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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

(No. 10)

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FOREWORD

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PREFACE

The Communist China Digest consists of two parts. Part I is a news summary for a semimonthly period. It is a full translation of that section in the Chinese Communist semimonthly periodical, Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'ian, which deals with national and international events of significance. Part II concerns all major aspects of Chinese life. It presents selected reports from translations of Chinese Communist and other publications. These selections seek to be (1) representative of the type of material appearing on the subject, (2) major statements or decisions on the subject, and/or (3) national policy decisions, statements or activities.

In general, the items in Part II are extracts or summaries. Full translations will be so indicated. Notes or comments appearing in brackets [] are made by JPRS.

Beginning with Digest No 9, a list of current JPRS publications on China is included at the end of the digest. This list is gradually being extended to include other current translations on China.

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PART I. SIGNIFICANT NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
DURING 16-31 OCTOBER 1959

Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an
[New China]

No. 21, 12 November 1959, Peiping

Pages 183-185

Chinese, semimonthly

(* indicates that this item was carried in Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an. ** indicate that this is a supplementary item appearing in Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an.)

POLITICAL

Concerning the Tibetan Question

The Chinese government made a statement 23 October concerning the action of the General Assembly of the United Nations in discussing and illegally passing a resolution on the so-called "Tibetan Question."*

The national and Peiping committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference jointly sponsored a rally of over 10,000 people 21 October. Panchen Erdeni, Popala, Ngapho Shape and Chou Jen-shan reported to the rally on work in Tibet. In their reports, they unanimously accused the US of forcing the United Nations to discuss the so-called "Tibetan Question" which is interfering in the internal affairs of China.*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 25 and 27 October that responsible personnel of democratic parties and groups in China issued statements in support of the government's statement accusing the General Assembly of the United Nations of passing the resolution illegally.

Shirob Jaltso, chairman of the All-China Buddhist Association, pointed out in his statement that the imperialists can stop thinking of reviving the serf system in Tibet.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 24 October entitled, "Oppose US Intensification of the 'Cold War'."*

Minority and People's Political Consultative Conference Affairs

Chairman Mao and Chairman Liu received Panchen Erdeni, Popola and Ngapho Shape 22 October. Premier Chou gave a banquet for them on the 23rd.

The People's Political Consultative Conference preparatory committee was formally established in Lhasa 29 October.

Local Government Organs

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 8 October that the second Kweichow people's congress held its second session recently. The 280 delegates of various nationalities discussed and approved a government work report. **

The second Kwangtung people's congress held its second session from 4-11 October in Canton. T'ao Chu spoke and Governor Ch'en Yueh presented a work report. **

Military Affairs

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 19 October that during the past month, 82 members of the Chiang military forces which fled to Burma have returned to China and surrendered.

Youth and Children's Work

A rally was held 18 October to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Peiping unit of the Young Pioneers. Mayor P'eng Chen and comrades Hu Yao-pang and T'sai Ch'ang attended. Representatives of Young Pioneers of fraternal countries now in Peiping also participated. P'eng Chen and Hu Yao-pang addressed the rally and called on the children to study well.

Foreign Relations

Chairman Mao received President Dobi Istvan of Hungary 19 October. Chairman Liu gave a banquet for President Dobi on the 18th. Both guest and host spoke at the banquet. ** President Dobi addressed a joint session of the standing committees of the National People's Congress and the People's Political Consultative Conference on the 19th. Chairman Chu spoke to the gathering. President Dobi gave a farewell dinner on the 19th and left for home the following day.

Foreign Minister Ch'en I of China and Foreign Minister Dr. Lothar Bolz of the German Democratic Republic exchanged cables 27 October on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Germany.

On his homeward journey from Democratic Germany, Premier Pham Van Dong of Vietnam arrived in Peiping 16 October. He saw Premier Chou on the 17th and left Peiping for home on the 18th.

Premier Kim Il Sung of Korea received the Sino-Korean Friendship Association delegation 23 October. The delegation left Pyongyang for home on the 28th.

The Communist Parties of China and of Japan signed a communique in Peiping 20 October. * Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 22 October entitled, "The Common Task of the Peoples of China and Japan Is Opposition to a US-Japan Military Pact and the Defense of the Peace of the Far East."*

Chairman Mao of the party central committee received a Communist Party of Japan delegation, led by Nozaka Sanzo, on 18 October. On the 20th, