piece of one square meter and 3.5 mm thick of plywood weighs about two kilograms. The same weight and same surface of steel would yield a thickness of 0.24 mm, but its ability to withstand changes in shape and to withstand external forces, as well as its ability to stand pull is not as high as those of plywood.

The pliability, and moldability are two other advantages of plywood. The entire body of the shell of a ship or an air-plane's seating cabin and wings and some odd shaped structures can fully make use of the special characteristics of plywood. The appearance of interlaced plywood and high density plywood has not only assured the original properties of lumber but also acquired the qualities of metals and plastic materials.

Plywood's capacity to withstand moisture and other properties of gaseous elements is six times greater than ordinary wood and about 20 times greater than lath in plaster walls. Plywood can better stand the invasion of termites, moths, and fungus formation than tin plates.

The demand of our construction industry for wood is increasing daily. The construction of 1,000 square meters of steel reinforced concrete buildings requires 100 cubic meters of lumber. The production of 100 tons of coal requires at least 2.5 cubic meters of lumber. A kilometer of railroad requires 1,600 pieces of railway sleepers. The only way out in increasing the efficiency of wood usage lies in the maximum development of the lumber processing industries and the consolidated usage of lumber. One of the ways of doing this is to properly develop in full the utilization of plywood and hasten the progress of plywood industry.

LET US START A NEW TIDE OF TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

[Following is a translation of an article by the chairman of the Chengtu Federation of Trade Unions, Ting Hsu (丁旭), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 May 1961, page 2.]

Since last year the city of Chengtu has enjoyed tremendous success in technical revolution. Beginning this year, with a goal of attaining semi and full mechanization and automation in industries, a new high tide of technical revolution is in full swing.

Last year, during the technical revolution, workers and employees in Chengtu manufactured more than 35,000 simple, native tools and more than 5,000 kinds of modernized industrial products. While the standard of mechanization was raised, over 100,000 laborers were freed from tedious handicraft work and heavy physical labor in the past year, thus saving close to 70,000 persons in labor force and greatly supporting agricultural production.

Since the beginning of this year, worker masses of this city have responded to the call of the Ninth Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee to follow the policy of consolidating, strengthening, and improving the accumulated results of technological achievements. They have continuously engaged in the technical reforms in order to improve the quality of products, to increase the variety of products, to lower consumption, to save labor, and to strengthen the bottlenecks in production. In the last few months, the outlook of our production has undergone a big change in which 25 regular products in mechanical industry have been improved, three products eliminated and three products upgraded.

In the field of light chemical industry, a total of 43 kinds of products have been produced in our city by developing new sources of raw material. In order to further consolidate, broaden, and improve the results of past reforms as well as to develop the mass evaluation, inspection, and matching jobs, a "three-combination" method is being adopted so as to continue the consolidation job, to improve the imperfect, and to develop fully the efficiency of new tools and new methods.

In the movement of technical reforms this year, we have first strengthened our political education by teaching our workers the current situation and party policies so that they could understand the

significance of our support of agriculture as well as the policy of treating agriculture as a foundation of national economy. The workers were made to understand the positive policy concerning the consolidating, strengthening, and improving of results of past reforms, also they were urged to firmly support the idea of "agriculture first" and "quality first." At the same time, the system of our cadres sharing their lives with the masses was further strengthened so that our cadres must go to the front line of production, carrying on study work, getting control of bottlenecks and other measures and solving all kinds of practical problems. On this basis, our cadres have broadly and thoroughly mobilized the masses and encouraged their fighting spirit as well as various competitions among them. Our technical reforms and revolution have been developed under this new situation.

As we know, a clear situation, a strong will power, and correct methods are our assurance of success. Since last year, we have been insisting on making plans, carrying out campaigns, suggesting measures, and giving instructions. Also we have mobilized the masses to write out their own plans for technical reforms as well as the measure for the carrying out of those plans. The result has been satisfactory. This year, we have emphasized the application of technical reforms for the solving of our problems on production. Now, all our agencies have made thorough studies and investigations, have relied on the masses, have virtually discovered the weaker links in our production, and have adopted the "three-combination" method to analyze key problems and to make plans, thus effecting a coordination between plans devised by the leadership and plans written by the masses, making all measures more practical and efficient, and making our movement for technical reforms better organized, and with better planning and leadership.

The best methods in consolidating the results of our technical reforms are the summing up of evaluations, the going through of many experiments, the continuous improving, and the making of a big thing from small parts. Last year we initiated a mass movement for "matching small jewels into a complete set so that one would have the effect of several." This movement was responsible for the favorable result in our consolidating, broadening, and improving of our past technical reforms. This year we have paid serious attention to the "three-combination" method both within and beyond the factories, have made prompt evaluation of workers' new creations, have given instructions to the key problems, and have established new organizations for scientific research as well as effecting a union between universities and the workers in the factories. These universities and workers must find subjects for study, divide their missions, assign personnel, and set time limit, in order to coordinate their research work and to solve problems, thus continuously improving our new reforms and stimulating the scientific activities of the masses. For example, the casting equipments in the Red Flag Iron Works

of Chengtu have not been in use since its establishment last spring because of technical difficulties. After recent numerous efforts on the part of workers who initiated four major reforms and many minor improvements the plant eventually succeeded in effecting the solving of more than 120 key problems and the return of more than 130 machines in the factory into operation again. The "three-combination" method was mainly responsible for this success. At the same time we have to keep on experimenting and testing new methods and techniques. For example, in the Chengtu Steel Works, due to the fact that crushing and grinding processes in its dolomite workshop were mechanized but the sifting process was still hand-handled, the result in quantity was not satisfactory. So its machinery section mobilized a "three-combination" attack team. At last, an automatic sifting, transporting and feeding process was established. The labor efficiency now has been tripled and the production of fittings for converter furnaces in that factory has been doubled, thus satisfying the demand of our steel production.

The major methods for the further development of technical revolution are: following advanced experience, making good use of samples, working thoroughly. For further development, our workers must create product samples. Since this January our workers and employees have tried to create samples that surpass famous brand in quality in order to raise the quality of products. Now, both working processes and products are following a standardized model and everybody competes to beat one another's model, thus creating new techniques and new products and effecting favorable result in raising quality and saving labor, raw material and fuels. According to the statistics on the city's light chemical industry, 36 model products, 35 model methods and a great number of advanced working teams and heroes have been created during our "model" movement. In the Chengtu Leather Factory, three model sections, 117 model heroes, and 395 pieces of model products were created in three days.

In our technical revolution, the promotion of advanced experience is of vital importance. In the beginning only a few persons could master the technical reforms, but the production, as a whole, could not get any benefit from them unless such advanced experience were broadened and promoted to the masses. So far, workers and employees have created many good methods in promoting advanced experiences such as establishing displays of new techniques, promotion stations for advanced experiences, promotion teams, medical teams, visiting teams, teaching teams, model contests, and other methods. We must take advantage of these methods to help promote advanced technical experiences. Workers at the forging shop of the Ch'ien-chin Iron Works invented a coal-saving stove. Soon after that, promotion teams were organized to exhibit this stove to the whole city so that within ten days 38 of such stoves were built in the city. Before the promotion of new techniques and new methods, it is necessary to improve factory management, labor system and regu-

lations, factory maintenance and training of technical personnel in order to assure the consolidation and the continued use of the results of new reforms.

We all understand that we need to follow the suggestions here, so as to carry out the movement of technical revolution and technical reforms, promote the development of our national economy, and ensure the completion of our national plans.

TA-HSI-KOU POWER PLANT ESTABLISHES SAFETY SYSTEM IN POWER SUPPLY

[Following is a translation of a news report in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 May 1961, page 2.]

The Ta-hsi-kou Power Plant in Chungking has started an investigation in cooperation with the masses to establish a complete system of collective as well as individual responsibilities in the hope of ensuring the safety of equipment. Last year, for a period of more than 150 days there appeared no accidents.

In the past, this plant did not show good production results, because of too many accidents relating to equipments. After the investigation by the leadership, it was discovered that there was no available control on regulations, inspections, trainings, and materials. The leadership immediately started educating workers to recognize the importance of safety in operations as well as in its relations to production and to people's livelihood. In addition to educating the workers, the leadership also mobilized the workers to start discussions about safety regulations in order to promote a complete system of safety regulations. The electric work shop first established the system of area responsibility by assigning each area to a particular section or group which in turn assigned each machine a certain suitable individual for handling the safety control. Each person must be completely responsible for the equipment assigned to him. This system was soon promoted to every department of the plant.

How could we carry out this system of individual responsibility and make clear everybody's responsibility? This was handled by the leadership through the mobilization of workers in the participation of discussions and study groups. More than 30 groups were organized to study the available equipments, regulations, and workers' levels of training. For example, the electrical workshop has made study on accidents connecting with rain and lightning and with equipment's summer safety measure by checking carefully the whole electric transmission system as well as the lightning arresters, the relay network, and other important equipment. They also visited the weather station and learned about the prediction of an early thunderstorm season this year. Therefore, when the thunderstorm season arrived, the plant had already solved more than 64 key problems pertaining

to the prevention of accidents caused by rain and thunder, thus assuring the safety of equipment like high-voltage transformers, etc. When summer season arrived. Before the end of March, a water sprinkling system was installed for decreasing temperature and ventilators were added for ventilation purposes. Each employee keeps a complete file on each machine to record in detail the nature, construction, changes during operations, defects, past difficulties, and measures taken to remedy those difficulties, thus enabling workers in charge to have all the necessary information about the machine as well as all the regulation and working manuals they need and to become the master of the equipment under their control.

For the sake of continuous development of the area responsibility system, workers of the plant have initiated a movement of caring for equipment as well as a movement of appointing "red housekeepers" that emphasizes the thorough carrying out of all regulations. They have sponsored the slogans such as "love equipment like members of your family," and "obey regulations like military discipline." Workers have established the concept of following regulations and within a very short time, 80% of equipment in the plant became standardized. The production of the factory has obviously been changed for the better this year and has overfulfilled its monthly quota according to State plan.

LUNG-CHIANG ELECTRIC INSTRUMENT PLANT SOLVES TWO-YEAR-OLD POTENTIOMETER PROBLEM

[Following is a translation of an article in
Kung-jen Jin-pao, Peiping, 10 May 1961,
page 1.]

The leading cadres of Lung-chiang Electric Instrument Plant in Harbin have adopted the methods of relying on the masses, investigating clues, and studying deeply. In this way they were able to solve within a month a problem that had remained unsolved for two years--the inaccuracy of the electronic potentiometer (电子电位差计). The acceptability rate of potentiometers has been increased from 50 percent to 95 percent. Since April 20 potentiometers have been produced that meet the standards set by the state. Moreover, efficiency in assembling the meter has been doubled.

The electronic potentiometer is one of the principal products of this plant. Since the problem of inaccuracy of automatic measurement and recording had not been solved during the last two years, the meters had shortcomings. Turning their attention to this situation, the plant leadership repeatedly studied and made improvements. However, there was no fundamental solution to the meter problem, though certain results were obtained.

This year the plant's leading cadres extensively studied in order to clarify the situation. In order to find out the reasons for the inaccuracy of the potentiometer, they organized mutual visits and meetings among the workers of the shops, sections and higher and lower work levels. The mass workers introduced many opinions. However, there were mostly different. Some said that the revolving arm of the meter was too long to produce friction. Some said that the circular cover of the meter was not a perfect circle and thus was the cause of the inaccuracy of the indicator.

The leadership considered, synthesized these opinions and urged the masses to solve the problem. Hearing these opinions, Kuo Yun-ch'eng (郭云成), a worker in the third shop, immediately made a series of repairing tools that

could adjust the angle of the revolving arm and solve the friction problem. Chiang Yu-ts'ung (姜玉琮), a worker in the first shop, improved--with the aid of his co-workers--the cover of the imperfect circle. He improved workmanship by pulling, punching and pressing the cover. They advanced and improved the quality of potentiometer. However, the inaccuracy of the indicator still remained a problem.

In this situation the plant party organization decided to solve the problem completely. In the assembling shop they convened a meeting attended by the secretary, superintendent, shop superintendent, assembly workers, parts processing workers and technicians. They dismantled piece-by-piece seven unacceptable meters and analyzed them completely. After three days of study, they discovered that two revolving gears engaged imperfectly. The leading cadre immediately asked, "Why do the gears engage imperfectly?" An old assembling worker, Ch'in Hao-shou (秦鹤寿) explained that the trouble was in the indicator foundation. Thus the principal cause of meter indicator inaccuracy was discovered. The surface of foundation was not level with the cover. Imperfect engagement of the gears produced inaccurate readings on the potentiometer.

The cause of inaccuracy was found. However, the plants' leading cadres were still dissatisfied. They investigated and studied the problem of the meter foundation. Some technicians said, "Parts are not properly processed." Worker Tso Hua (左华) and his partners said, "The work standard could be improved." Taking these two opinions under study the leadership made experiments and carefully watched the workers as they processed parts. Workers and technicians, in order to ensure quality, have improved the foundation design and work standard. They manufactured a new foundation. After its assembly they all recognized that the improved electronic potentiometer indicator met the standard. Furthermore, assembling efficiency has doubled.

II. AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPLES OF AFFORESTATION

[Following is the translation of an article by Lin Ch'ing (林青), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 18 March 1961, page 3.]

Now is a good season for planting trees and creating forests.

Planting trees and creating forests constitute an important measure to beautify the Fatherland and to guarantee the production of timber. As we all know, timber has a very important function in the State's construction and the people's livelihood. For example, the mining of 100 million tons of coal requires 2,300,000 cubic meters of timber, and the building of one kilometer of railway tracks requires 1,600 sleepers. The others such as: the construction of plant facilities, cars, boats, bridges, telephone poles, farming tools, even matches, papers, chairs and tables and other furnitures, etc. all require a huge quantity of timber. If there were no forests to provide us with timber production, we cannot imagine what the hardship would be like.

Afforestation has a very close relationship to agriculture. With the forests, we can store rainfall and snow, preserve water resources, protect the soil, prevent flood and drought disasters, shelter the crops from wind and sand, change the climate and protect farm production. When we create a forest around a factory or mine, besides increasing the State's forestry resources, there are many other benefits to the factories and the mines. There are many factories and mines that use timber as the principal raw material; for instance, the coal mine, paper mills, match factories, artificial fiber plants, etc. If they can create a forest in their neighborhood, they can provide themselves with a portion of their raw materials, guaranteeing that there will be no difficulty in their production. In addition, after the factories and the mines have created forests around them, they will beautify the surroundings, and be beneficial to the workers' health.

Since there are so many good points in afforestation, then, how can a forest be created? First, we must take care to plant in the proper season for planting. The best seasons are the spring and winter. In the spring season, generally it is from "Rain and water" to the "vernal equinox" and in the winter season, from "hsiao hsueh"

[about 22 December - 7 November] to "hsiao han;" these are the periods best for tree planting. The tree-planting season [about 7 January to 21 January] in the southern part of the country is usually earlier than that in the north. After observing the planting season, we must use the planting method. In general, afforesting methods can be grouped into three categories: "direct sowing," "planting tree branches" and the "planting of trees." "Direct sowing" is merely sowing the seeds into the soil. It requires less labor, and simple technique. It is generally applied in mountainous regions. The method of "planting tree branches" is to cut off branches from the mother tree, cutting it even on top and making a horse shoe shape at the bottom; then, it is planted in the ground either in the erect or lying position, with the top above the ground. The trees planted with this method will grow faster, but there are only a few types of trees that can be planted in this manner, such as: poplars and willows, etc. The "tree-planting" method is the most common afforestation method. It is merely transplanting the young trees from the nursery into the soil on the hills. In adopting this method, the technique must be more delicate, and the hole must be dug with a certain depth and width. When the young tree is placed in the hole, its roots must spread out. After the planting, the tree and its roots must be filled solid with soil, otherwise it will affect its growth. In "tree-planting," generally, the young trees are rather tall and they grow rapidly. Within the year of planting, the young trees can resist weeds and drought.

No matter which method is adopted, seed selection must be well made.

The principle of making the selection, on the one hand, must select trees that are appropriate to local climate and soil conditions and on the other hand, must meet our purpose of afforestation. For instance, in planting trees in the neighborhood of a coal mine, poplars, willows and locust trees should be selected. They grow very fast and their timber can be used as trench boards. In the southern part of the country, pines can also be grown. In the neighborhood of paper mills and match factories, poplars and birches should be planted, because these two types of trees have long and white fibers, which are suitable for paper-making and the production of matches.

In landscaping the surroundings of a factory or mine, the trees selected must have a larger foliage and a beautiful appearance for the creation of a scenery. In the north, they should include foreign birches, poplars, cypresses, drooping willows, maples, cedars, and clove trees. In the south, there is a great variety of trees, such as: French *sterculia platanifolia*, aspens, the large-leaf "an" tree, *melia azederach*, privets, evergreen trees, fig trees, palms and some valuable gardening trees, such as: box-wood, snow pine, water-willows and dragon cedars, etc. After the planting, the young trees must be carefully nourished, by weeding the grasses, loosening the soil, and in drought areas, they should be sprayed with water at proper times so as to protect the growth of the young trees.

EXPEDITIOUS ACTION WITH RESPECT TO AGRICULTURE IN ILI

[Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 21 March 1961, page 1.]

In the Sinkiang Ili Autonomous Chou, the support of agriculture by the various trades and enterprises was launched. About 12 units, including the Ili Agricultural Tools Factory, the General Machinery Factory, the Leather Plant, the Ship Building Plant, the Construction Company, the Hsin-yuan Steel and Iron Plant, sent 29 technicians to the communes of the various areas to repair agricultural tools. They not only helped the various areas to inspect, repair, and manufacture agricultural machinery and tools but also instructed the communes in their techniques.

The commerce departments, with respect to the supply and transportation of agricultural tools, took action earlier and moved more rapidly than it had in previous years. As soon as the agricultural tools reached the commerce department, they were immediately transported to the front line of agriculture, without putting them into storage and without delay.

At present, those that are already arrived at the various areas included 1,800 pieces of two-wheel double ploughs, sowing machines and other large and small implements, 73 tons of chemical fertilizers, 78 tons of agricultural herbs, 290 agricultural herb machines, and over 7,000 spare parts for agricultural tools. This year the transportation of chemical fertilizers and agricultural herbs was completed more than one month earlier than that in the previous years. There are more spare parts for agricultural implements and more complete specifications than those in the previous years.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN LI-SHU HSIEN, KIRIN

[Following is the translation of an article by Fu Ming-lei (傅明磊) and Wang Ching-yao (王政堯), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 24, March 1961, page 3.]

In 1959, the Chung-an-pu Administrative District, in the Li-shu-chen People's Commune, Li-shu Hsien, Kirin Province, was a disaster area. Last year, it was again affected by a serious natural disaster. But, through investigation made in the Nos. 1, 2, and 4 production brigades in this Administrative District, it has been shown that as long as there is the Party's guidance, the collective body of the people's commune, the members' confidence in attaining a bumper harvest this year, the difficulties will be overcome one by one. The members say "The lands are affected by disaster, but man is strong." and "We have the Party, we have the communes, there will be no difficulties."

Carefully Raise the Animals

These three production brigades have a total of 76 head of working animals, with an average of 5.3 hectares of land per head. The animals constitute the life line in agricultural production, so the members pay a great attention to them. The three brigades now have more horse feeds than they had last year, but still a bit short in grasses. But, this year, the wild grasses on the land are better than those of any previous year. Any man can gather about 100 chin per day. No. 4 Brigade lacks grass most. After calculating time and grass, the members have suggested two solutions: one is to organize the members to gather grasses and the other is to use fire-wood to exchange for grass feed and to exchange a portion of grass feed from the members. The masses enthusiastically support these methods. Male members utilize their holidays to gather grass. Nos. 1 and 2 Brigades have applied the experience of No. 4 Brigade, and their grass feed problem has been solved without going outside their boundaries.

To plant more and to plant well, working animals are very important, so the existing key problem is to keep the animals strong and fat. The old peasants say, "It is easy to pass the winter but hard to pass the spring. There is no fear in the snow, but there

is fear in the spring breeze." Now, it is "time" to fatten the working animals. The more they are fattened, the greater will be their energy. For many years, these people have many experiences in fattening their animals. Nos. 1 and 4 Brigades have now begun to feed their animals on the basis of the conditions of each animal. The strong and small animals are fed with grain, grass and bean stalks; cattle with beans and rice stalks; the weak animals with grain and grass, and within one month, do not let them work, each day add two liang of feed and let them drink some warm water in the evening. No 2 Brigade also has established "five don'ts for working" and "four don'ts for intercourse" in a system to protect the animals. The old peasants now see how carefully the production brigades have kept their animals, so they excitedly say, "Now the animals are well fed, spring cultivation will be good. This year we have held fast to the outline."

Much and High Quality Labor Power

The three production brigades have a total of 177 laborers, each of whom has an average burden of 2.23 hectares of land. At present, labor power increases daily. Since last winter, there were 12 families that have returned to the rural areas to join production. They have 55 persons, of them there are 21 laborers. There are 12 other laborers coming from other fronts to participate in the agricultural front. In No. 4 Brigade, there are 11 above school age pupils who return to labor out of their own will. There are others who are now preparing to return and it is estimated that before the spring cultivation, another portion of labor power may return. Following the increase in labor power, its quality also improves. Strong labor power is increasing. In the three brigades, of the 21 laborers who have just returned, 19 are strong young men. In the application of labor power, the key-points are clear and the main purpose is outstanding, the majority of the laborers are used in cultivation preparation for production.

But, because the task of cultivation preparation is important, there still exists the problem of insufficient labor. However, judging from the investigation, each brigade, if plans are made early, has sufficient potentialities. After a discussion between the cadres and the masses, Nos. 1 and 2 have found methods to meet the labor shortage; one is to develop potentialities. The two brigades have found 13 auxiliary laborers. The second method is to contract some odd work (such as seed selection and mixing fertilizers) to some members. The third method is to make an all-out arrangement for all work. Labor power must correspond with the work. Work follows men and work is contracted to the men. After the adoption of these methods, these two brigades not only can guarantee the fulfillment of the cultivation preparation task, but also has fulfilled the task five days ahead of schedule.

Greatly Develop the Potentialities of Manure Fertilizers

These three brigades have done well in their fertilizer accumulation works and they have enough fertilizers for 138 hectares of land, equivalent to 36.6% of the cultivated land. The amount of fertilizers delivered to the fields constitutes 56.2% of their present total amount. But they are not satisfied with these conditions. Based on the definite need for fertilizers, the three brigades have investigated, looked for and developed fertilizer resources and they have found 13 types of fertilizer resources, which are able to accumulate enough fertilizers for 43 hectares of land. The members of the 46 families in No. 2 Brigade have suggested that 30 families, on the basis of after accumulating enough fertilizers for their own use, can accumulate 30 tons for the brigade. After having made careful calculations and developed potentialities, No. 1 Brigade has finally fertilized 64% of its cultivated land, No. 2 Brigade 50% and No. 4 Brigade reaches 47%. The accumulated fertilizers will be delivered to the fields before the frost is thawed.

Sufficient Seeds and Complete Agricultural Tools

This year, the amount of seeds reserved is more sufficient than that in any previous year. The three brigades have reserved a total of 36,600 chin, and actually, 32,000 chin are sufficient for cultivation. Two of these brigades have exchanged and brought back from outside areas 1,800 chin of superior quality seeds. There is also arrangement for seeds of early ripening crops. The members' own reserved lands also have sufficient seeds. No. 4 Brigade has tested its seeds, with the rate of sprouting as: kao-liang 90%, corn 90%, grain 100% and soy beans 85%.

The inspection and repair work on agricultural tools is already completed. The three brigades have 40 tools to be repaired, including trucks, ploughs, harrows, etc. but now, 38 are completely repaired. They have added one rubber-wheel cart and one wagon-wheel cart and 13 harnesses. The other farming implements are all made ready as soon as they are used.

Arrange Well the Living Standards for the Members

To arrange the living standards for the members should be the same as to arrange production. It must be far-sighted and planned early. The living standards of the busy seasons should be arranged during leisure times; thus, the members will have a plan in mind and the cadres will actively lead production. Though these three brigades have been affected by disasters during the last two years, but, under the Party's guidance and with the joint efforts of the cadres and the masses, they have well arranged their living standards. Besides the grain rations the three brigades still have 21,900 chin

of vegetables in storage, and they will last until the arrival of the next crop of vegetables. About 50% of the members have prepared shoes and clothes and 80% have sufficient fire-wood. At present, Nos. 2 and 4 Brigades are just expanding the experience of the No. 1 Brigade's arrangement of living standards. The three brigades plan to help their members to secure enough of fire-wood, plan to plant seven hectares of early vegetables. Each family also plans to use the front yard and the odd pieces of land to raise white cabbages and melons. After an item to item arrangement in living standards has been made, the members have universally reflected, "Now, we have a plan in mind, we will work with a higher morale."

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS ACCELERATE THE DELIVERY
OF AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS IN HUNAN

[Following is the translation of two news articles,
by Wang Chang-yuang (汪章然) and T'ang Te-i
(唐德義), respectively, in Kung-jen Jih-pao,
Peiping, 22 March 1961, page 2.]

The workers of over 100 stations and sub-stations, under the Changsha Railroad Bureau, under the guidance of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee and the Party Committee in the Railroad Bureau, actively promoted a mass movement "to struggle for every minute and every second, to attack transportation in order to support agricultural materials" and also raised a militant slogan, "As the materials arrive, they are transported immediately; not one car-load has been delayed." From 16 January to the end of February, this bureau transported 38,393 tons of agricultural materials. On 28 February, an inspection was made and not a single car-load was delayed; thus, the bureau was praised by the Provincial Party Committee.

In transportation supporting agricultural materials, the workers of the railroad worked hard and skillfully, accelerating the turnover of the railroad cars. The workers of the Southern Station in Changsha City adopted the advanced method of "fixed low freight space for the unloading of chemical fertilizers," so the unloading time was reduced from 5 hours in the past to 1 hour, increasing efficiency four times. Again, in transporting limestone, iron cars must be used, but these cars are few, so in directing the cars, the workers at every station adopted the method of checking at every station, every train and every car; as soon as they saw an iron car, they would do their best to send the car to the limestone loading depot; thus, they exceeded the task of transporting 2,800 tons of limestones. Now, every office, every station, and sub-station under this bureau has organized a directing unit to support agricultural material transportation. Thus, there is established a complete system, while the various levels of responsible cadres made two or three personal inspection per day, enabling every load and every consignment of agricultural materials to reach the various areas ahead of schedule or on time.

The workers of the Feng-t'ai section under the Peiping Railroad Bureau energetically promoted a delivery transportation activity to support spring cultivation production, and everyone wanted to be the "timely shower" to support agriculture. In the first two months this year, they utilized the empty returning cars or those cars passing by. They delivered about 12,400 tons of materials, including grain, seeds, agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizers, tools and other materials.

In order to give timely support to spring cultivation production, and not get behind the agricultural timetable, this section of railroad appointed special personnel to strengthen relations with the various departments. The passenger clerks also did their best to help deliver materials for spring cultivation. One time, Ma Chi-chih (馬志直), a Communist Youth League member, was on board of the No. 2211 train, as he learned that the Kuan-ting Station had a consignment of agricultural materials to be transported to Sha-ch'eng, he made contact with the director and the engineer to rush the train to Kuan-ting Station and carry 187 tons of chemical fertilizers. This was greatly praised by the peasants. All workers adopted the priority transportation for the agricultural materials. No matter how large or small the amount of material was, they took it along without delaying even two kilograms. They also adopted control, inspection and delivery systems to handle these agricultural materials, guaranteeing quality and quantity in the transportation of these agricultural materials.

SHANTUNG PROVINCE ACTIVELY PREPARES FOR PEANUT
SOWING

[Following is the translation of an article, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 23 March 1961, page 1.]

The plan for the planting of peanuts in the various peanut growing districts in Shantung Province has been definite set. Now, the various peanut growing districts are actively preparing for sowing.

The various peanut growing districts have universally inspected the amount of seeds needed and their quality. Yen-t'ai Hsien, which has better seeds, has now prepared 99,000,000 chin of good seeds. Those districts that lack seeds are prepared to make equal price exchange, and they are willing on the principle of mutual benefits, to organize the communes and production brigades to use grain seeds for the exchange of peanut seeds as a form of barter or a cash method purchase, adjusting the surplus districts with those that lack seeds. Wu-lien Hsien adopted the above methods and adjusted 430,000 chin of peanut seeds.

FARM IMPLEMENT TRADING FAIR

[Following is a translation of an article by Chiao Shang-wen (焦尚文) from Kung-jen Jih-pao, 2 April 1961, page 2.]

A trade fair to foster spring ploughing and production was held recently, starting on 15 March, in Chiao-ho Hsien, Hopei Province, under the sponsorship of the Tung-kuang Commune. The opening day was a perfect day: the sun was just warm, and the wind blew gently. All the members of the commune wore colorful festival clothes. People from all over the countryside filled the roads, converging on the fair-ground. On the two sides of a long township road, extending almost two li from east to west, were on display all kinds of merchandise. Among them were implements of all sizes, and articles of all sorts for daily use. At either end of the fair-ground were an implement repair and accessories station, a junk collecting and buying shop, a restaurant, a tea stand and a theatre. The fair-ground as a whole presented an atmosphere of activity, gaiety and excitement.

During the first two days all personnel of the commune's commercial units were extremely busy in loading goods, taking inventories and so forth, from dawn til dusk.

On the morning of the first day, before the cooks had hardly made their first crows, noisy crowds were already milling in and outside the shops. Over a hundred employees were moving all kinds of merchandise and implements, some pushing, some pulling, cartfuls of wares--others even carried on their shoulders whatever they had for sale--all toward the fair-ground, like ants on the march.

When the morning sun emerged on the horizon every stall was surrounded by prospective customers. The most busy stalls were those that sold medium and small implements. Members of the commune so crowded around these stalls that it was difficult for an outsider to break through. They were so eager that it looked as though they were fighting to make their purchases. A salesgirl by the name of Hu Chao-kuei (胡朝貴) at an implement stall, seeing the enthusiasm displayed by the buyers, was much impressed. She said to herself, "This is an indication that the peasants' desire to produce has been intensified." Encouraged by this manifestation, she got energetic, in spite of her physical exhaustion due to overwork during the past few days, and waited on her customers with enthusiasm and courtesy. Without any difficulty she sold all her chisels in the afternoon. Without taking her meal she went straight to the extra-production factory, took all the 200 spades, they had and hauled

them in a cart back to her stall to supply the demand of other customers.

In one day large numbers of spades, three-tooth rakes, and other implements were sold. The supply was not sufficient to meet the demand. How to handle the situation was the question of the day. When the workers in the factories heard about this, they were determined to make an extraordinary effort to produce more to meet the demand. The machine shop and the electric appliance shop of this commune had never made small implements before, but were turning out more than 600 pieces of three-tooth rakes, hoes, harrows etc. The manager, secretary and accountant of the woodwork factory of the commune joined the workers, and on the second day delivered in person over 700 pieces of small implements to the fairground.

There was a spectacular salesman, healthy and strong, about 40 years of age who talked almost incessantly at a stall, explaining the uses of different implements and helping customers to make a choice when necessary. He perspired profusely, but he didn't mind it. He was Comrade Ho Shu-ch'ing (郝樹青), first secretary of the Party Committee at the commune. Prior to the opening of the fair, in order to meet the requirements on the part of those buying implements, he visited many commune members, called meetings of old peasants, and, to assist the members in solving their problems, went to the factories, business houses, inquiring and investigating, helped the factories plan their production, and advised the business houses in regard to sources of supply, and finally directed the planning and opening of the fair.

Comrade Hsing Ching-ju (邢鏡如), secretary of the Treasury and Trade Committee, was made liaison officer of the fair. He had gone to the shops of the factories, investigating and supervising production. At the fair he solicited opinions of the masses. Some commune members complained that the large spades for scraping ground surface were too long and difficult to use. He went to the factory making such spades and had the tool improved. On another occasion--the three-tooth rakes and iron harrows were sold out. There was a supply of this item in the factory, but no individual was available for the mission of fetching them. So Secretary Hsing persuaded the manager and some employees of the factory to help him deliver over 700 pieces of urgently needed implements to the fairground in small carts. Some people were so moved that they said, "The Secretary has done so much; we should do much more!"

In the repair shop located at the south end of Tung T'ou Road, there were exhibited on wood racks repaired used implements of all kinds, each item bearing its chalk-marked price. Credit is due more than thirty employees who had collected a large number of obsolete implements, sorted them, salvaged those that were repairable, then had them repaired and renovated. This "treasure chest" was the most welcome unit. Over 3000 pieces of such implements were sold. An aged gentleman from Shih-erh-li Village, had wanted originally to buy a new hoe. But when he saw some renovated hoes in the stalls, and found that they suited his need and that the prices were reasonable, he bought a small spade, a rake and a small hoe at a total cost of 1.8 yuan. Compared with the prices of new ones, he saved from two to three yuan. He declared enthusiastically,

"Much work will be accomplished with a small sum. With these implements there will not be any problem for me this year."

On account of the repair service, the personnel of the fair were unusually busy. The number of personnel handling repair and accessory fitting was increased from three to six. The Production Corps (Tui) of Tung Tou Chuang was in a predicament when its commander could not find any dealer handling new couplings for ploughs. He went to the repair shop of the fair and inquired if they could help him. The reply was a repeated "yes." Within a short time three couplings were produced. When the commander received the things that he needed so desperately, he was moved, and exclaimed, "You people know so many arts and are so skillful in them. With you around, I am not afraid of not being able to have anything made."

The commune members got their requirements satisfied at the fair, which lasted two days. A member by the name of Ma K'uei-ying (馬奎英) of Lao Ma Chuang (老馬莊), sold some obsolete articles which yielded him over three yuan. After spending some of the amount for a set of hoes and a small spade, he still had over one yuan. He was so happy that he exclaimed, "The things I had wanted to buy I couldn't buy. Now I have bought them all here."

During the two days of the fair the members sold about 600 yuan worth of accessories and waste products, bought approximately 9,000 yuan worth of implements. The total amount traded, including food, chemical fertilizer and other necessities for living was more than 30,000 yuan.

SPRING FISHING NEWS

[Following are translations of news briefs in Kung-jen
Jih-pao, Peiping, 12 April 1961, page 2.]

The waters are warm and the fish are fat. Thousands of fishing boats in the coastal fishing areas have started the big spring-catch activities from north to south.

Kwangtung

The more than 30,000 fishing boats in Kwangtung have sailed to the sea to catch the early arriving hair-tail fish (*Trichiurus chinensis*) around the Swatow coast, cuttle-fish around the mouth of Pearl River and great quantities of drifting fish.

Spring has come earlier this year and so has the fishing season. The fishermen in Kwangtung have long ago repaired the ships and nets in preparation for the fishing. The Shan-wei Special District has been readying its fishing fleets, nets, and fishermen at more than 85% of the fishing preparation plan. This year, the ships and nets have been repaired while simultaneously engaging in preparation work and production at the same time. For instance, Hai-ying Contingent of Hai-chen Commune of T'ai-shan Hsien has simultaneously purchased new fishing nets and its fishing fleets has sailed to the sea. It has exceeded by 69.89% the fishing quota, an increase of 39.6% over the like period last year.

Fukien

Since the beginning of spring, over two thirds of the coastal areas have had winds stronger than the sixth class, so the fishermen have not been able to sail to the sea most of the time. However, under the encouragement of the various Party committees in the coastal fishing areas and the Party's policy, the fishermen's working spirit has been doubled and redoubled to struggle under the slogan of "fighting against the heaven for time, and fighting against the sea for food." In accordance with the preliminary report of weather combined with the abundant experiences of the old fishermen, they sail to the sea before the wind or just after the wind for fishing activities. The fishermen of Tung-shan Hsien of Lung-ch'i Special District have deve-

loped the production emulation campaign of "supporting spring plowing, supporting the front line, and supporting the industrial and mining areas. Though there were only nine days in February with winds light enough to sail to sea, the increase of production was 10.45% than January. Though the Amoy area, the coastal front, has been often harrassed by the enemy, the fishermen have used all available means in "fishing simultaneously in inner and outer seas" under the protection of People's Liberation Army. More than 37,000 tan of marine products were netted by the fishermen at the period of 1 February to 20 March.

Chekiang

The masses of fishermen along the coastal areas have exerted vigorously their working spirit to fish small yellow fish [a kind of herring] in the high tide of the spring fish catch.

The various fishing areas have strengthened by all means the first line of fishing production in organizing every seaworthy fishing boat and fisherman and expanding the production units. Some qualified fishing boats have operated with heavy and light nets to catch small yellow fish and hair-tail fish.

The principal fishing area of spring catch is Lu-ssu Yang. Besides the vigorous fishing activities in Nan-yang, the fishing preparation in Lu-ssu Yang are actively prosecuted. Recently, the fishermen of Chou-shan and Wenchow sailed to Lu-ssu Yang fishing area ten days earlier than last year. As compared with the like period of last year, there is an increase of motorized sail boats by one fourth. Every fishing unit carries two or three sets of nets for vigorous operations.

Shantung

The various fishing units of coastal Shantung have sailed to the sea to start the spring fishing activities. The first Party secretary of Tsingtao Marine Products Company has taken a fishing boat to the sea as a mobile command post to dispatch the boat Contingents at the proper times. Based on the characteristics of the fishing boats and activities of fish, the operational techniques of the nets have been improved with the result that there are over 3,200 chin of yellow flower fish (huang-hua yu) for each net-catch as comparing with over 1,200 chin in the past.

The fishermen in the various areas have sailed to the sea earlier this year. In addition, they have adopted the various measures in catching more fish. For long range fishing, a combination method of using cadres, technicians and old fishermen has been adopted in analyzing fish conditions and using many kinds of tools for catching.

Liaoning

The more than 10,000 fishermen boarding over 2,500 boats in Liaoning Province have begun the early spring fishing activities. At present, more than 34,000,000 chin of fish and shrimp have been caught.

There have been incessant fishing activities in Liaoning since last winter. When the rivers froze, the fishes and shrimps swam down to the sea and were followed by the fishing boats with good catches. Recently, the weather has been gradually warming so the fish and shrimps have gradually swum northward. So, many boats have sailed from various places to Chefoo and Weihai fishing areas in Shantung Province, and to Chinchow Bay for catching hairy crabs. The coastal communes have also sent boats to fish. Thus, there are altogether four front lines of fishing activities. The fishermen are active in the seas as far as the South China Sea and as close as Po Hai. All the fishing workers of the Port Authur and Dairen Marine Products Company boarded more than 100 motorized fishing vessels to sail to the South and East China Seas for six days' fishing activities with a catch of 1,840,000 chin of fish and shrimps. In the silver-fish catch season, the more than 300 fishing boats have sailed to Chefoo and Weihai fishing areas. The average catch per boat of the 272 fishing boats of Ch'ang-hai Hsien is over 1,000 chin, which is more than double the figure of the like period in last year.

INSECTICIDES USED AGAINST WHEAT INSECTS

[Following is a translation of an article written by the Insect Teaching and Research Section of Peiping Agriculture University in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 April 1961, page 2.]

We are all concerned with the wheat harvest of this year. However, do you know how many insects attack the wheat? How we can help the peasant brothers to kill these insects?

At present, the winter wheat in North China is in the sprouting period, and the spring wheat has been sowed or the young seedlings have sprouted. In this stage, there often appear the mole-cricket, golden-pin insects, maggots, etc., breeding at the root of wheat plants nearing the ground surface. We can kill them by using 6% of "666" powder with water to pour to the root of wheat plants. If there are beetles on the wheat stem and leaves, with the larvae hiding inside the wheat stem eating, we can use 0.5% "666" powder poured on the ground surface as a preventive measure. In the last stage of "wheat sprouting period," "spike breeding period" and "spike period," there often appear the wheat spiders eating paste on the leave surface, wheat-sprout insects eating paste on leaves, stems, young husks and spikelets, wheat maggots with the larvae hiding inside the wheat grain and eating, and wheat-leaf bees and sticking insects with their larvae eating wheat leaves.

For wheat spiders, wheat-sprout insects and wheat maggots, we can use the milky mixture (of 5,000 times solution of 5% 1/605 sulfur and phosphorous compounds as a preventive insecticide) but care should be taken to spray the solution in time. To paste-eating insects, we have to use 6% "666" powder mixed with fine soil to spray in the wheat field at spike-breeding period to let the powder fall on the ground surface to kill the larvae in the earth. If the spraying can be made before the spring plowing or water irrigating, the effect will be better. For wheat-leaf bees and wheat-sprout insects, the spraying of 0.5% "666" powder and 5% DDT is a preventive method. In the wheat paste-growing stage, there are paste-eating insects, wheat-sprout insects, and sticking insects. We can spray the mixed powder of "666" and DDT to kill these insects.

In preventing and killing the wheat insects, there is a need for various kinds of agricultural implements like the back-carrying

type sprayer, compression sprayer and hand powder sprayer. There are also the various types of power sprayers. For instance, the horse-pulled wheel sprayer is a high-efficiency and easily-manufactured spraying machine. In the stage of preventing insects and treating insect pests, it is particularly necessary to inspect and repair the various agricultural implements so that they work normally.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN HONAN PROVINCE ENGAGED
IN SPRING SOWING

[Following is a translation of a news report in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 5 May 1961, page 2.]

The entire Honan Province has recently enjoyed the blessings of rain. All employees and workers, in addition to performing their own duties, have managed to conserve manpower and material for the support of spring planting. According to the statistics from Cheng-chou, Lo-yang K'ai-feng, Hsin-hsiang, and An-yang, up to 27 April there have been 15,000 persons who brought their own tools to join the farmers in their fight for an earlier sowing. Workers in the Lo-yang Tractor Factory volunteered to support suburban communes, and industrial workers in Hsu-Ch'ang City finished sowing 554 mou of land in two days. The manager of the Forging and Pressing Equipment Factory at An-yang took his employees to help suburban production teams and finishing sowing 50 mou and ploughing 23 mou of land in two days.

In addition to sending manpower to help agriculture, various industrial, commercial and transportation departments also helped solve the problems of tools, seeds, and chemical fertilizers. The industrial and material supply agencies at Cheng-chou, Hsu-Ch'ang, and Kai-feng sent 38 tractors to help communes with heavy spring sowing duties. The An-yang Industrial Equipment Company has checked its storehouse and contributed ten horse-driven harvesters, 20 ten-row sowing machines, ten twenty-four-row sowing machines and 147 kinds of other materials. Up to 27 April the city of An-yang has supplied its suburban communes with 330 sets of power machines and more than 155,000 tools. Workers at Hsu-Ch'ang City not only sent technicians to suburban communes to repair tools but also produced small farm tools, thus finishing 4,124 pieces of tools in four days. They also repaired 72 power machines, 3,580 water-wheels, and 3,897 small farm tools. Food agencies at Cheng-chou and Lo-yang contributed 480,000 chin of fine quality seeds of rice, maize, green lentils, and soybeans. The Transportation Bureau of Tang-yang Hsien mobilized all its transportation vehicles including trucks, horse wagons, and wheel barrows for the delivery of 67,000 chien of maize seeds to four communes, thus satisfying the demand of spring sowing right on time.

TO FIGHT FOR A RICH HARVEST

[Following is a translation of a feature article written by Chiao Shang-wen (焦尚文) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping 6 May 1961, page 1.]

It was one day in the latter part of April. In the early morning, you could hear the noise of cars and people talking in the main street of the Tung-kuang Commune in Chiao-ho Hsien. More than 30 employees displayed the various types of small farm tools in front of the Tung-kuang auditorium. It was such a sight to see the tens of thousands of small farm tools lying in rows on the ground and the people from all fields-production teams, industries, banks, and commercial departments jointly getting ready to participate in the activities of summer harvesting, ploughing, and sowing. The meeting was about to begin.

The meeting was called to observe the inauguration of our fight for the summer harvest. At the meeting, people were able to freely select the tools they need and to examine them according to qualities and specifications.

Right after eight o'clock, people rushed to the meeting. They first entered the auditorium to hear reports. After that they all rushed to the tools exhibition ground. Business was exceedingly well that the 15 salesmen could hardly handle all the sales. Secretaries, leaders and members of production teams all offered their opinions while making selections of the tools. The salesmen immediately wrote down those valuable opinions while at the same time collecting the money from the sales. Member Chang Ch'eng-jung (張承榮) of Hsi-pei-ying Production Team proudly displayed the big flat plough made by his commune, saying: "How wonderful! Our commune could make this kind of big flat plough now." He also told salesman Hu Ch'ao-kuei (胡朝貴) to put down the comments on a book praising the work of those members working in the iron works of the commune. He also promised to give the three kinds of wheat in his field more water and fertilizer in order to beat the quota.

Member Chang Jung-sheng (張榮生) of Hsi-Chieh Production Team took a careful look at the small plough and discovered that something was missing. He said: "This plough can not be used in red soil." At that moment Manager Wang of the iron works was there. He immediately promised to make more ploughs which would be suit-

able for red soil. Some one made the comment: "Manager Wang is really very understanding and helpful." Manager Wang answered: "As long as you people work hard to increase production, you can ask my factory to do anything for you."

The leader of Hsi-Chieh Production Teams, Feng Fu-ming (馮福明) came to the tool exhibition and walked to the southern end of the line. He said: "We have everything but ..." Clerk T'ang Yu-ch'in (唐玉琴) immediately asked him to finish what he had wanted to say a moment ago. It turned out that Leader Feng just bought more than 2,000 chin of chemical fertilizer and several chin of insecticide but he did not have the transportation to ship them back to his team. After being told of this situation, T'ang Yu-Ch'in said: "Leader Feng, after the meeting I shall use carts to deliver these goods to your team. We will arrive at your place very soon." Feng Fu-ming was very impressed and satisfied with the zest of this young saleswoman.

On that day, 5,216 pieces of small farm tools were sold to various production teams, valued at more than 6,800 yuan and supplying almost 30% of the total needs in farm tools. Some commercial agencies also signed a contract with 78 production teams promising to deliver more than 13,000 pieces of tools for the need of this summer's harvesting, ploughing, and sowing. These tools will cost more than 30,000 yuan. At the same time commercial agencies have based upon the needs of various production teams and signed three contracts with the commune iron works to engage in processing work. Financial agencies on that day gave more than 20,000 yuan to some poor production teams thus enabling them to buy the tools they needed. Workers from factories all said: "This meeting was very good. Through this meeting we were able to get direct opinions from commune members concerning tool specifications. From now on we will be able to produce better tools."

III. MINING

PRODUCTION INCREASE AND COST DECREASE FROM INSTALLATION OF RAIL CARS IN A HOPEH MINE

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article,
in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 23 March 1961, Page 2]

The miners of the Ping-an-pao Coal Mine, Hopeh Province, have fully utilized the topographic conditions and built chutes for coal transportation, which have effectively changed the character of the internal transportation in the mine. At present, the entire mine has built seven chutes and six operation lines, causing transportation efficiency to rise twice as high. This situation not only has satisfied the needs in increased coal production but also transported over 9,000 tons of piled up coals for the last three years out of the mine.

The Ping-an-pao Coal Mine has four underground mining areas and one open pit, which are either on the mountain ridge or under the mountain stream. In the past, transporting coal from the ridge down the mountain was done by trucks or horse wagons, and some areas even used donkeys to carry the coal down the mountain; thus, efficiency was very low. The coal transported out of the mine constituted only about 80% of the coal produced, affecting increase of production attempts. In order to overcome the difference between production and transportation, the secretary of the Party Committee in the mine, the director of the mine, the old miners and the engineering technicians jointly penetrated into the mining area to make actual investigation and studies and together with the local transportation departments reformed the mine's internal transportation plan. It was decided to utilize the local conditions and the slope of the mountain for building a light railroad as a form of automatic gliding transportation.

After the establishment of the automatic gliding transportation line, it not only saved a great amount of fuel, feed, vehicle maintenance expenses, and reduced coal production cost but also economized a great amount of manpower and transportation power. In the past, each day, this mine used 15 trucks from the transportation departments and 30 horse wagons from the commune. On the average, it required 20 minutes to load one horse wagon. After the establishment of the gliding line, it requires 11 minutes for a coal mine car to make one round trip and each car carries 0.7 tons of

coal. Every 65 seconds, one car can glide down the line. The open-pit mining area, after the building of the automatic gliding line, has a daily transportation volume increase of from nearly 100 cars to over 200 cars, and the number of loading and unloading workers was reduced from 140 to 90. Just gasoline alone, the entire mine has saved each month at least 10 tons, together with the other expenses saved, the production cost per ton of coal has been reduced by 25%, as compared with production cost on coal transported by trucks and horses.

INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION IN HONAN THROUGH BETTER FAMILY RELATIONS

[Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen
Jih-pao, page 2, 6 April 1961.]

The "Five Must's and Five Assurance" movement instituted for production competition by the Bureau of Mining Works in Chia-hsi, Honan Province has resulted in an increase in coal production, by making its employees set their houses in order that they may concentrate on their work.

In the latter part of February, after making a conscientious study of the facts pertaining to the success of the pacification idea, the Party Committee stationed at the mine intensified the activities in relation to the families of the employees. A team consisting of twelve persons selected from the party and labor organizations was sent to the residential areas to make, in cooperation with the communes of the municipalities, thorough investigations of the home situation of every household. It was learned that some families were dissatisfied with the hard work their members had to perform in the mines, others were dissatisfied with the way in which they were treated, still others were dissatisfied with maladjustment in their way of life. All of this affects the productivity of the workers.

To solve these problems the party organization first instituted a thought education program for the members of the employees' families. The principal purpose of the program was to explain to them the existing situation, the importance of coal production, the glory of being concerned about production, the meaning of struggling under hardship, of industriousness and frugality, and of the sustenance of the home. In addition, the story of Ma Yu-lan's (馬玉蘭) family, who had set a good example in the five-musts movement, was to be told them. Furthermore the team was to make five requests of the families: that they should have sufficient food of good quality, and refrain from doing anything that would affect the health of the workers adversely; that they should see to it that the workers get enough rest, and are not disturbed when they sleep; that they should advise and assist the workers to avoid absenteeism, in order to produce more; that they should take good care of their children and educate them well, support the old members, avoid domestic quarrels; that they should plan on and economize in food consumption, and avoid wasting food.

The party commissar also invited the senior workers and peasants, and, using the "compare the present with the past" approach, reminded them of the oppression and calamities that they had suffered under the old social system, analyzed for them the excellent situation of the present, and pointed out to them the advantages they would enjoy when all the difficulties are overcome. This helped greatly to arouse them to their comprehension of the situation. After hearing such speeches of report and explanation, the minds of the families reflected a better understanding of the problems confronting them.

To promote greater concern among the families of the employees about the latter's welfare and their productivity, the party committee of the mine organized teams consisting of representatives elected by the families to make separate inspection trips to the mine. Before each team entered the mine, the mine director would explain to the members of the team the activities of the miners. Upon completion of the inspection the miners and their families would be organized into discussion groups to talk over the benefit derived from the inspection. In such discussion meetings some families of their own accord passed resolutions to examine into their shortcomings and the mistakes they had made. They publicly and courageously proclaimed their pledge and prosecution of a five-musts and five-assurances plan. These musts and assurances are: (1) one must be industrious and frugal in managing the home, to assure life security; (2) one must take good care of the workers of the family, to assure their sound health; (3) members of a family must be harmonious, to assure the absence of quarrels; (4) one must be concerned about production, to assure a perfect record of the workers' reporting for work; (5) one must serve well, to assure an increase in coal production. They also adopted a plan, whereby they were to examine their records and make comparison every ten days, and to make a monthly report. In this way they formed the habit of managing their homes on a sound basis, and of keeping up their competitive production.

While promoting the activities of the families, the director of the mine would help the families solve some of their practical problems. The mine authorities appointed a committee secretary and a department head, whose duties it was to manage the dining hall, and adjust the kitchen personnel in accordance with the public opinion of the members. Subsequently a committee on the management of the dining hall was founded by the members themselves based on democratic principles, charged with the duties of improving the meals, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of maintaining strict sanitation, of providing meals to the satisfaction of the members economically. To help families which were faced with the difficult problem of having too many mouths to feed, the departments of the mining bureau concerned instituted a plan of coordination. It organized small units to help such families find work, such as picking coal, laundering, tailoring and mending. This plan helps the individual to increase his income, lightens the burden of the worker, and increases the production of so-

ciety. Through the activities mentioned above a new phenomenon is generally exhibited in each home -- a phenomenon of heroic struggling despite hardship, of industriousness and frugality in maintaining the home, of being concerned about the workers, of unity and friendship, of being concerned about production, and of production by service. Take the case of Ch'eng Ch'ing-hua (程清花) for instance. She did not have any plan for her home before. She had been quarrelling with her loved one all the time, affecting his future adversely. But now she has set her house in order, has a reasonable plan for the way of life for her family, encourages her loved one to achieve a full service record and thus to become a model worker. Because of the elimination of worries about their homes, the workers are now able to concentrate their energy on production. Attendance records have improved, and production is going up. The attendance rate of the entire mine has gone up to 89.3% during the period from March 1 to March 15, a 3% gain over the second half of the month of April. The daily production of the entire mine has correspondingly raised.

INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION THROUGH THOUGHT WORK
IN A HOPEI MINE

[Following is a translation of a news article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 April 1961, page 1.]

The Fourth Mine Party Committee of Ching-hsing Coal Mine in Hopei Province has firmly developed the Party's mass movement concerned with the work in initiating the activism of the mass of workers in continuously ensuring and fulfilling the national plan for 51 months in a row.

In recent years, the mine Party committee has constantly and firmly ensured the accomplishment of the production task through thought work. When it arranges the production and analyzes the material and technical conditions, the committee always extensively analyzes the thought conditions of the workers. On this thought situation, the education is applied with a certain direction and motive. In last November, this mine accomplished the whole-year's production plan 34 days in advance. So, there emerged the different degrees of self-satisfaction and slackening among the workers. On this situation, the mine Party committee adopted many different forms to lecture to the workers on the significance of increasing coal production and ensuring the continuous development of the national economy. The labor emulation campaign was initiated to exceed the production quotas this year and next year. The production of last December surpassed any month of last year to supply the State with plenty of coal. It was realized that among the workers the thought of year-end rest was very popular, so education was applied to ensure the attendance rate. In January and February of this year, the attendance rates of the miners were constantly maintained above 90% to exceed the production plans by 3.68% and 10.09% of January and February respectively. Since March, the labor emulation campaign in learning and catching up with the victorious mines has been developed to continuously increase the production to fulfill the production quota of the first quarter of this year by three days in advance.

It is an important method of this mine to take real person and real thing as the teaching materials in helping the workers to raise the thought awareness for mine political work. During the last year and January and February of this year, in the digging,

mining, and electric machinery work categories, 324 crack soldiers were selected for cherishing the mine as home, daring to innovate, maintaining full attendance, and safe production. Their advanced thoughts were extensively propagated on calling the masses to learn from the crack soldiers. In the third quarter of last year, the mine Party committee concentrated its work on the problems of slack labor discipline and low attendance rate, so a new miner Hsu Chiao-huan (許叫喚) was selected as the crack soldier of full attendance and abiding labor discipline. Among the young workers, the labor emulation campaign of "learning and catching up Hsu Chiao-huan" was developed. At present, there are 325 miners catching up with Hsu Chiao-huan.

Against some incorrect thoughts and acts of the miners, the mine Party committee neither rudely punishes them nor slackens their education. Last year, there was once an insufficient supply of timber post and a part of the tools. However, some workers still did not cherish and protect the raw materials and tools. The mine Party committee held a "damaged tools complaining exhibit" to expose the waste in the use of tools. At the same time, the warehouse was opened to let the workers look it over to understand the real situation. Thus, many workers actively re-examined their thoughts of not cherishing and protecting tools and materials. The various teams (pan) and sections (tsu) developed the habit of not asking for tool issuance, and of raising the recovery rate of timber posts and their repeated use.

That all Party use hands and that everybody should engage in thought work is an important experience for the extensive and closely-knitted thought political work of this mine. The different mining zones have popularly carried out the divisional commanding of the masses by the Party members, youth leaguers and activists, as well as the division of shift and work by the commissars of the General Party Branch. Every section (k'o) and office (shih) allocated the production quotas and thought reform to their related teams (pan) and sections (tsu).

TS'AI-T'UN COAL MINE EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPS LABOR
EMULATION CAMPAIGN

[Following is a translation of a news article written by
Liaoning Correspondent Group in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping
8 April 1961, page 1.]

Ts'ai-t'un Coal Mine of Pen-ch'i Mine Bureau has thoroughly learned the experiences of the victorious mines to concentrate on the principal production problems in applying the active factors and selecting crack soldiers for a hot labor emulation campaign to quickly turn the passive production situation to a steady increase of digging and mining.

Since the big leap forward, the Ts'ai-t'un Coal Mine has incessantly increased the coal production. However, there occurred during the production the slackening of management, the lagging of digging behind mining, and insufficient repair of tunnel and equipments. Moreover, there are more thin coal seams this year with lower production capacity and more difficulties in production. Under such a situation, few cadres had the capacity for disregarding difficulties.

In the last third of February, after the experiences of the victorious mines were relayed to this mine, the mine Party committee organized the mine leading cadres for an extensive learning. At the same time, because of the conclusions from the experiences of the first mining zone in increasing production, the cadres were firmly confident of overcoming difficulties by education to open up the miners' intelligence. In the first coal mining zone, there is the thinnest coal seam in the whole mine with the most frequent variations of working face. The production condition is the most undesirable. However, owing to the vigorous working spirit of the cadres in plunging deeply into practice and relying on the masses, many difficulties have been overcome and the production quota has been exceeded every month. The progressive examples within and without the mine have extensively educated all mine cadres, so that they realize that the decisive factor of production is man. Only by relying on the mass workers, can production be swung upward.

In sufficiently encouraging the activism of all workers, the mine Party committee communicated the good national situation to the workers and their dependents. More than 60 crack soldiers were

selected in digging, mining, and electric machinery work categories. The advanced thoughts and stories of the mark soldiers are propagated in many forms. Also, thirteen production "shock workers" are organized for technical demonstrations. Through learning, discussions, and apprenticeships, the mass workers have doubled their working spirit.

From mine and ch'u, to team (tui) and section (tsu), from workers and cadres to their dependents, many forms of labor emulation campaign have been developed centered on production problems, and on definite measures and contestants. Among the workers of digging and mining, the "six good shock workers" emulation campaign has been developed on technique innovation and efficiency increase in contesting among individuals and teams. In the electric machinery and transportation departments, the "Red, diligent and skillful master of machinery" emulation campaign has been developed. Among mining, electric machinery, transportation, and ventilation units, the "one dragon cooperation agreement" campaign centered on producing more coal has been developed. Among the cadres, the "five good cadres" emulation campaign centered on the responsibility system has been developed. Among the worker dependents, the "five good dependent" emulation campaign of orderly doing the domestic work in ensuring the high attendance of workers has been developed. In the whole mine, there are many crack soldiers and campaigns. There is a target for every learning. In every campaign, there are contestants in simultaneously expanding the coal production. This is a vigorous and new situation.

Through the various forms of campaign, the mass workers are learning and want to catch up with the advanced ones. The vigorous working spirit is ever increasing in further exploiting the creativity during production by considerably increasing efficiency. Chang Shao-wu (張紹武), the compressed air pick (feng-hao) operator of the third mining zone learned from Yin Wen-chih (尹文志) the "quick pulling door" advanced mining method. However, Chang furthered and repeated the study to create the "trapezoid pulling door and quickly pulling bottom" mining method in more than doubling the mining efficiency insurpassing Yin Wen-chih. Hsu T'ing-fu (徐廷富), the worker of the second mining zone was unable to accomplish his task in the past. During the campaign, he learned the advanced thoughts and operating methods of Yin Wen-chih. Later, Hsu invented the "switching on the pump on the different steps" method to double the mining efficiency in exceeding the production quota every day.

Through the labor emulation campaign, the communist cooperation attitudes among the workers have been greatly exploited. The old miner Ma Yun-yu (馬云余) of the fifth mining zone is always the most efficient worker in mining coal in his contingent (tui). During the emulation campaign, Ma vigorously and actively taught his "quick mining and piling" method to the miners. Thus, around 60%

of the miners of the whole contingent have quickly learned this advanced technique to universally increase 20% to 30% the mining efficiency.

Through the labor emulation campaign, the cadres' attitudes have changed. They extensively engage in investigation and study practical details. They also work with the masses to cooperatively solve the production problems.

In more than a month since the emulation campaign began, there have appeared 754 "six good shock workers," 141 "Red, diligent and skillful masters of machinery," 151 "five good cadres," and 1943 households of "five good dependents." The mining efficiency has been universally raised 20% to 30%, and digging efficiency 23.9%. The machinery and electricity accidents were decreased by 9.6% in March than February. The safe and high production of the mining and digging have been attained.

AID TO AGRICULTURE BY THE MINERS OF P'AN-KU-SHAN MINE

[Following is a translation of a news article written by Ch'eng Cheng-nan (成正南) of the P'an-ku-shan Mine in Kung-jen, Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 April 1961, page 2.]

Under the Party policy of greatly developing agriculture especially grain, the workers of the P'an-ku-shan Mine have decided to support agriculture in a mass movement. At the same time of exceeding the State production plan in the first quarter of this year, the mine has produced for agriculture more than 11,000 agricultural implements including seed planting machines, hoes, harrows, and plowshares. Moreover, there have been produced more than 29,000 chin of native-method chemical fertilizer, more than 48,000 chin of lime, and more than 5,000 chin of insecticides. The mine has established and strengthened more than 40 factories including agricultural implement repair factories, agricultural machine factories, grain and edible oil processing factories, and bamboo splint factories. At the end of March, 10,000 laborers were organized to go to the front lines of the agricultural struggle to work with the peasants in helping with the spring plowing.

Advance The Thoughts and Unify The Acknowledgment

The great achievement of the P'an-ku-shan Mine in supporting agriculture is principally that all the workers under the Party education have established the thought of considering agriculture as of fundamental importance. In the past, a minority of the workers of this mine considered, "there is not an intimate relationship between the mine and agricultural production. We lack raw materials and have been assigned the heavy task, how can we support agriculture?" In solving these thought problems, the Party committee convened a cadre meeting to solve first the thought problem of the leading cadres and put the proposition to support agriculture on the agenda for discussion at every meeting. On the basis of the advanced thought of the cadres and unanimous acknowledgment, the mine workers learned the Party's agriculture policy and acknowledged that there is an intimate relationship between agriculture and mining. At the same time, they have acknowledged that support to agriculture will not obstruct

the production, but can promote it.

Moreover, the Party committee simultaneously inspected production and industry in supporting agriculture. In the struggle of the masses, agriculture is an important item. Hence, the Party's calling to develop agriculture and especially grain, has become the aim of the workers in the whole mine.

Co-operation Between Levels To Work At Quota Basis

This mine has adopted the measures of cooperation between levels to work at definite quotas to support agriculture constantly. Considering P'an-ku-shan Commune as the key point, the mine has cooperated with Ching-shih Commune in Kan-tu Hsien. The work areas have cooperated with the five contingents in the surrounding area, the work teams under the work areas have also cooperated with the production brigades. According to demand and feasibility, the mine regulated the "five-year schedule" of supporting the P'an-ku-shan Commune to help it gradually carry out the technical reform of agriculture. For instance, after the mine allocated 16,000 labor-days to help the commune in accomplishing quick harvesting and quick planting, more than 6,000 labor-days were further allocated to repair and manufacture the spring plowing implements. At present, the Party committee has determined to allocate 10,000 labor-days to support spring plowing.

After the cooperation on all levels, the most intimate cooperation is between the work area and contingent. For instance, the Jen-ho contingent lacked four ball bearings for its almost completed rice-hulling mill, the contingent called to the fourth work area, which dispatched workers to help them to make the ball bearings for starting production.

Technical Innovations In Solving Contradictions

The simultaneously accomplishing the State plan and supporting agriculture, there is a contradiction of labor-force and production equipment. This mine has solved this contradiction by means of a technical innovation. At the end of last year, when the main machinery shop of the mine prepared the parts and equipment for 1961 production of the whole mine, the work area Party committee assigned the task of manufacturing 20 lathes and other agricultural implements. At that time, the workers of the whole shop made plans for a technical innovation. There were altogether 15 workers, including the apprentices in the machine section, who submitted more than 60 new reform proposals. Among them, there were more than 30 proposals for improving the agricultural machines. At last, more than half of the proposals have been carried out with an increase in work efficiency of from one to seventeen fold. In the past, the slot on metal parts was worked by saw. It was of low work efficiency with unacceptable quality. A machine worker Ting Tzu-mao (丁子茂)

changed the method into milling by using two cutting tools. This increased the work efficiency more than 5 times and with good quality. Through technical innovations and revolution, the task of supporting agriculture was accomplished in advance. Moreover, the manufacturing mission for mine equipment and parts was also accomplished.

Do Your Best To Support On Whole Scale

On the mine slopes, the supporting of agriculture was carried out by the mobilization of the various trades. The worker hospital of the mine has organized mobile medical teams to constantly tour the nearby five agricultural contingents for diagnosing and treating the peasants. During the first ten days of April, there were altogether 400 peasants who had diseases cured. In improving medical treatment and advancing the health level of the members, the mine-worker hospital has helped the P'an-ku-shan Commune to establish a peasant hospital, and also helped the five contingents to establish medical aid boxes, and trained seven medical personnel. The personnel of the mine general stores and the various service trades have all gone out to support agriculture. From the end of last year to March, altogether there were sent more than 700 men to purchase agricultural by-products and help agriculture in solving the problems of obtaining living necessities and means of production.

Moreover, there have been organized "ten different craftsmen" to tour the country-side in fixing the various implements and daily necessities. The peasants are very satisfied. In February and March, for the growing of wheat, barley and oats, and the struggle for a bumper harvest in summer crops of urgently-needed fertilizers, the general stores organized to transport more than 1,000 chin of chemical fertilizer and large quantities of native fertilizer to universally improve the wheat seedlings of the commune.

MU-CH'ENG-CHIEN COAL MINE OF CHING-HSI MINE BUREAU
SAVES TIMBER POSTS

[Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 29 April 1961, page 2.]

The workers of Mu-ch'eng-chien Coal Mine of Ching-hsi Mine Bureau have inspired their working spirit in adopting many measures, based on practice, in saving timber posts even with undesirable geology conditions. Last year, the average timber post consumption was 7.53 cubic meters per 1,000 tons of coal mined. This figure is only one half of that stipulated by the State plan. However, the figure is further decreasing this year.

There are undesirable geology conditions in Mu-ch'eng-chien Coal Mine. When the miners are digging forward, the top tunnel at their back incessantly presses downward, the bottom tunnel also incessantly presses upward, and the coal at the two sides presses inward. So, the timber posts have been either bent or broken. In this situation, the miners have to constantly repair and change the supporting frames, so consumption of timber post is great. The highest figure was more than 30 cubic meters of timber post for each 1,000 tons of coal mined.

For the saving of timber post, many workers thought of many methods, however, it brought little effect. Many people considered, "it is an unconquerable difficulty." Pointing out this incorrect thought, the Party committee initiated the masses to discuss whether the consumption of the timber post can be decreased or not. Through discussions, all considered that the correct attitude to the objective difficulty is to look at it, analyze it, and overcome it. No matter how big or small the difficulty, by having sufficient realization of its pattern, we then can overcome it.

The Party committee proposed to utilize the unadvantageous conditions in changing the method to mine coal without using timber post basically. More than 10 advanced miners were selected in organizing vanguard sections to engage in experiments. However, four experiments ended in failure. The fifth experiment went on; however, it was a failure too. Some people said, "it is not so easy to struggle against Nature. It is impossible to mine coal without timber post." The Party committee immediately convened a discussion and encouraged the workers, "a child has to fall down first in learning to walk. This is the case in learning a new method. Most important of all

is that you can stand up after a fall and walk ahead again."

At the same time, the cadres and workers were organized to learn and discuss the famous article of "the foolish man moved the mountain." The committee asked everybody to learn the tough and struggle spirit of the "foolish man." Through learning, difficulty-overcoming confidence was strengthened. A worker Ho Shan-fang (郝善芳) said, "under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class cannot fall behind the 'foolish man.' We have to overcome even bigger difficulties." The working spirit of the masses was stirred up and the methods appeared continuously. The masses altogether made more than 1,000 proposals that entailed no use of timber post. Based on these proposals, several experiments were made. At last, the experiment succeeded.

After successful operation on the work surface without timber posts, the miners had more confidence in the saving of timber post. They said, "if it can be done without timber posts on the work surface, why can we not use less timber supporting frames in the tunnel?" On this problem, the masses made many proposals in economizing and substituting timber supporting frames. Some of the miners were worried that their proposals might not work, so they had made experiments beforehand and succeeded. The Party main branch greatly supported the workers' creative enthusiasm, and educated the workers that the working spirit has to combine with the scientific analysis spirit.

Starting from practice, everything has to be tested. The committee asked every mining contingent (tui) to arrange a good tunnel, which is passed by the masses constantly, without effecting safe production. The workers were urged to make experiments and it was a good encouragement. Within 10 days, there emerged more than 50 forms of supporting frames in saving and substituting timber post. It is really "a hundred flowers blossom," and the masses call the place the "hundred-flower slope." In properly approving these advanced experiences, they also organized section (pan) leaders, old workers, and technicians in establishing an "approval section" to study these practical situations with altogether 25 forms of supporting frames suitable to this mine. Among them, the "thorn stem supporting frame" is the best method. This was invented by the old worker Kuan Feng-ch'i (关凤岐), based on the characteristics of elastic thorn stem and soft coal seams. The character of this type of support is its high resistance and durability. The material can be obtained locally. After Ta-hua Mine adopted this method, the consumption of timber post was decreased by 76%. After the Mu-ch'eng-chien Mine applied the thorn stem supporting frames of Ta-hua Mine, they developed it into all thorn stem whole-body supporting frame to increase the pressure resistance without the using of timber post completely.

In order to effectively apply and expand these advanced experiences, there should be thoroughly executing the spirit of practice. We can explain here the stories of the applying of thorn stem supporting frame by the second and eighth sections of Ta-hua Mine. These

two sections were digging the same coal seam with identical tunnel conditions. However, the second section can use the thorn stem supporting frame fundamentally without using timber posts as supporting frames in the tunnel. However, the eighth section cannot. Why? After the Party main branch made the investigation and study, there were discovered the different concepts in using the thorn stem supporting frames between the two sections. The second section started from practice. Before the utilization of thorn stem, they investigated the concrete situations of the big and small tunnel pressures to realize that two thorn stem supporting frames were used after each timber supporting frame.

In the making of thorn stem supporting frames, big and small ones are made with the big ones against higher pressure and slim ones against lower pressure. The eighth section was entirely different; using only subjective willingness without investigation of the concrete situation of the pressure differences in the tunnel, they used thorn stem supporting frames regardless of pressures. In the making of the thorn stem supporting frames, the frames were made into same sizes with inferior quality. These frames were all crushed and had to be all changed to the timber supporting posts.

After the Party main branch discovered this situation, an on-the-spot meeting was convened immediately to compare the tunnels and thorn stem supporting frames between these two sections to educate the masses by visual means, to make them realize that the using of the thorn stem supporting frames should be based on practice and combined with concrete conditions of this section and this tunnel in its practical application.

On the saving of timber post, they constantly struggle against conservative and self-satisfactory thoughts. In the beginning of this year, there was short supply of timber posts, however, the timber posts of Mu-ch'eng-chien Mine were a surplus. The Party committee organized a work section to enter the shaft for investigation. Some miners said, "the consumption of the timber post is so low, why can we not use even a little timber in the tunnel?" Somebody said, "by now, there is no more refuse to be utilized." They considered that the potential of saving the timber post was not big, therefore, the self-satisfaction and complacency were induced.

Pointing to this situation, the Party committee repeatedly educated the workers to explain the situation, to assign the mission, and to initiate all miners to summarize the various measures and experiences of saving timber post. The committee introduced a slogan, "recovering" (recover the used and waste timber posts), "collecting" (collect timber extensively), "substituting" (use substitutes), "transforming" (transform supporting frames), and "cutting" (cut thorn stems), to increase the mine output even without the timber post.

A mass movement of saving timber post was initiated. Every worker applied these five characters in the slogan to his own op-

ration. Many miners do not ask for new timber post. They further supply the digging sections with timber posts as the supporting frame. The mine ambulance member Chin Fu-li (金福禮) while making his ambulance tour, recovered at the same time, used and waste timber posts. In only three days, he and his comrades recovered 153 wooden columns of 22 centimeters in diameter, and 487 rake rods. At present, the mass of workers consider the saving of timber posts as their honorable duty of cherishing the materials of the State. From 1 January to 10 March of this year, the whole mine saved 645 cubic meters of timber post, and the average consumption was 5.35 cubic meters of timber post for the mining of 1,000 tons of coal. This figure is a decrease of 37.65% from the like figure in December 1960.

FOU-HSIN COAL MINE DEVELOPS UPGRADING CAMPAIGN

[Following is a translation of an article by the Chao Yuan-liang (趙元良) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 1 May 1961, page 2.]

The Fou-hsin Mine has developed the upgrading campaign on an over-all scale concentrating on advancing specifications and quality of the working surface, routes, and tunnels as well as the improvements of machinery and equipment. Within a period of over two months, production has achieved a new level.

Since the beginning of February, the various Party organizations of Fou-hsin Mine have adopted the "three-combination" method of leadership, technicians and workers based on the principle of simultaneously grasping production and preparations. All the coal-mine working surfaces, tunnels and mechanical equipment have undergone whole-scale investigation and study for grading in Classes A, B, and C. Class A has to be solidified, Class B to be advanced, and Class C to be eliminated in order to improve the working surfaces, tunnels and machinery and to initiate the masses in an improvement emulation campaign.

In the campaign, the various Party organizations have repeatedly educated the workers in cherishing State property and have explained that machinery is the life of the enterprise. Also, a detailed discussion was conducted to open the workers' intelligence to cherish the equipment. When the workers heard that one minute's stoppage of the electric loading machine would short produce six tons of coal and that the damage of one connecting rod of the machine would equal the loss of 100 bicycles, they were very amazed. Some workers further re-examined their mistake of not cherishing equipment.

At the same time, the various mines have further established a number of model soldiers, who cherish equipment right from the beginning. The workers compare themselves with the model soldiers in educating themselves. Some workers said, "only after the upgrading of thought, can the machine be upgraded." All the workers have vigorously plunged into the emulation campaign.

The emulation campaign has pushed the mass of workers to learn from the advanced ones, competing with the advanced ones, and catching up with the advanced ones. There was a drilling machine in Hsin-ch'iu Mine with the grading of Class C in the first phase of emulation campaign. The operator attached a flower to the Class C plate and struggled to catch up the advanced ones. Before long, the Class C

plate was turned into Class A plate. In the Hai-chou Surface Mine, some electric loading machine operators felt confident in the beginning. However, when the results of the upgrading emulation campaign were published, they learned that the best machine was No. 42 electric loading machine. They all learned the advanced experiences resulting from the quick improvement of the specifications and quality on all working surfaces. The shaft workers of Hsin-ch'iu Mine created a mold for making rail pins to raise efficiency by six times and ensuring the supply of rail pins to upgrade all 6,000 meters of the route for the whole shaft. At present, in the upgrading emulation campaign, there have been selected 219 Red banner units and advanced collectives.

Through the upgrading emulation campaign, the equipment, tunnels and working surfaces of the whole mine have been established as "files" for reliable information in technical control. The various mines have further established and solidified a specific machine system, specific transport system, and specific worker-attending machine system. In Hsin-ch'iu Mine, there have been established more than 100 rules and systems.

The upgrading emulation campaign has raised the Class A working surfaces from 11% to 36%, and decreased Class C working surfaces from 41% to 15%. The Class A equipment of good maintenance and normal transportation were increased from 28% to 52%, and the mechanical breakdown rate was decreased by 20%. Some undesirable tunnel-top conditions became safety tunnel tops, short-lived electric loading machines became long-lived, and the zigzag tunnels became straight and wide tunnels. Thus, the production level has been advanced gradually. In March, coal mining, transportation and digging were respectively advanced by 20%, 29% and 8%, over that of February. The production of April also increased on a large scale.

IV. SERVICES

THE NECESSITY OF GOOD REPAIR AND GOOD CONTROL OF EQUIPMENT

[Following is the translation of an editorial in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 18 March 1961, page 1.]

The better the morale is, the more advanced are the production tools; the more complete the technical condition of mechanical equipment is, the higher is the rate of labor production. After the Ta-yeh Iron Mine had launched a movement among the workers to repair and maintain equipment, its equipment utilization rate rose, production procedure became normal and the fulfillment of the production task is guaranteed. The workers say, "When man is good, the equipment is good; when the machinery is good, production is good." This is the truth. To strengthen the control and regular maintenance over the production tools and mechanical equipment is the important task that we cannot neglect in our production activities.

In order to use a production tool well, to raise the utilization rate of the mechanical equipment, and to exert its function fully, it is necessary to give it careful maintenance and preservation, so that it will not wear out nor break and will be kept in a normal good technical condition. When the machine is broken down, it must be repaired. A general over-haul requires a longer time and affects production most. In order to reduce general over-haul and to raise the utilization rate of the equipment, the best method is to strengthen mass control, all-out maintenance, frequent inspection and frequent repair. When hidden trouble and weaknesses are discovered timely treatment must be made; when a small disorder is discovered, it must be "cured" immediately. Otherwise, it will be just as the workers have said, "If you don't mend a small hole in your clothes, it will be torn one and a half feet wide; if you don't repair your machine with a small breakage, complete suspension of operation will come upon you." A hidden trouble will become obvious, a small disorder will become a great one, and it will inevitably become a general over-haul, or it may even cause a serious accident.

In a long period of operation, wear and tear of the machine is an objective law. Man is the master of the machine, he can create it, he can operate it and he can also control it well. Maintenance, preservation, inspection, repair, and utilization constitute the contents of man's control over the machine and the central key is strict control.

In our socialist modern industrial and mining enterprises, production is conducted day and night. The principal machines, especially the large key equipment, are generally operated by several workers and

several shifts of workers; so, to preserve the equipment in good technical condition cannot be done by just a few workers or by one or two departments. To strengthen equipment control and regular maintenance similarly, cannot be done by a few people but it must be done the masses in the enterprise. The leaders of the enterprise must control, the technical control department must control, the inspection and repair workers must control, the production workers also must control, even the staff members of the materials, supplies and spare parts departments must control, only through everybody's control over the mechanical equipment can the maintenance and repair activities be done in the faster, better and cheaper manner. The experience of the Ta-yeh Iron Mine has proved this point. In inducing the masses to launch an equipment maintenance and control movement, this mine, because the cadres, the production workers, the repair workers and the workers of the other departments all take action, has attained a new outlook in maintenance and control activities.

Whether the mechanical equipment control and regular maintenance are well or badly done, man's mental condition and ideology are the decisive factors. The workers of the Ta-yeh Mine, in the movement, have done well in inspection, and they say, "It is not the screws on the machine that are loosened but it is our ideology that is loosened." This mine's actual experience has proved that to strengthen the workers' feeling of being the master will transform the ideology of certain cadres, who profess "to control production only but not the control and maintenance over equipment." The production workers have established a utilization, preservation, inspection and repair ideology; the repair workers have eliminated their partial ideology of "merely repair but not control." The strengthening of the mass movement for equipment preservation and control has attained excellent practical effect.

The experience of the Ta-yeh Iron Mine has told us that in order to strengthen equipment control and to perform well the regular maintenance activities, we must hold fast to practical over-all measures, establish and strengthen the necessary control systems. If there are no over-all measures but merely speech about everybody controlling, the actual result will be nobody controlling. Everybody will have the responsibility but nobody will carry out his obligation. Without a system, the achievements and the experiences attained in the movement will not be consolidated. The movement will become "a gust of wind", and once the movement is over, the old weaknesses will return. In promoting the workers to launch a competition movement for the maintenance, inspection and repair over equipment, the Ta-yeh Iron Mine has constantly summarized its experiences, formulated operational maintenance regulations, and established an equipment file and repair record. The inspection and repair workers and the production workers have signed a guarantee for their products, and strengthened the method for checking production results. Thus, it has consolidated the achievements it has attained in this movement, and established an excellent production procedure. This is something worthy of our learning.

Since the beginning this year, the workers of the various

factories, mines and enterprises, in the all-out movement for the inspection and repair of mechanical equipment, have done much, made great achievements, and accumulated much experience. These have provided a good material basis for the further raising of labor productive efficiency and a higher production level. If we have a good horse, we don't worry about the distance of the road; if we have good equipment, we have no worry that we may not fulfill our production task. But, the all-out movement for inspection and repair of equipment has not been evenly promoted. Some enterprises have done it fast and well; some slow and badly; some like the Ta-yeh Iron Mine have used "holding fast to large key equipment as the outline" and let the other equipment follow and have done all-out inspection, repair and control; some have held fast to small and un-important equipment to begin inspection and repair and they are preparing to concentrate their strength to treat the large and key equipment last; some just hold fast to inspection and repair and they are preparing to concentrate their strength to treat the large and key equipment last; some just hold fast to inspection and repair but have not begun all-out control activities over the more important equipment. All these conditions have proved that we must hold fast to the opportunity, those that are not repaired must be repaired fast, those that are repaired must be inspected, and we must hold fast to control and establish a normal equipment maintenance, inspection and repair system, so that the equipment will be well preserved. When there is a disorder, it must be repaired immediately, to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the production task.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CARE OF EQUIPMENT IN CH'ANG CH'UN

[Following is a translation of an article from Kung-jen Jih-pao, 1 April 1961, page 2.]

The passenger car factory at Ch'ang-ch'un which originated the movement relating to red home management most recently initiated a large scale movement for better management in enterprises, beginning with raising the standard of ideas among employees, and with instilling in their minds the spirit of taking good care of the equipment they use. Through such movements, the sense of duty in the employees has been further cultivated, activities relating to taking better care of equipment have been increased, resulting in much improved condition of equipment in the entire factory, in the reduction of occasions of trouble, and in an increase of efficiency.

Since the inauguration of the movement of red home management, some of the employees have developed a comparatively fixed attitude of the responsibility of being boss. The employees generally demanded participation in management work in the enterprise. They said, "Only by taking charge of the household can one manage the house well. Without being charged with the duty of managing the house, one cannot be considered to be in charge of the household." Taking advantage of the psychology of the employees and the opportune time in which such psychology was expressed, party cadres, after making an analytical study of the situation, considered that in the movement of red house management, the comprehension of ideas among the employees was assured. They thereupon hit the nail on the head in dealing with the problems came to light. Realizing that the factory is still in its construction stage, that the personnel is still inexperienced, the equipment new, and most of the employees lack the spirit and experience of taking good care of the equipment, the party cadres decided, as the first step of duties this year, to intensify the activities relating to improvement in maintenance of equipment and in management, thus paving the way for a movement for taking good care of the equipment on an entire-factory basis.

Statistical Data as a Guide to Better Management

In his exhaustive survey at the beginning of the movement the party secretary discovered six things that some of the cadre and employees did not know or were unfamiliar with: They were unfamiliar

with the machinery, did not know the total cost of the equipment and its installation, or how much property each person controls; they did not know the difficulty involved in acquiring the equipment; they did not understand the significance of minimizing the requirement for repair, which means in the end a saving of money; they did not know how long is the useful life of equipment; they did not know the person-per-day production value; they did not know how much time is lost in major, ordinary, and minor repairs when occasions of trouble arise. Under such circumstances they just used the equipment; they did not take good care of the equipment, because they did not understand the necessity of so doing.

So the party secretary initiated an educational program in connection with the care of equipment for all the employees, supplying them with all the information pertaining to 1) assets (equipment, costs of technological installations, cost of all property under each employee's control); 2) consumption expenses (tools, power, auxiliary materials, workers' insurance premiums, and repair expenses); 3) losses (losses due both directly and indirectly to occasions of trouble). The employee thought as they figured. Some explained: "I did not realize before I figured, after I finished figuring, I was startled that as a matter of fact, we are holding in our hands such a vast amount of state property!" Others commented, "Not being in charge of one's household, one does not realize the high cost of food and fuel. This program makes us good house-keepers it has taught us to take charge of the house well."

Liu Kung-min (劉公民) an employee of a machine shop made comparison of his own bicycle and the work-bench he used, and said, "I have used my bicycle for over thirty years. It is still in good condition. This is because I take good care of it. But in the case of the work-bench that my country has trusted me with, I merely make use of it. I do not maintain it. This is an indication of my lack of a boss's sense of responsibility." This incident incited enthusiastic discussions among the employees, prompting them to examine the equipment they used. As a result, over three hundred pieces of equipment were found damaged, worn out, or with hidden defect. These were expeditiously repaired; normal operation was restored. After making a study of the loss accounts pertaining to repairs and replacements, the employees realized that a great majority of the occasions of trouble had been the results of improper care and poor work done in repairs. In the end a greater sense of responsibility pertaining to taking good care of the equipment was inculcated in the employees.

Achievements of Pioneers Studied: New Systems Adopted

To get the employees oriented as regards methods, the party secretary told them a summary of stories relating to equipment that actually took place in the factory during the past three years but have not been revealed. These stories concern the section headed by Li Shu-jen

(李樹仁) in maintaining an excellent record in the maintenance of its lathes, and the good care given the equipment by model worker Yen Kang, (閻崗) and others. All the employees compared the ideas and experiences of the pioneers with their own. To illustrate: The large lathe operated by Huang Hsing-ho (黃廣賀) of the machine shop was considered the key equipment of the entire factory. But this lathe had been called, with a touch of humor, "a dilapidated cart drawn by an infirm old ox." After the indoctrination Huang Hsing-ho declared, "Heretofore whenever my lathe gave poor performance, I always blamed it for causing me to bear the stigma of falling behind. It made me sick to look at it. So I only cleaned its exterior, never its interior. Consequently the less attention I paid it, the more troubles it gave me. Compared with the advanced ideas of such pioneers as Li Shu-jen and Yen Kang, my ideas with respect to the sense of duty of a boss are radically different. I am now determined to regain its good reputation for this large lathe."

His way of thinking is changed, and his way of operation is also changed. Understanding the principle that unnecessary extra work involves extra effort and extra time, he now made it a habit to wipe his lathe thoroughly and speedily, making it sparkling clean. And the lathe no longer gave him any trouble. At last the "dilapidated cart drawn by an infirm old ox" was now termed "a safe rejuvenated model lathe." Huang Hsing-ho himself became a model worker.

The changed appearance of a large lathe has awakened the employees of an entire factory. A typical comment made by the workers runs like this: "Just instill some political idea in the employees' minds, and you will have the same equipment in different appearance." The workers in the machine-repair shop passed a resolution which called for interchange of information among the experienced workers, general summarized reports, reports on fitting and replacement materials and services; diligence in serving, such as cleaning and polishing, lathe lubrication, etc., to assure smooth operation. In the general employees' investigation, the factory leaders, basing on the principle of profiting by the experience of predecessors, presented to all the employees for discussion the original seven systems in the maintenance of equipment: 1) the responsibility system, 2) the management system, 3) the examination system, 4) the lubrication system, 5) the receiving and delivering system, 6) the clearance system, 7) the trouble-occurrence system. It was decided to eliminate all the complicated and impractical ones, to utilize the experience gained from the employees' participation in management, and finally to resolve all the systems into two departments: 1) equipment maintenance, 2) problem-solving. The relegation of the management of equipment to the employees' greatly strengthened their sense of responsibility. They changed the old system of complicated regulations into a practical administrative system with provisions for application according to the types of work and the kinds of equipment, all taken up in more than 100 pages. In addition, they composed 500 odd pages of simple but rhythmic songs--all having some bearing on their work--to help the employees remember their duties. For example,

the following is one that has to do with lubrication of lathes:

"Before you start the motor of the lathe

Check the following if they are okay:

First of all is lubrication.

Are the oil pump and oil cup filled with oil?

Scrubbing and cleaning the outside must be often.

Lube with light oil once a day; grease once a week.

The plain surface of track must be even.

It must not be shiny, nor covered with dust.

Lube jobs should be done differently

According to what each case requires

Making sure that the oil used is right is a must,

In order that no mishap may occur.

Once a week the section leader must check

To see that all work done is correct."

Furthermore the factory instituted mass physical check-ups mass bathing, mass visits to out-patient clinic, and mass treatment of illnesses. All these activities helped bring rejuvenation to 220 installations of equipment within one short month raising them to the standard originally expected. The factory has now established a system of responsibility for each and every employee, by definitely assigning certain machinery to a certain person, making him responsible for its proper operation, proper care and proper safety-keeping. In other words, it has regularized and systematized the maintenance of its equipment.

REPAIR SERVICE ORGANIZATION IN A PEIPING FACTORY

[Following is a translation of an article from Kung-jen Jih-pao, 6 April 1961, page 2.]

In response to public demand the Hsing-ping Machinery Factory in Peiping has instituted repair services among the families of its employees, and is intensively developing the project, which has been quite successful so far. As of now approximately one-half of the families that had joined the social services movement are participating in the repair service activities. During the month of February services rendered to the employees and their families include over 3,700 pieces of garments, repaired and newly made; over 30,000 pieces of clothing and bedding, renovated and cleaned; 160 pairs of shoes repaired, 500 odd vehicles, including automobiles, handcarts; 160 pieces of household ware, such as basins, pots, and water pots. The repair service charges are generally 10-20% lower than market charges. At a time when the standard of the people has been raised, certain consumer's goods are insufficient to supply demands, and the capacity of repair service in society is inadequate, any effort to increase production, to provide facilities for the masses' use, to promote economy in spending and consumption, and to minimize the chore of the families of employees is bound to win the good will and praise of the employees and their families.

The above mentioned factory had in 1958 organized the families of its employees to participate in production activities, but for some time it was not clear what was being done in that setup. Some families aimed at making more money. They moved on to wherever they could get better pay, and were not consistently content with the work of the instituted repair service. In view of the situation described above, the party commissar during the past year has been engaged in some well-planned thought-reform and political work. By means of reports, group discussions, and visits to the homes in teams, he extensively propagated the meaning of the repair service activities. He also publicized the facts about some of the former employees who loved and were enthusiastic about their jobs, who bore responsibility and blame, and employed every means at their disposal to serve the masses. In this way he succeeded in a short time in arousing the families of the employees to take positive participation in the service activities. Take the case of "Great-gent." Huang, for instance. He is the father of Huang Chen (黃鎮)

manager of a carriage shop. Now past sixty, "Great-gent" has not been working for many years. He had been in the business of repairing carriages in the past. All his four sons being gainfully employed, he now lives a comfortable life. Upon learning that no one had joined up in that branch of the service, he enthusiastically volunteered. He explained, "The happy days we have been enjoying since liberation were given us by the Party. Carriages requiring repair are many, but repair personnel is lacking. Since I know a little about the trade, it would be a pleasure and happiness on my part to do something for others."

With the exception of necessary maintenance of their houses and furniture, and some other assistance, all of which are provided by the factory, all structures, such as the shoe repair shop, day nursery, and the buildings that house the twenty-two rooms comprising the dining halls and warehouses, have been constructed by the employees themselves, who did all the work of transporting the salvaged bricks and clay, also carpentry and masonry. All the fixtures were made in a simple and humble way, under the circumstances. Some of them were made with odds and ends, and waste materials. The material used for their repair work, except for the small quantity that had to be requisitioned through the service agency, all consisted of scraps, which they continue to collect and accumulate as their work progresses.

Of all the problems confronted in the development of the service activities, the most difficult one is that of know-how. In endeavoring to solve this problem they did their utmost to seek out latent talents from among themselves on the one hand, and sent delegates to learn the trades from the experienced, and hired teachers to teach them at work on the other hand. They even taught one another while working, if feasible. This is inter-teaching, interchange of knowledge. It helps to raise the standard of quality of workmanship. To illustrate: Lu Hsueh-I (卢学义) and Tsou Feng-ying (邹凤英) of the shoe repairing division were absolutely ignorant of shoe repairing. When they started out they had bent many a nail or tack and hurt their fingers with the hammer many a time, but they firmly believed that knowledge is not inborn, and that if one is willing and determined to learn, one will know how to do things. So while they were working, they studied each situation, helped and learned from one another. At present each can repair about twelve pairs of shoes per day, as compared with two or three pairs at the beginning. In the past they could handle slippers. Now they are repairing leather shoes.

Since the inception of the repair service these people have been studying the requirements and demands of the masses, inviting the expression of their opinions and accordingly enlarging the scope of the service from time to time. When some families toward the end of last year made known the difficulty they encountered in obtaining metals locally and in the vicinity, and the inconvenience they must suffer when they had to go to the city to procure such items, they, as a body took the initiative to investigate the needs of the employees and their families. At the conclusion of that investigation, they discovered

more than 2,300 water kettles, water buckets, aluminum and other metal utensils and about 1,000 vehicles consisting of handcarts and automobiles that were for the employees' own use required repair. In view of the facts discovered they decided to establish new divisions for repair of automobiles and metal utensils.

For the convenience of the masses, in addition to regular services given at the receiving station, teams were organized to go to the dormitories of the employees daily and, following pre-planned division of work and addresses, ring door bells, and collect items for repair. And to the extent of the capacity of the factory and public demand, they continuously improved their workmanship and raised the standard of the repair services, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In one previous period when some individuals complained about the unsatisfactory ironing work of the laundry, a system of division of work was instituted by the repair service station. All ironing work was thenceforth handled by Mu Hsiu-ying (穆秀英), who excels in ironing, and her assistants. On account of proper arrangement of personnel and improved management, the time required to complete a repair job has been reduced to 1-2 days, on the average, as compared with four days in the past.

REPAIR SERVICE - A GLORIOUS AND PERMANENT JOB

[Following is a translation of an editorial in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 4 May 1961, page 1.]

Repair service has been developed throughout the country and supported by our masses enthusiastically.

However, people's understanding of repair service is varied. Some people consider repair service as insignificant since the big leap forward in production has increased our living standard and that we can always buy new things if old things worn out. It is correct that total production of daily necessities and total commodity sales have been steadily on the rise and that people's livelihood is improving. Nevertheless, every piece of commodities goes through the stages of new and old but it is the in-between stage, the half-new, that spans the longest in its entire life circle.

In order to prolong the life of a commodity and get the maximum value of it, we must give it the best maintenance and repair care. For example, more than 14,000,000 daily industrial articles were being repaired by commercial firms in Shanghai last year. The number of repaired goods in January and February of this year was doubled comparing with the same period last year. More than 752,000 aluminum pots were repaired last year in Shanghai, 130,000 more than those sold new in that year. This example has shown the popular demand for repair service. As we all know, luxury and extravagance are the reflection of the exploitation class while thrift and conservancy of goods are the exemplary traditions of the laboring class. We laboring class realize how much manpower and material are necessary for manufacturing a product. Therefore, it would be beneficial to both state and individuals to strengthen our repair service, to recover and prolong the value of the usefulness of a product, thus saving the wealth of the society, increasing the material available for the reconstruction of socialism, solving the practical problems of daily livelihood of the masses, and saving the expense of the masses. Therefore, workers and laboring class consider repair service as a glorious and permanent undertaking rather than a temporary measure.

The most important problem in the development of repair service is how to satisfy the demand of the masses and offer better

repair service. The masses usually demand repair service be available for all kinds of goods, closeby to their homes, prompt, fine quality, and fairly-priced. To satisfy these demands, it is necessary to strengthen our leadership as well as our materialistic strength. However, works are performed by men. First of all, we must combat the psychology of some employees in repair service who do not like the bother of accepting repairing jobs. These people have to get themselves oriented to work for the interest of the masses and to serve people steadily and sincerely so as to improve the repair service, both in terms of cost and time. Now we already have many sincere and skillful repair service employees who do not shun from hard work and who penetrate into every lane, every corner of a district, schools, factories, governmental agencies, and other places where the masses work and live to solicit repair jobs, thus saving people the time and energy to visit repair shops. This kind of direct approach not only helps production but also enables people to dig old materials for repairs. Some stores have trained their employees to handle simple repair jobs in the presence of the customer and finish the job in a short time. For heavy furniture, they even go to customers' home to pick up and later deliver the perfectly repaired job back in time. All these examples should serve as models for our repair service and these employees should be commended as heroes for conserving the wealth of society. Let all employees who work in repair service do a good job under our Party leadership and make repair service, glorious, permanent, and recognized by the masses.

NEW REPAIR SERVICE OFFERED BY COMMERCIAL AGENCIES
IN SHANGHAI

[Following is a translation of a news report written
by Hsu T'ing-fan (徐廷芳) in Kung-jen Jih-pao,
Peiping, 4 May 1961, page 1.]

Our commercial agencies in Shanghai, while performing the normal duties of supplying commodities to the city, have offered various repair services which help prolong the functional service of used articles, thus satisfying the needs of society at the same time.

Up to the end of last year, there were more than 8,000 various repair stations with more than 28,000 full-time personnel. Almost half of Shanghai's repair stations in lanes and streets were started last year, and they are capable of rendering repair services to over 400 hundred kinds of items including tools, instruments and daily commodities. In the past year, 2,140,000 pairs of rubber shoes were repaired, equivalent to nine months of production of a 1,450-worker rubber shoe factory. The resulted saving in rubber was more than 300 tons. More than two million suits and dresses were repaired resulted in a saving of over four million feet of cotton material. In addition, 750,000 steel saucepans, 250,000 pieces of enamel ware, and 810,000 pieces of bamboo and wooden furniture were repaired, and more than 700,000 electric bulbs were reconditioned.

Since the beginning of this year, Party committees of all levels have strengthened leadership functioning in the development of repair services. Agencies responsible for service management were established and mass meetings held for the promotion of service in all districts to explain to the masses the significance of service as well as help exchange experiences. The total volume of repaired goods in January and February of this year has been doubled in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. There has been a tremendous development of repair stations including more than 3,100 stations for hat, shoe, and clothing repair, an increase of 900 last year. Since summer season is about to arrive, different districts have started preparations for the establishment of repair services specializing in summer goods such as short-sleeved shirts, mosquito-nets, straw mats, and others. Some factories manufacturing summer goods have arranged to cooperate with

department stores to help repair stations in handling the repair of summer goods. The repair service at Hung-k'ou district has achieved very satisfactory results by virtue of the cooperation between department stores in the districts and the two factories - Ching-lun Shirt and Sock Factory and Fu-Hwa Shirt and Sock Factory.

In order to facilitate service to the masses, commercial agencies in Shanghai have adopted different forms of repair service. They now offer assorted as well as specialized repairs. They have permanent agents stationing at various stores as well as mobile repair cars circulating the city. At some repair stations you could leave your articles and pick them up while at some other place you can wait for the repair job to be performed at your presence. At present, there are more than 90% of department stores with nearby repair shops which handle repair works thus offering convenient repair facilities. Recently, some repair agencies even sent agents to visit different offices, factories, schools, and streets and to show people samples of their repair jobs, thus getting more business and at the same time doing more promotion work. The ten retail shops of P'u-T'o Clothing Production Commune sent ten skilled workers to solicitate business in factories and streets and the business they received in the five days between 20 and 24 March exceeded the total retail business of all the six retail shops of that commune.

With the development of repair services, these commercial agencies have gradually improved the technique of their repair jobs by adopting new skills. For example, all the 13 enamel ware factories have improved the repair of enamel goods by abandoning the old method of soldering with zinc mixture and by adopting a new method of high-temperature baking process that adds new enamel coating to the surface, thus making the repaired article as good and beautiful as new. A Hua-Sheng Porcelain Factory in Lu-wan District adopted a new kind of chemical to repair porcelain and glass ware with satisfactory results.

The material needed for repair service usually obtained from old material. For example, clothing repair usually calls for making bigger suits smaller and changing older styles into newer one, so that available material from the customers' suits could be made useful. Sometimes, material used in repair is collected from rejects recovery stations. As to the necessary new materials, the state has made provision for them.

Commercial agencies in Shanghai are now actively developing repair services and at the same time helping different lanes and streets in developing repair stations to suit their needs.

WORKERS OF THE "THOUSAND-MAN INSPECTION AND
REPAIR GROUP" OF A LOYANG TRACTOR PLANT
GIVE THEIR IMPRESSIONS

[Following is a translation of articles in
Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 May 1961,
page 2.]

Over the Mountains and Across the River to Repair the Iron Ox--
by Li Hsiu-ch'eng (李秀成) a worker in the chassis shop.

Before the spring festival, as a member of the plant-organized "Thousand Workers' Inspection and Repair Group," I went to Chiao Hsien in Shangtung Province to help in the inspection and repair of tractors. We were warmly welcomed everywhere by our peasant brothers. They called us the "men of the Eastern Red Family." [Eastern Red (東方紅) is the name of a tractor].

In the rural villages the tractors are distributed among the various communes and production contingents at a ratio of one tractor for every 6 or 7 li or more. There are complicated combinations of rivers and hills in Chiao Hsien, so we travelled inconveniently on foot. However, so that every tractor might join the spring plowing free from mechanical trouble, we did not yield before these difficulties.

One day we started from Lan Village with a tractor station on the other side of Ta-ku River as our destination. The sky was almost black with a heavy rain and wind. The Road was deep with mud. The tool cases we carried with us weighed more than 30 kilograms. It was difficult to walk. After walking for 4 or 5 li, it became completely dark and not a single pedestrian could be found of whom we might ask the way. We were very worried. Finally, a pedestrian told us, "It is more than 10 li from here to the bank of Ta-ku River. The river is wide and turbulent. There is no ferry boat at night, so you had better cross the river tomorrow." The peasants were waiting for us to repair the Eastern Red tractors, the "iron oxen" of Chairman Mao. We sensed the heavy responsibility on our shoulder and decide to reach our destination that night.

In the early spring it was still cold. Six of us walked on the sandy bank intending to cross the river. We pulled off our shoes, stockings, and cotton pants and entered the river one by one. The icy cold water was hard to bear. However, we did not speak of cold. We all knew we had to overcome any and all difficulties to accomplish the mission of inspection and repair in order to support agriculture. At that time, Craftsman Ho joked, "In the revolutionary period, seven bold comrades crossed Ta-ku River. Now, six workers cross the Ta-ku River in the night." All burst into laughter.

Only Responsible Personnel Know the Difficulties -- by Ch'en Chih-te (陳志德), an apprentice in the engine shop.

I am an apprentice new to the plant. On missions of inspection and repair of tractors in the rural villages I have learned many techniques. However, the most important of all is that I have received extensive thought education. Once when I followed the craftsmen in inspecting and repairing the tractors at Po-ai Tractor Station, there was a small screw missing from a tractor. The screw was found after much searching. Another time we were drilling several holes on a valve. This is two minutes work in the plant. However, they lacked the modern equipments, so it took more than six hours to drill four holes. I saw these things and thought, "only the responsible personnel know the difficulties." In our plant, screws and nuts are everywhere and workers don't bother to cherish the wealth of State. This is an incorrect attitude.

Upon returning to the plant, I always collect parts, screws and pins. Every day, when I clean the machine tools, I carefully examine that which to be thrown away to see if there is anything salvagable. Moreover I introduced a method of economizing lubricating oil. My act was praised in the cell meeting and was followed by my comrades. Thus, our cell has quickly formed the attitude that we would love the plant as our home and work with diligent and economizing habits. In the past, the rag was thrown away after use. Now it is washed after use to be used again. In less than a month, our cell has collected more than 1,300 screws, big and small and saved more than 90 chin of rags and more than 120 chin of lubricating oil.

Increase the Production of "Iron Oxen" to Support Agriculture -- by Pien Ching-hua (邊靜華), leader of a production

call in the chassis shop.

Recently the workers of the second pan (班) of the assembly division of the chassis shop have become inspired with a vigorous working spirit and continually raise pan production. The reason is, as I am told by the workers, that we have to carry out the mechanization of agriculture and it is our responsibility to fulfill the peasants' expectations.

Some time ago from our shop there were dispatched more than 100 workers to Shangtung Province to inspect and repair tractors. One day while we were walking along a road, we met an old man in his sixties. He saw us wearing work clothes and carrying heavy tool cases. He asked, "Are you the inspection and repair group sent by the tractor plant?" I greeted him first and told him, "We not only inspect and repair tractors, but also like to have the peasants' opinion as to the utility of the tractors." The old man said, "We have one opinion--we expect your tractors to come to our village as early as possible." We have traveled through five hsien in Shangtung Province and have seen vast areas of land waiting for plowing and sowing. Everywhere the peasants asked us for tractors. I thought it over and sensed the important responsibility on our shoulders and the honor as a worker of the tractor plant. Our plant is the biggest tractor plant in our country. We have to shoulder this heavy burden.

Toward the end of March, we accomplished the mission of inspection and repair and returned to the plant. At that time, an emulation campaign in the plant had reached a high tide of superior quality and high production. The party branch secretary told me, "old Pien, you come back at the right time. Your second pan has become the key pan of the whole shop." Because some young fellows in our shop had become smug and did not attempt to excel, I described in a cell meeting what I had seen and heard in the rural villages. They were greatly inspired and vowed to produce more and better tractors to meet the expectations of their peasant brothers. Some worker said, "our assembly work is the last step in the whole plant. We have to struggle upward to be the best one and not the worst one. Through discussions, we have adopted several measures: improve tools, learn techniques, reform the labor organization and develop a campaign to raise pan production 40 percent over the past. Since April, the daily quota has been exceeded every day. Though our production has been increased, we are still short of the demands of the party and the peasants.

In the future we must inspire further the working spirit to perform well and produce more and better tractors so that we might greatly increase grain production.

Let Our Peasant-Brothers Learn the Techniques-- by Lin Nien-k'ien (林念賢), a technician in the cold rolling division of the standard parts shop.

When we went to Ning-yang Hsien in Shangtung Province to inspect and repair tractors, I happily saw with my own eyes that over the years, tractors have greatly increased in our far-flung rural villages. However, in some places tractors were damaged. This is because the tractor drivers lack the necessary techniques and experience, thereby causing some tractors to break down within one year after they leave the plant. Hence, while inspecting and maintaining the tractors, the workers had to teach the drivers maintenance techniques so that they might fully exploit the tractors' potential. How can one teach quickly and well? At that time spring plowing had begun and we had to quickly inspect and repair the tractors. The cultural level of the tractor drivers was low. However, they had to learn the techniques, regardless of difficulty. In simultaneously inspecting, repairing and teaching techniques, we unified ideology and practice. We combined class lectures and conversation to teach the technique and operation of the machine. We simultaneously lectured and demonstrated so they would quickly learn the techniques. During tractor inspection and repair in the Hou-ch'iao People's Commune, there was a tractor that had to be adjusted more than 10 times before it started. We then organized all tractor drivers in the contingent to discuss and exploit mass wisdom in finding out the cause. After solving the problem, a detailed lecture was conducted dealing with the causes of the trouble and the preventive measures. Thus, they were deeply impressed with the methods of preventing this kind of trouble.

In teaching techniques, we also paid much attention to helping the masses summarize their advance experiences. In Ch'eng-nan Commune, we adjusted the cylinders of a tractor. The usual method called for the adjustment of one cylinder at a time. However, the tractor driver adjusted two cylinders at a time to save the time. So, we helped him to summarize this experience and conserve time.

In this hsien, we lectured eight times to technical classes. More than 60 people learned maintenance techniques from the first to the fourth echelon.

Let Us Produce a First-class Product for Agriculture--by
Lan Pao-ming (藍保明), an engine shop worker.

One day our inspection and repair contingent came to the well-known Ying-chu Commune which has 6 tractors. Two of them are Eastern Red tractors. The responsible comrade of the tractor station told us, "The tractors are very useful in the rural villages and are capable of plowing more than 10 mou in one hour. Last year when we were busy in autumn, Eastern Red tractors helped us to exceed the mission of autumn harvest and planting." He mentioned that one Eastern Red tractor often developed troubles and was in the warehouses. On hearing his words, we were shocked that, in this busy spring plowing season with its urgent need for tractors, there was one in the warehouse. We immediately inspected the tractor. We discovered that a part had worn out and replaced with a new part to start the tractor.

This matter greatly enlightened me. Our section makes tractor parts. With only a single part developing trouble, the whole tractor will be paralyzed. The breakdown of a tractor can be compared to hundreds of peasants sleeping at home. I thought it over and understood more the significance of product quality. Since April, I and my apprentice Han Kuei-jung (韓桂榮) have learned various techniques. When working, we concentrate. In the first half of the month, more than 3,000 parts were produced without a single reject. We are struggling to produce 7,000 parts without a single reject during the whole month. We must manufacture better and better parts to assemble into good quality tractors.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE MADE INTO FERTILIZER IN THE
SHANGHAI AREA

[Following is the translation of an article by Tung Fang (東方) in Kung-jen Jah-pao, Peiping, 18 March 1961, page 2.]

In Shanghai's Tao-pu industrial district, there is a small river passing the side of the T'ai-shan Chemical Factory and many ships passing by. The peasants of the Pao-shan, Chia-ting and K'un-shan Hsien delightfully draw water from this small river and transport it back to the rural areas. What kind of water is this water? Some people say, "This is discarded water from the factory." A peasant from the Hsi-tun People's Commune in K'un-shan Hsien corrects this statement and says that this is not discarded water but it is fertilizing water. Our Tung-feng Production Brigade had used it and last year we had a bumper harvest in late rice. This year, the three wheat crop will depend on it for a good harvest.

The Shanghai T'ai-shan Chemical Factory originally is a chemical factory producing saccharin, aspirin and other chemical raw materials. Then, where does this fertilizing water come from? This is a very interesting story.

In August last year, owing to the drought, the land in Shanghai's suburban areas was dry. The vegetable farms of the Ch'ang-cheng People's Commune, near the T'ai-shan Chemical Factory, were praying for rain. One day, the peasants drew water from the river and sprayed the vegetables. The next day, the vegetables began to die off and the fish in the pond also died. What was the cause? The peasants began to look for the reason. It was discovered that the underground pipe for the discarded water from the industrial district was broken. The chemical factory's discarded water leaked out to the river. The discarded water contained acid which was harmful to the vegetables and the fish.

This story soon reached the leaders and workers of the factory and they all felt uneasy. The underground pipe was broken and it was very difficult to have it repaired at once. If they stored the discarded water inside the factory, the accumulation of the daily 100 tons of discarded water would soon create a lake inside the factory. From the leaders to the workers in the T'ai-shan Chemical Factory everyone began to look for a solution for the recovery of

the water. Some workers suggested building a reservoir for the discarded water and others suggested the setting up of equipment to recover the discarded water. There were many suggestions made, but because of the lack of materials they could not use any one of these methods. One day, a worker in No. 3 Workshop commented, "If we can make the discarded water into fertilizing water, it will be beneficial to both sides." This comment awoke everybody. Some workers said, "We chemical workers must be able to make 72 tricks, and we must transform the discarded water into fertilizing water, so that everything in the world will be at our command."

A struggle for the transformation of discarded water into fertilizing water was started at the No. 3 Workshop. Wang Yueh-ch'uan (王月泉), formerly a worker who became an engineer and deputy director of the factory, led the workers in experiments. One day, a salesman from the Shanghai Chemical Station came to sell the leftovers from sulphurous hydroammonia acid, from the Yung-li-ning Factory in Nanking. As soon as Wang Yueh-ch'uan heard the work "ammonia" he associated it with the word "fertilizer." "Ammonia" contains "nitride" which constitute the important elements needed for the growth of agricultural crops. This is a good thing. He consulted with engineer Huang Chi-ch'ing (黄志清) immediately and they decided to use another raw material to substitute sodium sulphite for their production. After several tests, it was proved that the substitution was possible, and the original discarded water that contained acid was now changed into a fertilizing water containing ammonia.

The first consignment of ammonia fertilizing water was sent to the Hsi-tun People's Commune in K'un-shan Hsien for a trial use and the result was very satisfactory. In the fields where the fertilizing water was applied, the rice stalks were strong and the leaves luxuriant. The fields became a far stretch of green and the stalks bent under the heavy kernels. The secretary of the production brigade excitedly said, "The rice crop that was applied with the fertilizing water, was much better than that of any previous year. We are grateful to the help and support from the industrial workers."

After the successful test, the workers of the entire factory participated in the transformation of discarded water into fertilizing water. In utilizing their off-hours, the workers constructed a fertilizing water trough with a 40-ton capacity and transformed the factory's near-by small river into a fertilizer river. The people decided to transform the daily 200 ton discarded water into fertilizing water so as to contribute to a bumper harvest in agriculture.

The news of the transformation of discarded water into fertilizing water soon spreaded to the nearby rural areas. The communes, the production brigades, the native chemical fertilizer plants in many hsiens sent boats to draw water from this river. Since then, this river has become a busy scene, where never before were there so many boats coming and going.

WORKERS OF TSINAN AUTOMOBILE PLANT
EXPLOIT WASTE MATERIAL

[Following is a translation of an article
in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 May 1961,
page 2.]

The workers of the Tsinan Automobile Plant are fully inspired with the revolution spirit. They seek out the potential of materials. Since February they have exceeded the production plans month by month with a product quality that meets the national standard. In a period of a little more than three months, they saved for the state more than nine tons of steel, and reclaimed 570 tons of steel.

In the first quarter of this year this plant was assigned the production of more than 160,000 parts of automobile and agricultural machines. However, the purchasing units could not supply the materials on time and in quantity. The steel materials of the plant could realize only 60 percent of the production as decreed by the state. Confronted with this difficulty, some workers advocated that they with available materials only, but the majority of workers advocated that they overcome difficulties by exerting every possible effort. They said: "Though raw material is difficult to get, we still have to struggle to realized the production plan as decreed by the state."

How were they to solve the problem of a shortage of raw materials and tools? The plant party committee led the workers in discussions to examine the working spirit in the light of the party's general line policy of criticizing and overcoming some workers' position of working only with available material.

After the unification of thought, First Secretary Li Hsi-hou (李錫厚) of the party committee went to the forging shop to investigate details. Last year this shop produced, on the average, 8,000 crankshafts every month, but in February of this year production was down to only a little more than 3,000 crankshafts. What was the problem? Li held a discussion session with the shop cadres and the masses. First, some cadres said, "This is because of

insufficient material and a smaller production capacity, one shift less than that of last year." With the same workers and equipment, why were two shifts reduced to one? The workers said, "This is because of the low attendance rate." Some cadres were aware that the shortage of material did not serve to bolster one's spirit, nor did it vigorously inspire the masses. Thus, by step-and-step analysis the key point of the problem was finally solved. After the masses were inspired, the warehouse was cleared and substituting activities were developed. It was discovered that there were in the warehouse material suitable for the producing of 30,000 yuan of products not already part of the production plan. Through transforming and substituting, refuse and odd material was used to manufacture more than 1,000 kinds of products. With the addition of the rational utilization of shop materials, it was possible to exceed the production plan for February.

After thorough investigation, the plant party committee immediately convened the workers' assembly to describe the situations in the forging shop. Thus, the workers' confidence in overcoming difficulties was further advanced. From plant to shop, every warehouse has undergone a thorough clearing up. All refuse materials that can be utilized in the plant has been registered. Within a short time, more than 300 tons of steel and refuse materials were cleared. Some material which can be used or easily substituted has been used in production. There were more than 100 tons of steel material which could not be used in the plant. The workers made exchanges with this material with brotherly units within and without the city. Thus, an impressive effect was made on production. In the forging shop more than four tons of refuse and odd materials were utilized for the manufacturing of more than 10,000 pieces of products. In February they exceeded the state quota by 17%.

As far as clearing the warehouse and utilizing waste is concerned, since most refuse material does not meet the required specifications, the plant has inadequate equipment which makes processing difficult. In the plant, a spare-material work section was established. This was to inspire the masses to develop technical innovations and a revolutionary movement to solve this key problem. In a period of little more than three months, the plant carried out 89 technical innovations, raising work efficiency seven times.

V. TRANSPORTATION

CH'EN WAN-T'ANG DRIVES TRUCK 330,000 KILOMETERS WITHOUT OVERHAUL

[Following is a translation of a news article written by reporter Li Ch'ang-hui (李長惠) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 April 1961, page 2.]

Ch'en Wan-t'ang (陳萬堂), the representative of All-China heroes' meeting and the driver of Chungking Automobile Transportation Company, has consistently protected and cherished his truck in eight years of safely driving 330,000 kilometers [about 200,000 miles] without overhaul. The truck dispatch rate has been always kept over 99% to exceed the transportation task, year after year and month after month. The section (hsiao-tsu) he leads always attains more than 95% of truck dispatch rate in accomplishing task of each dispatch.

Man Is The Master Of Automobile

Ch'en Wan-t'ang joined the Chungking Transportation Company in the summer of 1953. After Ch'en joined the company, the leadership assigned him an "international" truck. This truck was assembled by scrap and used parts in poor mechanical condition. The company personnel called this truck the "old international truck." In the beginning, Ch'en was worried in driving this truck. He thought that since he had just graduated from drivers' training class, he had insufficient experience and primitive technique. Ch'en asked to himself. "Can I do it?" The Party branch secretary Chang Wan-fu (張萬福) passionately told him, "Wan-t'ang, tools are used by man. This truck is in poor condition, however, with good maintenance, you can drive it safely and quickly."

The words of the Party branch secretary greatly impressed Ch'en. He thought, "it is right. Men can manufacture and drive truck. Why cannot I maintain the truck well. So, he made up his mind to maintain the truck well.

The aged "international" looked like trouble to him. Sometimes, like a wild horse, it refused his orders. Sometimes, like an old man, it lost its breath in a short distance. In "taming" the truck, Ch'en visited Wang Ch'ung-shu (王崇書), a model-driver

who cherished his truck, with tens of years of driving experiences. Wang patiently told Ch'en his experiences on driving and cherishing trucks and told him what parts easily break down, and need the constant attention and inspection repair the small machine troubles in time during driving. Afterwards, Ch'en was very careful with the truck. Even when little trouble developed, he discovered it in thoroughly repairing it. So, this aged truck was "tamed" by Ch'en. In the first month of driving, Ch'en created a transportation record of more than 2,000 ton-kilometers per month. Before long, the record was upped to 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 ton-kilometers. In the winter of that year, he was selected as the labor model of Szechuan Province.

Cherished Truck Like His Own Eyes

Later, Ch'en drove a new "Chi-ssu" Brand truck. Ch'en cherished this truck like his own eyes. In the chilly winter or hot summer, when he had spare time, he inspected the parts or washed the truck.

Summer in Chungking is humid with heat. However, Ch'en cleaned his truck every day under the hot sun. People saw him sweating in sunshine, they asked, "why don't you drive the truck to a shady area to clean it?" Ch'en replied, "the paraffin is easy to melt under heat. Man is all right in the heat. The cleaning of the truck is important." Some other people said, "the truck is only used as transportation. You don't have to clean it so well." Ch'en said, "No, if a man doesn't wash his face, the dirt will accumulate. If truck is not cleaned, it will be 'sick'."

After the big leap forward, the truck transportation personnel worked on double shifts. Ch'en knew that the more missions to be accomplished, the better maintenance should be done to the truck and completely inspected the parts. Only after everything was o.k., he went to take his supper. Sometimes, he worked busily until midnight. Once he led six trucks to speedily transport cement for Pao-ch'eng Railroad. In reaching Ch'en-ling, it was past eleven o'clock at night. At that time, it was snowing heavily with a great gale of wind. The truck wheels were slipping on snowy ground. The drivers made a decision to rest for the night. After a day's hard work, they fell asleep; however, Ch'en was still awake. He thought, "I have to drive the truck climbing over high mountains tomorrow. This is an important mission, not an easy task. If the water in the radiator freezes, the engine cannot be started. I have to do something to keep it at normal temperature." So, he rose up and walked out from the door of the inn to work on the truck in the chilly wind. Upon daybreak the next morning, when the comrades of the section (hsiao-tsu) saw the section leader Ch'en busily working on truck maintenance, they were deeply impressed. Afterwards, they all learned from Ch'en his spirit of cherishing truck in eliminating many accidents.

NANKING AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DEVELOPS
"FIVE-GOOD" LABOR EMULATION CAMPAIGN

[Following is a translation of a news article by
Wang T'ieh-fu (王铁夫) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping,
16 April 1961, page 2.]

The workers of Nanking Automobile Transportation Company have developed a merit achieving movement of "safety, excellent-quality, thrift, and good services" for contestants among shops, sections (tsu), vehicles, and individuals in order to promote operations to a steady increase month by month. In the first quarter, there were transported more than 230,000 tons of steel, iron, and coal in exceeding the transportation quota of the first quarter by 12.64%.

In the merit achieving movement, the various shops and work categories, based on their individual situations, stipulated contest conditions and contestant entries.

In providing more vehicles of good mechanical conditions, the maintenance workers since January, have developed a campaign of inspecting vehicles many times. They avowed to achieve safety and excellent quality in accomplishing the task well and utilizing the used parts to decrease the cost, in uniting through mutual help and support, in cherishing equipment and developing technical innovations, and in abiding the labor discipline. During the campaign, the cooperation was strengthened within and without the shops on a mutually supporting basis. For instance, the third and second shops on hearing that there were insufficient technical workers in the first shop, the technical workers were dispatched to support the first shop. Moreover, the maintenance workers established the inspection system of repair in the shop, and the relief of shift system to ensure the quality of vehicle repair and speed up the operation. So, in the first quarter the good mechanical condition rate of the vehicles averaged over 80%.

After the drivers had more vehicles in good condition, they had higher a working spirit. Among teams (hsiao-tui) and vehicles, there developed the "five-good" emulation campaign of "Performing the transportation task well, safe transportation quality, thrift in using raw materials for decreasing the cost, obedience to the dispatcher in ensuring key points, and good service attitudes in

unifying and mutual helps." The first and fourth teams are old-time contestants in the campaign. The first team vehicles are inferior in mechanical condition to those of the fourth team, however, they established in the first team the crack soldier vehicle of safety, high quality, and thrift with the development of the campaign of competition, learning, catching up, and helping each other. So, the first team once surpassed the fourth team. After the concluding discussions of experiences and lessons of failure, the leader of the fourth team grasped the weak point, and paid attention to the key vehicles, taught the technique and communicated the experiences to push the backward units to attain the advanced level. These two teams competed with each other and learned from each other. In February, the first team exceeded the transportation quota and the fourth team had the highest transportation volume. In March, both teams advanced. All the drivers during the campaign paid great attention to develop the vehicle train (many carts pulled by a single vehicle) and diligence in inspection and maintenance to greatly increase the transportation efficiency.

The loading workers likewise stipulated the "five-good" conditions of "ensuring the quantity and quality, cherishing tools and equipment, facilitating the customer-units in good service attitudes, ensuring the attendance in abiding the labor discipline, and unifying with mutual helps in cleaning road and work sites on a co-operative relationship." They accomplished what they said. In the night of 19 March, it was raining. However, the loading workers of the seventh team loaded in the night more than 150 tons of limestone to support the steel production.

During the campaign, the dispatch personnel extensively entered into the work sites to understand the requests of the various customer units. On hearing two communes of Lung-tou and T'u-ch'iao urgently needed the fuel weed, the dispatch personnel of the first and the third shops dispatched vehicles to hurriedly transport more than 500 tons of fuel weed to the two communes. In transporting chemical fertilizer to communes, the leading cadres and dispatchers of the first shop commanded the workers on the spot to rapidly accomplish this task without delaying the agricultural season.

PEIPING MOTOR MAINTENANCE FACTORY TEACHES TECHNIQUE TO PEASANTS

[Following is a translation of a news article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 April 1961, page 2.]

In supporting spring plowing, the Peiping Motor Maintenance Factory has organized maintenance teams to go to the country side to fix all the tractors and irrigation machines of P'ing-ku Hsien in the suburban area. At the same time, the factory has further trained the technical personnel for this hsien.

Besides shouldering the most part of Peiping's motor repair and maintenance tasks, the factory has increased by five times the parts manufactured this year over the last. Owing to constant support of other areas, the technical force has been correspondingly decreased. However, they still selected the most skillful technical workers in forming repair teams to go to P'ing-ku Hsien to fix the agricultural machines.

After the repair teams went to the country, the situation of the damaged agricultural machines was investigated first. Then, these machines were disassembled. The workers reported the specifications of the precise parts that cannot be made locally to the factory in arranging production. Also, the parts to be repaired were brought to the factory for processing. After accepting this order to manufacture parts, the factory workers introduced the slogan of "switching on green light" to support agriculture in rapidly manufacturing more than 2,000 pieces of parts, and more than 500 sub-assemblies for processing in timely supporting the "front." After the parts were delivered to the countryside, the workers had already fixed up those machines easily repaired. Then the workers were turned to major and intermediate repairs. Thus, the intimate cooperation of the "front" and "rear" made possible the rapid and excellent repairs.

There are many difficulties to repair in rural villages, since there are no factory building, equipment or specialized tools, nor are there the necessary raw materials. However, before going to the countryside, the workers have the thought preparations. They said, "We don't mind these difficulties. The peasant brothers have more difficulties in using the machines." In repairing the agricultural machines quickly and well, a repair emulation campaign was developed by the repair teams. The small section (hsiao-tsu)

assigned to Yu-k'ou Commune met more difficulties. They did the repair work in the day time. In the evening, they studied the method of overcoming difficulties. In repairing "Red East" (東方紅) tractors, the engine had to be dismantled from the tractor. However, they had no hoist or hoisting chain. Therefore, they drove the tractor to a pre-dug ditch to dismantle the engine from the tractor. In repairing two cylinder blocks of the coal gas engine, the worker Chu Te-ming (朱德明) had no specialized equipment. However, he borrowed a hand drill to open holes, with the iron wire as the substitute of copper wire. At that time, owing to the low position of the cylinder, he could not work standing or sitting, so he knelt for two days to close the split gap on the cylinder. During the labor emulation campaign, the workers supported each other. On hearing that there are many difficulties in Yu-k'ou Small Section the repair team leader assigned to Han-chuang Commune hurriedly completed his work to ride over 30 li to help Yu-k'ou. Owing to the vigorous working spirit of the workers in boldly overcoming difficulties, they completed the repairs of all tractors and irrigation machines of this hsien from last December to 9 March this year. During the work, there were nine tractors overhauled, and 90 sets of irrigation machines repaired. At the present these agricultural machines are being used for spring plowing.

During the repair of machines, the workers asked the tractor drivers to work with them and patiently told the drivers the machine principles. After the completion of repair of the machines, the drivers had also learned some techniques. Up until the present, they have trained for the various communes 59 technicians capable of assembling and disassembling as well as the ordinary repair work. Most recently, this factory has accepted more than 20 persons as apprentices in the factory. These new workers will be trained on a complete line of repair techniques on lathes, machine-vises, welding machines, milling machines and shapers. So, eventually this hsien can do the overhaul work within the hsien boundary.

TRANSPORT EFFICIENCY INCREASE IN T'UN-CH'I
AND CHINGKING THROUGH THE LABOR EMULATION
CAMPAIGN

[Following are translations of news articles in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 April 1961, page 2.]

Workers Of T'un-ch'i Truck Contingent Keeps 85.7% Of Trucks in
Good Mechanical Condition

The workers of T'un-ch'i Truck Contingent in Anhwei Province have vigorously initiated the labor emulation campaign of cherishing trucks, highways, and equipment. All the workers consider the highway as their home and cherish their trucks as their lives in cooperatively stressing maintenance work for continually raising the quality of transportation equipment and highways. The percentage of trucks in good mechanical condition has reached 85.7% from 60% in an ever expanding transportation capacity to ensure the accomplishment of the task.

T'un-ch'i is the transportation pivot point of Anhwei, Chekiang and Kiangsi. Since the vigorous development of the agricultural and grain movement, there has been an increase in the transportation task. In vigorously supporting agriculture, the Truck Contingent Party Branch studied and acknowledged that the rise of the dispatch rate of the trucks is one of the important measures to exploit the transportation potential. So, in overcoming a part of the workers in their defeatist sentiments of "With these old and shabby trucks to climb the steep mountain road, high-volume transportation is difficult to achieve," the Party cadres applied thought education to the drivers to overcome these incorrect thoughts. They made summaries on hero-driver Wang Chien-yin (王建寅) and of his record 13 months in a row with every month over 10,000 ton-kilometers, and old driver Wu Tsung-p'ei (吴宗培) of his safe driving without a single accident in 10 years. On the basis of these experiences, extensive propaganda was spread through the whole contingent. Through debates, the mass workers acknowledged that the failure of accomplishing the task is due to insufficient effort on subjectivity and not the objective conditions. Some workers said, "in our contingent, there are altogether more than 80 trucks. However, the ordinary dispatches are below 50 trucks. In this case, how can we do our duty?" Some other workers learned

the experiences of Wang Chien-yin and Wu Tsung-p'ei. Then they made a thorough computation:

"If all trucks in this contingent are operated like the trucks of Wang and Wu. It means that the equivalent of 62 more trucks are added to the transportation capability of this contingent."

So, all workers of the contingent developed the cherishing truck campaign of maintenance and repair by oneself. In helping the new drivers to grasp the techniques of maintenance and repair, a short-period spare-time training class was organized to make all drivers of the contingent to familiarize the operation methods of ordinary maintenance. In the truck cherishing movement, the workers well maintained the principal machine parts, tires, and the shocks in the front and back by diligently inspecting the cargo packages and working on maintenance upon arriving at a station. Thus, everybody cherishes and protects the truck in quickly rising the truck dispatch rate more than 80%. The machine breakdowns have been gradually decreased. The truck turnover accident has been completely eliminated.

In raising mechanical conditions of the trucks, the workers of T'un-ch'i Automobile Maintenance Shop and Highway Maintenance Contingent have also developed the mass movement of cherishing trucks, highways and equipment. Because of the insufficient truck spare parts, the repair workers recovered the used parts by all means to supply by themselves 50% of the used parts. On the heavy transportation task, the trucks were sometime not driven to the home station for maintenance. They established maintenance service stations along the principal highways for timely maintenance and repair. Also, the mobile repair section (tsu) was established to maintain the truck when in operation. Thus, the truck breakdown rate was greatly decreased. The highway maintenance crew provided thorough maintenance and repair, with quick repair at key points, to constantly maintain the highway level and smooth in ensuring the high speed and safe driving of trucks in either rainy or sunny days.

Chungking Transportation Workers Develop The Movement To Cherish The Vehicle And Ship

The transportation workers in Chungking have extensively developed the movement of cherishing the vehicle and ship in establishing a sound system for raising the mechanical condition of ships and vehicles. From the preliminary statistics, the good mechanical condition rates of vehicles and ships have been respectively increased 21.5% and 13.5% over last year with an increase of dispatch rate

of 4.4% and 28.5% respectively. Thus, a reliable mechanical foundation has been provided for safe transportation, thrift, high quality and production.

In the movement of cherishing vehicles and ships, the various transportation departments in Chungking organized a specified strength to thoroughly investigate the thoughts of the driving and maintenance crew, as well as the maintenance situations of vehicles and ships. It was discovered that the undesirable mechanical conditions of a part of vehicle or ship were owing to slackening of daily maintenance in these facilities by a part of the workers, especially cadres, using the alibi of busy transportation. Pointing out these situations, the various transportation departments in Chungking extensively applied to the mass workers the thought education centered on cherishing vehicle and ship. Moreover, in combination with the practical conditions, discussions of the decreasing good mechanical condition rates of vehicles and ships were held to find out the proper measures in raising the rate. Many workers consciously criticized themselves for insufficient protection to the facilities and they universally signed the agreement to protect vehicles and ships in developing a labor emulation campaign. The drivers of the third Contingent of Chungking Automobile Transportation Company thoroughly discussed the ordinary maintenance of vehicles in achieving the goal of "minor repairs outside the machine shop" with the "five cleans" of the engine, the three cleaners (air, gasoline and oil), body, driver's cab, and chassis. The good mechanical condition rate of the vehicles of the whole Contingent has been increased to 92.5% from 70% at the beginning of this year, while there has been an increase in the dispatch rate of 20%.

During the movement of cherishing vehicle and ship, many units established and furthered the three-echelon maintenance with the schedule maintenance system of vehicles and ships. Moreover, they regulated the "five-fixation" responsibility system of fixed personnel, fixed vehicle (ship), fixed task, fixed transportation route, and fixed tools. Through this system, there have been achieved the good mechanical conditions of vehicles and ships with ever higher maintenance qualities. The nos. 18, 26, and 31 vehicles of the third Contingent of the Chungking Automobile Company have had their dispatch rate raised by 30% with considerable decrease of machine breakdown since the establishment of "five-fixation" system and the relief system between shifts. Thus, the past situation of never accomplishing transportation task has been changed.

TRANSPORTATION EMULATION CAMPAIGN BY MU-TAN-CHIANG
AND CHINCHOW RAILROAD BUREAU

[Following are translations of news articles by Yuan Yeh (袁野) and Fan Fu (范夫) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 April 1961, page 2.]

Mu-tan-chiang Railroad Bureau Develops Transportation Emulation Campaign To Overfill The Coal Transportation Mission

On the foundation of establishing a new order of transportation, the mass workers of the Mu-tan-chiang Railroad Bureau have initiated the transportation emulation campaign for more loading and quicker transportation. There were transported 8,087 more freight cars in March than February. Among them, there were more than 4,900 freight cars of coal in exceeding by 12.6% the coal transportation plan.

Since the development of the campaign of safety and exact scheduling, the Mu-tan-chiang Railroad Bureau has steadily increased the exact schedule rate of the train at 96.8% and 90.4% in creating the highest record since the establishment of the railroad bureau. For better raising the transportation efficiency, the mass workers have further created the high tide in the campaign of more loading and quicker transportation. Between Lin-k'ou, Mu-tan-chiang, I-mien-p'o, are the key routes of coal transportation and bottlenecks often occurred in the past. In solving this key problem, many train personnel have worked vigorously in appearing many skillful hands of more loading and quicker transportation. Ai Li-pao (艾立保), the team leader of locomotive No. 758 of Lin-k'ou Mechanical Section, created the new record of 708 tons over axle loading in arriving at the destination at the exact schedule between Mu-tan-chiang and Lin-k'ou. The No. 941 locomotive of I-mie-p'o Mechanical Section further created new record of 12,479 tons in over axle loading, 157 tons in economizing coal, and one good merit achieved within three months' time on the basis of safety and exact schedule. In the past, more than 50% of the drivers failed to make the allocated tonnage. Through the campaign, many drivers have learned the advanced experiences of the over axle loading.

For more loading and quicker transportation to accomplish the plan of increased production and thrift, the mass workers of the

Mu-tan-chiang Railroad Bureau have further initiated the mass movement of cherishing railroad, cherishing locomotive and cars, and cherishing equipment. The various departments made complete inventories of the equipments in regulating repair and overhaul plan on different stages. In March, the mechanical section repaired and overhauled 36 locomotives to upgrade 34 of them. In the railroad bureau, there has been an increase of 23 locomotives to Class A. In advancing the quality of locomotives, the Lin-k'ou Mechanical Section has developed the mass campaign of inspection, repair, overhaul, examining, and progressing. A calling was introduced by the inspecting and repairing workers of "repairing one set and ensuring one set." The inspecting and train service personnel are constantly supervised mutually in preserving good conditions of locomotives. In the circumstances of the whole railroad, workers of the railroad maintenance departments have developed the "railroad cherishing campaign" centered on preserving railroads and bridges in better condition. The attitude of considering the railroad as home has been realized. There were organized one thousand personnel in inspecting and walking along the railroad to solve material problem by themselves in stepping up the spring maintenance. There are more than 600 kilometers of the tracks constantly maintained in the excellent conditions and all the tracks and bridges have been successfully tested by the snow melting in spring (Yuan Yeh 袁野, Fan Fu 凡夫).

Chinchow Railroad Bureau Initiates The Masses To Conclude The Experiences Of Safety And Exact Schedule

In the merit establishing movement of safety and exact schedule, the Chinchow Railroad Bureau has firmly executed the work method of the mass route in sufficiently initiating the masses. Through the conclusion of the safety experiences, the advanced crack soldiers have been selected in promoting the safety and exact schedule in its incessant advance. Since March, the rate of starting on time by the passenger trains has reached over 99%. The punctual starting by the freight trains and the maintenance of an exact operating schedule of combined passenger and freight trains have been maintained on the level of 95%.

In the past, the workers of Chinchow Railroad Bureau had many instances of safety. However, the new workers have been incessantly hired in the recent years and some of the old workers have been transferred, so some experiences have been lost and some of the new experiences have not been concluded or synthesized. On this situation, the Party Committee of the Chinchow Railroad Bureau started to initiate the masses and finalize the experiences. A movement of experience meeting was initiated, regardless of the advanced experiences or the minor experiences of the juniors, to include all kinds of experiences of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." Everybody has to participate in the conclusion, every-

thing has to be concluded to systematically advance the masses to have the advanced experiences more complete and more abundant. For instance, the First Electric Power Work Ch'u of Chinchow Station constantly operates without any accident. In the past, they concluded their experiences as "listening, inspecting, testing, and smelling." Through the conclusion of the masses, the experiences have been more abundant with corrections to the original shortcomings. For instance, "smelling" is to smell by nose to judge whether the transformer has been burnt or not. The masses said, "if you only can detect after it is burnt, then the accident occurs already. How do we prevent the accidents?" The experience of the masses is to feel by hands to examine the temperature difference of the transformer. Thus, the accident can be prevented before it occurs.

On the foundation of the great conclusion of the mass experiences, the Party committee of Chinchow Railroad Bureau has further initiated the masses to sum up the miscellaneous experiences in a systematic conclusion through the selection of crack soldiers. Thus, not only have there been good selections of crack soldiers, but also a living education to the masses. In concluding experiences, they not only pick out the good points, but also the weak points for self-examining by the workers for mutually criticizing in seeking new directions to advance. Through the mass concluding of experiences and the selecting of crack soldiers, there have been discovered many new patterns. Among the total 2,526 crack soldiers as selected in the whole bureau, there have been 1,176 crack soldiers discovered recently at a percentage of 46.6% of the total.

CH'ANG-SHA RAILWAY BUREAU CONQUERS FLOOD

[Following are translations of two news reports in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 May 1961, page 1.]

Under the Party leadership, more than 40,000 workers of the Ch'ang-sha Railway Bureau have fought the floods in the 34 flooded areas along the railway and safely ensured the smooth operations of railway transportation. The workers saved more than 3,000 tons of grain and 8,000 tons of other materials.

Because of the early rainy season and the abundance of rainfall in Honan Province this year, water level on the Hsiang Chiang has passed its safety mark. This has threatened railway operations. However, due to correct Party leadership, we have won a big battle against flood. Early last September and this January, the engineering departments of the Ch'ang-sha Railway Bureau have repeatedly sent work teams to arrange with the agricultural and water conservancy agencies for the inspection of 138 large and medium-sized reservoirs along the railway line.

In the middle of April this year, flood warnings were received and a flood preventive unit was set up with Party secretary and Bureau chief assuming chief responsibilities in flood control work. Before the arrival of flood, workers were sent to danger areas and bridge sites for inspection purposes.

During the struggle, local garrisons fought shoulder to shoulder with railway workers and displayed their fearless spirit. On 21 April, arches of the second largest bridge on Hsiang Chiang, the Lai-ho Steel Bridge, were stuck with 5,000 wooden rafts and the bridge was about to collapse. The party leadership at Heng-yang immediately organized a brigade of more than 600 persons from workers, local residents, and local garrisons, among which more than 60 men were formed into four diving teams to remove the rafts away from the bridge. After a fight of two days and two nights and with the help of several tug boats sent by the Party the next day, the bridge was freed from the lumber and its safety was assured, thus ensuring the smooth transportation between Peiping and Canton.

Feng-Tai Railway Workers In Flood Prevention Work

Railway workers and employees of the engineering section at Feng-t'ai under the Peiping railway bureau have worked very hard for the prevention of flood along the railway line and at the same time improved maintenance work of railway, thus assuring the smooth operations of the railway.

Workers of the railways have conducted their flood prevention work in the spirit of "grabbing the initiative and looking ahead of time." In addition to the political education offered by the Party leadership that man can conquer nature, a flood prevention command post was organized in the middle of March and work teams and groups were called according to the principle of employing "three-combinations" of workers, cadres, and technicians. They then started a complete inspection of bridges, railways, and roads along the railways line.

During the flood prevention period, workers visited old farmers in this district to find out all pertinent informations about the rivers, low lands, flood history, and reservoir conditions as material for appropriate planning. At the same time, they also established a system of day and night watch shifts so that each person would be responsible for a certain section or a certain bridge at a certain time, thus arousing the sense of responsibility among workers. For example, worker Chang Shu-hua (張舒華) made it his duty to check all equipments along the line which he was assigned to. He succeeded in preventing one accident which would have happened otherwise.

NEWS BRIEFS ON GASOLINE ECONOMY

[Following are translations of news briefs
in Kung-jen Kih-pao, Peiping, 10 May 1961,
page 1.]

Kirin Transportation Bureau Saves Gasoline

Since last year, Chiang K'un-yu (姜坤玉) and Lu Wei-hsin (呂維新), drivers of the Automobile Contingent of the Transportation Bureau of Kirin Province, have saved gasoline and averaged 12,000 kilometers every month for 15 continuous months. With their Liberation truck they saved more than 5,900 kilograms of gasoline for the State. Chiang and Lu have been selected as the high-production Vanguard Workers (標兵) of Changchun City.

Since the party initiated the policy of increased production and economy, they have consistently studied ways of saving gasoline. On winter mornings with water frozen in the water-jacket of the engine, they brought drums of boiling hot water to melt the water and turn the engine. After that they started the engine, thus saving three or four chin of gasoline. In spring, they kept a shovel in their truck. On a mud road, they left the truck to scrape away the mud. Thus they saved gasoline and glide as long a distance as possible.

Their experiences in saving gasoline and boosting production have received the attention of all the drivers of the automobile contingent. The 21 drivers of the trucks stationed at K'ai-tung to transport caustic soda have learned from their experience. The drivers have saved more than 5,000 kilograms of gasoline in 20 days.

Harbin Driver Saves More Than Eight Tons of Gasoline In A Single Year

Driver Tai P'ei-ch'eng (戴培成) of the Harbin Transport Corporation has saved considerable gasoline. In the last year, he saved more than eight tons of gasoline,

lowering fuel consumption by 30 percent.

Tai saves gasoline drop by drop. Every time he fills up the gasoline tank, he is so cautious that he does not waste even a drop of gasoline. He also empties all the gasoline in the drum. If there are impurities at the bottom of the drum, he then uses a steel sieve as a screen to cover the gasoline tank opening.

Tai pays much attention in economizing gasoline when driving. He never drives his truck over the safety speed. He never accelerates quickly by pressing hard on the gas pedal. He starts the truck slowly, shifts gears quickly, drives on good road surfaces and maintains a rational speed in order to exploit the potential of every drop of gasoline.

Tai's truck achieved the lowest standard of gasoline consumption. However, he was not satisfied by simply studying his truck. One day when he inspected the engine, he saw gasoline linking out from the carburetor and oil smoke emerging from the exhaust pipe. He thought: "Something must be wrong with the carburetor." Inspecting the carburetor, he tightened the gasoline needle to restrict the flow of gasoline. He lowered fuel consumption another .5 percent.

Te-chou Fuel Management Bureau Lowers Oil Consumption

In the last 70 days, the Management Bureau of Coal, Lumber, and Oil in Te-chou, Shangtung Province, has decreased oil consumption by more than 3,900 chin. This saving includes 560 chin of lubricating oil, 820 chin of gasoline, and 790 chin of fuel oil.

The Management Bureau constantly educates the workers in economy. The party branch secretary has entered work sites to study economy methods practised by workers. Moreover, periodic inspections, contests and awards have been organized to inspire workers' subjective suggestions of measures and methods of economy. For material supplies, the same truck is used, if possible, to transport directly and avoid loading and unloading. A Direct dispatch was made to Yu-ch'eng of 83,950 chin of fuel oil using the original truck. A similar trip was made to Ping-yuan with more than 74,400 chin of gasoline. During the transportation processes, they tightened the drum covers to decrease the evaporation loss. Workers have established an oil processing factory to extract gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, and lubricating oil from impure refuse oil.

Substituting Natural Gas for Gasoline

The utilization of natural gas as a substitute for gasoline has succeeded in Tzu-kung City, Szechwan Province. It is used in manufacturing salt, sucking salt water, generating power and supplying fuel for automobiles, tug boats, and steel manufacture. In Tzu-kung City, four big salt factories and the Ta-an salt-rock and salt-water sucking area have been completely converted to the use of natural gas to boil and suck salt water. Most buses and trucks have been converted to the use of natural gas.

The natural gas substitute for gasoline can easily start an engine, and decrease the wear of machine parts, thus lengthening a truck's life. Moreover, it is safe, clean and highly efficient.

Hangchow Develops A Gasoline Economy Contest

While summarizing and expanding oil-economy advance experiences, the Transport Corporation of Hangchow City has thoroughly helped the less-advanced catch up with the experienced to universally decrease gasoline consumption. It has decreased 7.4 percent in the first ten days of April when compared to the same period in March.

This corporation has thoroughly summarized the following oil economy experiences: dispatching on schedule, properly shifting gears, coasting on certain downgrades, maintenance, temperature control. It is necessary that the masses develop a sense of comparison, that they learn, emulate and focus their attention on oil economy.

Through the method of comparison, the various transportation routes have been rearranged to use the same model of trucks. In this way they can discover the reason for high oil consumption on the routes and a method to decrease the oil consumption. In talking with the workers, the corporation's leading cadres have stressed thought and political education. In this way they can strengthen the workers' confidence in the face of difficulties and promote gasoline-economy.

VI. SOCIOLOGICAL

A GENERAL VIEW OF SHIH-HO-TZU

[Following is the translation of an article by Shih Man(石曼), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 March, 1961, page 2.]

In Sinkiang Province, there are many old cities that have stood in the desert for several hundred or thousand years. After the Liberation, their appearances have been improved and an unprecedented brilliance of youth has been exerted. At the same time, there are new cities rising from the Gobi Desert, one after another. With an heroic air, these new cities have demonstrated a special characteristic that is peculiar to this age.

The Sinkiang Production Construction Army Corp, through hard efforts, has constructed the new city of Shih-ho-tzu, which bears the characteristic of these cities.

Starting from Urumchi, along the Wu-i Highway (from Urumchi to I-ning) westward for three hours, crossing the great bridge over the Ma-na-ssu River, passing by a dense forest, not very long, one comes up to a sign on the roadside, which bears the name of "the New City of Shih-ho-tzu." Turning left on the sign, the car will come on a 30-meter wide straight road. On the two sides are two rows of high poplars, standing as guards of honor. Entering from the Gobi Desert into such a beautiful world, it makes you amazingly happy.

The host seems to have known our arrival, as he is waiting for us in front of a three-story building at the end of the road. The car passes the building and through a dense forest, and finally comes to a group of houses that are located in a horse-shoe formation. It is here we are to stay as guests.

On arrival, the time is still early, our host suggests that we may take a look over the entire city. We are naturally very much pleased. The city is 60 square kilometers wide. We cannot see it all by walking, so we all get into the car again. Following the broad road, we proceed slowly. On the way, our host explains the new appearance of this city.

Shih-ho-tzu now has a 60,000 population. It now has completed and begun production in 11 factories. The textile and dyeing factory, the timber processing plant, the sugar refinery, the wool knitting factory, the repair plant, and the textile mill are located in the west side of the city. The textile mill has 50,000

spindles with 40,000 already in production. This is the third largest textile mill we have seen in Sinkiang so far. Cotton is supplied by the million mou cotton fields cultivated by the Construction Army Corp in the city's suburban area. The cotton is so white and fibers are long, the fabrics are so white that they almost need no bleaching and can be sold as they are produced.

The capacity of the sugar refinery is very great. Each day, it can process 1,000 tons of beets. One can buy the sugar manufactured by this refinery in the stores in Urumchi. Because there is a great difference in temperature between day and night, the beets have a high percentage in sugar content, with an average of 13 to 15%, some even reach as high as 21%. Cotton and beets are the two most promising crops in Sinkiang Province.

The Textile and Dyeing Factory was constructed in February 1959. It was originally a merger of four small handicraft cooperatives, that were moved here from Tientsin. The director of the factory was originally a soldier in the army. Before 1958, he promoted agriculture, then he put his hands in the promotion of industry. Now, he is an able organizing leader in industrial production. During the last two years, the factory's production value increased 5 to 6 times, and product varieties increased from a few to several dozens. Twice the factory received awards as the model unit in the entire autonomous region.

The chemical factory in the eastern part of the city is now under construction. A number of colleges and vocational schools are also located in the eastern part of the city. The agricultural college will be completed this year. Near it, there are two orchards, with an area of 400 mou, where various types of fruits, such as apples and peaches are grown. In the orchards, there are people busy opening up the trees that they covered over the last winter. South of the agricultural college is the medical college. Near it, there is a hospital that has 500 beds. In order to meet the needs of the city people, they are planning to expand the number of beds to 1,000. There is an amphitheater and a movie theater near the main office. Besides these two theaters, there are other cultural activities. Each unit has its own motion picture equipment. There are many dramatic groups, such as: the Hunan plays, the Yunnan plays, the Mandarin plays and the Chin school, which is the most popular here.

There is a very large park in the southern part of the city. This park is now under construction. In reality, from the standpoint of a visitor, a park is not an important thing, because the city itself is a great big park. Within the last several years, they have been planting over a thousand trees, which are now as tall as a three-story building. On each street, there are four rows of trees, with a road in the center, and two pedestrian walks. In the morning and the evening, in the off-hours and holidays, walking on any street on the eastern, or western, or southern or northern part of the city, no matter in the spring, summer or autumn, it is always

under a full shade of trees that one cannot see all the houses in the surrounding area, and there is not a sound of a common city. From the depth of the forest, there comes the sweet singing of girls and from the orchards, the sweet smell of apples. But these do not disturb you, instead, they make you delighted and light-hearted.

What a beautiful city. You cannot imagine, just several scores of kilometers away from here lies the Gobi Desert. And you can never imagine that ten years ago, this city itself was a desolate place as much as the desert.

From desolate to beautiful and from nothing to a modern city with all the living facilities and industrial construction, this our host explains to us that the comrades of the Production Construction Army Corp, under the Party's guidance, has undergone a long journey of hard work.

In 1950, Shih-ho-tzu, on the south and north of the highway, was but a stretch of reed ponds and swamps. On the west side, there were seven or eight native huts, where lived a few Chinese who sold water to the travellers. In August 1950, Wang Chen (王震), the commander-in-chief, arrived here with some of his men for the night. There were too many mosquitoes, they could not sleep, finally, they went up to the roof to spend the night. In surveying, when man went into a reed pond, another man had to keep trace of him not far behind, otherwise he would be lost among the reeds. After the reeds were cleared, they made ditches to drain away the water from the swamps, then, planted crops on them. But, soon the wild hogs, foxes and wolves came to steal their crops. Because there were troops all around, they could not use guns. The soldiers held a "wiseman" meeting and discovered from where the wild hogs would come. They dug many zig-zag trenches and filled them with water. In this way, the wild hogs were killed off. In those days, they did not even have a native hut to live in. They had only a few tents, which were not enough for them, so they dug holes in the ground and laid some straws, upon which they slept. Later, some gave the matter more thought, and when they were digging a hole, in it, they left two raised platforms, one served as the bed, the other as a table. Thus, they thought it was a great comfort. In the neighborhood, there were no inhabitants. When the wheat ripened, they could not have it ground into flour, so they just cooked it and ate it whole. Before the vegetables were grown, they took the leaves from the pepper plants for vegetables. To build houses, where were the bricks and timber to come from? The bricks were made and baked from the clay they obtained locally. The timber was obtained from the virgin forest on Nan-shan, several scores of kilometers away. At that time, there was no road to Nan-shan, but the road was created by the soldiers, out of the frozen ground. With ambition and struggling militancy, these people, under such circumstances, within several years, gradually, step by step, improved

the appearance of Shih-ho-tzu and constructed this new city with modern industries and agriculture, well-known throughout Sinkiang Province.

In the New City of Shih-ho-tzu, we spend one exciting night. Early next morning, we hurriedly take leave of this beautiful city. The sun rises in the east. On both sides of the highway, stretching far and wide, a great area of cultivated fields, with neatly tilled soil which is soft and fragrant in the morning air. Of these 11 million mou of cultivated lands 80% was done by machinery. They are in the city's suburb, together with the industries inside the city, protecting the people's new city. What will become of the New City of Shih-ho-tzu tomorrow? Chu Te, the chairman of the Committee, came here two years ago and said that it would be a great people's commune. As a matter of fact, all elements are included here: agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary, fishery, industrial, farming, commercial, students, soldiers. This is a new city and it is a large peaceful family, built by hard works and it is a very large people's commune. It is like a rising sun, shining brightly on the north and south of Tien-shan in this new era.

PERSISTENCY IN WORKER EDUCATION

[Following is a translation of an editorial in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 April 1961, page 1.]

A new semester has started at the many workers' spare-time schools of the various factories, mines and enterprises. At the beginning of the new school year, a retrospect is necessary to examine past achievements in worker education. This will help us achieve a clear outlook of our mission and shape a meaningful direction for the future.

Under the leadership of the Party and the magnificence of the three red banners, workers' spare-time education is facing a favorable and promising situation. Last year, nearly 5,000,000 illiterate workers turned literate, surpassing the total sum of that of 1958 and 1959 and more than doubling the corresponding figure of the entire First Five-Year Plan period. Student enrollments at the spare-time junior, secondary and senior schools have risen two times or more over that of 1957. Many of these schools have graduated their first group of students with special course college degrees. According to an incomplete estimate, in 1960 over 1,300 workers completed spare-time special course universities and 34,000 finished spare-time special course junior and senior middle schools. Teaching personnel has expanded. There are 120,000 full-time teachers and over 750,000 part-time ones.

In the field of serving politics and production, workers' spare-time education is now endowed with experience. More and more spare-time schools have taken initiative to consolidate systematic teaching with mobile teaching alongside of basic Party responsibilities. Teaching contents have become extensive; teaching methods are being reformed. New teaching methods are prepared and published in large quantities to meet the actual demands of production and workers at the same time.

The above situation has shown that workers' spare-time education is walking in a right direction in the field of factory and mining enterprises. The worker masses are gradually walking toward intellectualization. The objective situation indicates that promotion work in workers' spare-time education is a major task in the hope that greater experiences and achievements will be accomplished through establishing better schools and richer teaching methods.

The solidification and elevating of workers' spare-time education are to be included in an active policy. The law of development in any matter follows a spiral type tidal motion. This is the case of the spare-time education. After a big stride of development, we have to pause a while for solidification. Some persons consider that the solidification is a slackening. It is incorrect. The solidification and elevating can result in a deeper and more extensive endeavor to firmly expand the learning of the thousands and millions of workers. At the same time, the accomplishment of the solidifying and elevating of the education can establish a concrete foundation for better development ahead. The solidification and elevating of workers' spare-time education are also necessary in view of the whole national situation. The continuous leap-forward three years in a row is a glorious success. The workers' spare-time education should co-ordinate with the whole national economy in constantly solidifying the results, and the elevating of quality should be followed closely.

In solidifying and elevating of workers' spare-time education, priority should be given to further integrate the relationship of education, production, and rest to concretely emphasize production. Viewing only the positive side of education, may overburden the workers to the extent that production or rest is affected. It is incorrect. However, if over-emphasizing the other side of affecting production and rest and not vigorously developing the workers' spare-time education, it is similarly incorrect. This has to be compromised and harmonized with due consideration to production, rest, and education. The key point of compromise of the three sides (production, rest and education), is a correct realization of the relationship among them.

In solidifying and elevating the workers' spare-time education, it is necessary to be thoroughly aware of the intelligence of the individual. The attendants of the workers' spare-time schools are adults. Owing to the differences of life experiences and job situations, there are differences among individuals regarding learning requirement, conditions of learning, and the available time to be used for learning. As proved by past experiences, a fixed roll may suit some attendants, but may not suit others. So, it frequently occurred that a school may show enrollment rate, but low attendance rate. Therefore, enrollments can follow different time schedules, learning speed can be set at different paces, and training targets can be set differently to suit different individuals. Before the start of a semester, many spare-time schools have had plans like this. The experiences of the Harbin Combined Meat Processing Plant as reported by this paper before was one example. After the school starts, the same systematic planning should carry on.

A close integration of the current production work with the activities of the spare-time education is the most fundamental problem

confronted by the spare-time school. Generally speaking, workers' spare-time schools have paid a great attention to this problem, and this is why there has been such fast development in workers' spare-time education. Now we have to solidify and elevate the quality of the spare-time education to firmly maintain the course. Under the Party's leadership, the workers of the whole Nation are confidently sweeping the obstacles ahead in struggling for a new victory of production and construction. We have to grasp this opportunity and follow up in promoting the production through education.

Only as we firmly exert our working spirit in an upward revolutionary atmosphere to tolerate such a job, will the workers' education be further improved. To accomplish a task, we have to vigorously develop the trend of investigation and study, extensively grasp the situation and clarify our mind. Only by so doing, can our work fit the objective reality and achieve a more promising result.

KWANGTUNG PEASANTS LEARN TO APPLY CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

[Following is a translation of a news article written by Liu Ju-p'ing (刘如平) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 11 April 1961, page 2.]

The working personnel of the chemical industrial departments in Kwangtung have vigorously instructed the various communes in applying chemical fertilizers to increase the fertilizing effect and the confidence of the peasant-brothers in chemical fertilizer. Thus, the spring plowing is energetically supported.

In the past, many fertilizer plants in Kwangtung produced the normal superphosphate of lime. However, since some areas were not accustomed to the use of such kind of chemical fertilizer for not understanding its characteristics, so the peasants improperly applied inadequate quantities at a result of low fertilizing effect even with some secondary and negative effects. Hence, though some areas needed fertilizer very urgent, they did not like to use such fertilizer. The fertilizer plants nearby were accumulated with plenty of fertilizer that could not be sold. In realizing this situation, the provincial chemical departments made decision to raise the fertilizer quality with vigorous experiments and study work, and to vigorously propagate the experiences in using such kind of fertilizer. The more than 100 chemical fertilizer plants in the province vigorously worked on experimental field. Moreover, the plants accompanied commercial, scientific, and technical departments, and communes to test and study the correct using of chemical fertilizer. In the end of January, the Tung-kuan Hsien Comprehensive Chemical Plant, led by its superintendent, organized an investigation group to visit nine communes. The plant personnel studied with the cadres of commune and contingent, and old peasants. At last, six successful experiences of using the normal superphosphate of lime were concluded. After the propagation of such experiences, the more than 1,500 tons of produced chemical fertilizer were all sold out. In addition, many communes asked the plant for the quicker delivery of fertilizer. Some communes of Chieh-yang Hsien were not accustomed to the use of the normal superphosphate of lime, so the hsien chemical departments organized work groups to establish the experimental field at Nan-ho Contingent of Hsi-ch'ang Commune. The produced fertilizer was applied to rice, potato, beans, vegetables and

other crops at good effects. In the case of rice, the increase of yield is 15%. On this success, the on-the-spot meetings were convened to propagate fertilizer applying experiences. At present, many communes rushed to order the normal superphosphate of lime as produced by this plant. In supporting fertilizer production, some communes helped the plant to transport raw phosphate rock.

Owing to the vigorous propagating of the methods of fertilizer applying, the peasants' confidence in fertilizer has been raised. This year, the most part of more than 15,000 tons of the normal superphosphate of lime as produced by the various plants in Kwangtung Province have been used in supporting spring plowing.

WE SHALL RESOLUTELY SUPPORT THE RIGHTEOUS STRUGGLE
OF THE ANGOLA PEOPLE

[Following is a translation of an editorial
in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 May 1961,
page 4.]

Yesterday, the people of Peiping assembled to show their support for anti-colonialism and the struggle for national independence by the peoples of Angola and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa. The working class of China unites with the people throughout the country to firmly support and pay supreme respect to the valiant struggle by the peoples of Angola and other Portuguese colonies in Africa.

At present, the situation throughout Africa is very good. Africa, the so-called "Black Continent," has courageously stood up to advance toward liberty and independence. From Aden Bay in East Africa to Dakar in West Africa, from Cape Town in South Africa to Algeria in North Africa, the fire of anti-colonialism is spreading everywhere. The heroic Algerian people have firmly fought the liberation way, striking heavy blows against French colonial troops supported by American Imperialism. The Algerian people established the glorious pattern for the Africa people in struggling for national liberation. The valiant Congo people, notwithstanding the aggression and interference of American Imperialism, have united around Deputy Premier Gizenga of the legal Congo government to continue the struggle. In Niassa, Guinea, Uganda and other areas, the people have ignited the fire of anti-imperialism. The armed struggle of the Angola people has been stepped up to attack everywhere the bases, plantations, bridges and vehicles of the colonialists. Furthermore, they attacked the prison and police headquarters in Luanda, the capital of Angola. The Portuguese colonialists were frightened into dispatching vast numbers of troops from their country to suppress the resistance of the people of Angola. It is very obvious that the resistance of the Angolan people has dealt heavy blows to the Portuguese colonialists. This is an impressive development of the liberation movement of the African people.

For a long time, the Portuguese colonialists cruelly ruled and oppressed the people of Angola, a people who lived humbly without liberty or rights. The African workers are not allowed to join labor unions. If they express even the slightest dissatisfaction, they will be arrested, exiled or even killed. The cruel and savage rule of the Portuguese colonialists stimulates even stronger resistance by the people of Angola.

Now, all the world people can clearly see that not only the old Portuguese colonialists suppress the people of Angola, but also the new US colonialists. After the World War II, American Imperialism stepped up the infiltration of Angola to plunder its rich resources. When the people of Angola arose to struggle fiercely for national independence, the US actively supported the Portuguese colonialists to savagely suppress the people of Angola. Recently, the US used the UN to interfere in the domestic affairs of Angola. Stevenson, the US delegate to UN, publicly declared at the UN Security Council that Angola cannot be independent like Congo. Many facts have proved that US Imperialism is the fiercest enemy of the peoples of Angola of other Portuguese African colonies and of all Africa.

The struggle of the people of Angola and other Portuguese African colonies is righteous, and they are supported by sympathetic and peace-loving people throughout the world. The Chinese working class and the 650,000,000 people of China stand forever behind the peoples of Angola, Algeria, the Congo and all Africa to firmly support their righteous struggle. We firmly believe that the struggle by the peoples of Angola and other Portuguese African colonies will eventually achieve final victory.

WORKERS IN YUNNAN SANITARIUM CURED
WITH PHYSICAL EXERCISE

[Following is a translation of a news brief
in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 13 May 1961,
page 3.]

Combining Chinese and Western methods of treatment, the Kunming Workers' Sanitarium in Yunnan Province has treated patients with chronic illnesses with t'ai-chi-ch'uan (太極拳), t'ai-chi-chien (太極劍) and ch'i-kung (氣功) exercises. Through the coordination of physical exercise and medical treatment, patients with such chronic illnesses as neurasthenia, arthritis, high blood pressure, and those suffering from intestinal and stomach illnesses have greatly improved. In October of last year, the recovery rate was 69 percent. There were no physical exercises. After the coordination of exercise and medical treatment, the recovery rate reached 81.4 percent. In the middle of March the recovery rate was further advanced to 85.46 percent.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS

[Following is a translation of a news article
in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 13 May 1961,
page 1.]

This year's entrance examinations for schools of high education will begin soon. This year entrance examinations of higher schools will be based on the comprehensive policy of unified leadership and dispersed execution. The student enrollment schedule, admission qualifications and examination subjects will be regulated by the Ministry of Education. Examination problems will be made by the Ministry of Education. Other concrete work will be executed by organizations in the provinces, cities and autonomous regions. The various educational departments of the provinces, cities and regions, working under the leadership of the local party committees at the various levels of the People's Councils, prepared the entrance examinations.

THE VANGUARD WORKER AND THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD

[Following is a translation of an article written by Chang Kuan-k'o (張關克) Secretary of the Regional Federation of Trade Unions of the Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 May 1961, page 3.]

In the three years since the beginning of the Big Leap Forward, the various trades have Vanguard Workers (標兵) vigorously promoted the socialist emulation campaign. As proved by practice, the Vanguard Worker leads the way and is followed by thousands of workers. The emergence of the Vanguard Workers' banners will vigorously stimulate the Big Leap Forward. Therefore the continuous selection of Vanguard Workers and the raising on high of their banners are very important to the continuation of our leap forward.

Vanguard warrior selection demands not only the art of leadership in picking models to stimulate the masses, but also is an important method of applying the unification-contradiction rule to push production development to greater faster, better and more economical results. Owing to unbalanced development, contradictions always exist between the advanced and the less-advanced. Chairman Mao said: "the unification and struggle of contradictions can push progress and reform." The advanced and less-advanced exist in a production body to mutually rely on and join with each other. This is the unification side. The competition between the advanced and the less-advanced is the struggle side. Through competition, learning, catching up with and helping others, the advanced Vanguard Worker becomes the standard of the masses. After the emergence of new records set by Vanguard Workers, these records become standard. Thus, the cycles of records pushes production levels higher and higher.

Vanguard Workers, collectively and individually are the vanguard of constructive Socialism. They produce greater faster, better and more economical results. They represent the highest level attainable in a trade in any given situation.

Thus, is it better to have a few Vanguard workers of the highest in quality or many spread over a wide area? It has been proven by practice that a "plentiful but poor" approach cannot produce leadership. If there are a few Vanguard workers of very high quality, they are not in touch with the ordinary people and cannot lead the masses forward. Therefore, Vanguard Workers should be of high quality and many should be selected. Vanguard Workers are skilled personnel and, in all trades and at all levels of organizations, they unflaggingly lead the labor emulation campaign. In a single plant or mine, within a certain period based on the collective requirement, it is necessary to select one or more high-level Vanguard Workers and make them the model for the plant or mine workers to emulate. However, it is not enough to simply select the Vanguard Workers, since their level of advancement is way over the ordinary level of the masses. The latter feel it is impossible to catch up. Their confidence wavers. Thus, the labor emulation campaign cannot be vigorous and long-lasting. Hence, Vanguard Workers should be selected in the smaller units. These Vanguard Workers in the small units are at a lower level than those of the large units. However, in comparison with the masses in the small units, the workers feel that they can approach a higher level by working in an atmosphere of intimacy. Such Vanguard Workers can more effectively instill in the masses the confidence of competition, learning, catching up and surpassing. After the growth of the small-unit Vanguard Workers, they can be elevated to a larger unit. The Vanguard Worker of other trades is not as effective as that of the trade that is directly leading the masses. Hence, there should be Vanguard Workers in every trade. The Vanguard Workers should be selected not only in the fields of production, living and education, but also in communes, finance, trading and sanitation. Generally speaking, in the various trades, Vanguard Workers should be selected at the different levels. The masses can have competitors, models of learning and objects of emulation. Thus, they help, learn, catch up, and promote the incessant advance of the production level.

Compared to the masses, Vanguard Workers are practitioners of advanced technique and thought. However, they are not perfect. We have to understand that Vanguard Workers, like other new-born things, gradually develop from small to large, from low to high and from imperfectness to perfectness. If perfection is required right from the beginning it is difficult to select Vanguard Workers on a large scale. Some divisions are lagging in the selection of Vanguard Workers,

since they have impractically high qualifications. They do not tend to the preparations necessary for the march forward. Workers should be classified into three categories: advanced, medium and retarded. The selection of Vanguard Workers should come from among the advanced. When advance Vanguard Workers are imperfect, we have to stress cultivating, advancing and fulfilling so that they might quickly develop, grow and reach perfection.

Some Vanguard Workers are the result of correct selection. Their advancing red banners raised on high, in several years they have greatly influenced the masses. Correct selection tests ability, approves leadership and is recognized by the masses. In correctly selecting Vanguard Workers, the leadership should itself participate in labor, draw conclusions on the advancing experiences and compete in seeking out Vanguard Workers. On this basis, criticism and comparisons made by the masses are also important in the selection of Vanguard Workers, since the masses better understand who is advanced and who is retarded. Through criticism and comparison by the masses, the selected Vanguard Workers are helped by the masses to be objects of competition, learning and emulation. The solid foundation of the Vanguard workers is to be found in the fact that the advancing banners are not raised temporarily. Higher and higher as time passes they lead to a prolonged leap forward. In achieving this end, it is important to stress the thoughts education of the Vanguard Workers in order to establish the idea of continuous revolution. When they help others, they continually absorb the experiences of others and thereby unite and advance. Thus, when the others advance one step, they leap forward one step and lead the masses. Some Vanguard Workers have developed feelings of self-pride and self-satisfaction and thus fail to advance. This is because they received insufficient thought education or received it improperly. Some of them waste their time everyday and exert themselves only occasionally. Some people emphasize the advance of the Vanguard Workers without criticizing. This also can produce the self-pride and self-satisfaction. In facilitating the masses to learn, the propagation among the masses of the advancing experiences of Vanguard Workers is necessary. However, to the Vanguard Workers themselves, their weaknesses should be stressed. They must never be satisfied, but strive to march forward incessantly. Moreover, they should be constantly inspired with the working spirit of the Vanguard Worker. They must protect their honor, improve their work, improve their techniques and increase efficiency.

The Vanguard Workers of the initial, interim and final stages of the great emulation campaign cannot be completely identical. Viewing Vanguard Workers as constant without any change is not the viewpoint of dialectical materialists. Some groups always select Vanguard Workers from within a small group year in and year out. Thus, they obstruct the vigorous development of competition among the masses. It is an objective rule that the well-trained subordinates will some day, surpass their superiors. Therefore, positive factors should be stressed so that they recognize their backwardness relative to Vanguard Workers. Thus they discover the causes and methods of overcoming backwardness. They learn from experience how to catch up with the Vanguard Workers. It is common practice for subordinates to leap into the advanced category. When subordinates become Vanguard Workers, the original advanced level is left behind. Those in superior positions then inspire themselves so that they might catch up again and become the new Vanguard Workers. Thus, appears the continuous processes of learning, emulation, surpassing, re-learning, re-emulation, and re-surpassing. With every repeated process, production is raised to a higher level.

The selection of Vanguard Workers is not an end in itself. The selection of Vanguard Workers is but a first step. The most important thing is the concluding and expanding of advancing experiences. In this way the seeds of progress bear fruit everywhere. At the same time, attention should be paid to the task of eliminating excuses and conservative thought among subordinates. They must also be inspired to compete, learn, emulate, and assist so that the production level can be raised. This is what was meant by Chairman Mao when he spoke of "contradictions existing by comparison and developing through struggle." Hence we should utilize skillfully the rule of contradiction and unification so that Vanguard Workers can raise their banners higher and higher and push production leaping forward for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

VII. SCIENTIFIC

PREVENT SPRING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG CHILDREN

[Following is the translation of an article by Ch'ing K'o-hsien (程克儉) Chinese Academy of Medical Science, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 March 1961, page 3.]

Spring is a season when everything grows and everything has a promising start. It is also a season when sickness prevails. In order to protect the health and growth of the children, we must take early measures to prevent spring contagious diseases. Especially in the children's centers and infants' homes, the health workers and the parents must cooperate in preventing the spring diseases.

In the spring, there are many diseases contracted through the respiratory tract, such as: pox, scarlet fever, lock jaw, etc. How are these diseases prevented? First, we must discover them early. In the children's centers and infants' homes, each morning, there must be an inspection and see if the children are well and if there is any symptom of disease. When sickness is discovered, the affected children must be separated immediately and report to the medical workers for treatment. If the disease is found to be contagious, all the children must be inspected and no new child should be admitted.

Now, let us discuss these diseases, their prevention and methods of treatment.

1. Water-pox: Generally, first, there is some fever (some even reach 38° or 40°); the child does not feel well, at the same time, he has some pustules, which are generally discovered on the upper portion of the body. Accordingly, when the inspection is conducted in the morning at the children's center, it should not just inspect the face and neck, but should include, the chest, the abdomen and the back. If there are red spots discovered in these areas, it is case of water-pox. After it has been ascertained by a medical doctor, the affected child must be isolated until his pox has attained scabs and dried, before he is allowed to return to class. This is a means to prevent it from spreading. When water-pox is discovered, if others are contacted, the disease will occur from 10 to 21 days. Thus, in a children's center, when a case of water-pox is discovered, the children must be thoroughly inspected each morning until the 21 days are well over.

2. Scarlet fever: A majority of the cases have sudden fevers, the throat is inflamed and sore. After the fever is on for 24 hours, there are small red pustules, first appearing on the neck, and the chest then all over the body, but there are cases where there are no pustules, instead there is just one sheet of red covering the body, the red color disappears when a finger presses on it. But, there are cases where there is no fever or not very high fever. Other symptoms are not very obvious. Thus, scarlet fever must be carefully inspected before it can be detected.

Any child who has contracted scarlet fever must be isolated, for six days. When the children collectively contract scarlet fever, the patients must have two inspections, until the throat has no scarlet fever germs and no other symptoms before they be allowed to return to class.

Those children that have contacted a scarlet fever patient, should take a small dose of sulphadiazine for three days as a prevention measure. In centers and homes where there are more children, it is best to give each child five drops of penicillin solution, containing 5,000 units, into each nostril of the nose, twice a day for one week. This is an economic and effective method. Every worker and child in each center and each home should be inspected for throat trouble. If scarlet fever were discovered, the victim must be isolated at once and treated.

3. Lock jaw: Lock jaw and the inflammation of the lymphatic glands are hard to differentiate. But they are different. In a lock jaw case, the swelling in surrounding the lobe of the ear, either on one side or both sides, with the ear lobe right at the center of the swelling. The swollen area is inflamed and it is painful when touched and there is no edge to the swollen part. A lymphatic gland inflammation is generally under the lower jaw. If the lymphatic gland in front of the ear is inflamed, it occurs in front of the ear and there is an edge to the swollen part, which can be discerned easily.

Any child who has lock jaw should be isolated until the swelling completely disappears and then wait for two or three days before he should be allowed to return to class. At the same time, the other children should be inspected for lock jaw troubles, as a preventive measure.

When the children return home from the centers or homes, their parents frequently do not pay much attention and have them contracted the disease and bring it back to the center or home. Accordingly, in order to prevent diseases and protect the health of the children, the parents should take the following measures:

1. When there is an epidemic, the children should not be allowed to appear at public places or where there are many people gathered together. If they must go, they should avoid the street

cars or buses and they should have something covering their mouths.

2. Do not take the children for any visit nor see any sick person.

3. If a child has contact with a sick person, it must be reported to the center or the home and also reported to the medical worker in his neighborhood, so that preventive measures may be taken. Do not be negligent.

VIII. MILITARY

CHINESE GARRISONS IN TIBET HELP TIBETANS DEVELOP HEALTH WORK

[Following is a translation of a news report in
Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 May 1961, page 1.]

The medical units of the Peoples' Liberation Army stationed in Tibet have worked fervently to combat and prevent diseases and to train Tibetan medical personnel. Since the arrival of the medical personnel corps at Ch'eng-jung district, 128 nomads have been treated. The medical units here have all been interested in training Tibetan medical personnel. One unit hospital has established training classes in Shan-nan and other places, and has already finished training a total of 160 Tibetan medical personnel. Under the Army, both the medical company and the medical squad have taken in local people here as apprentices for medical training.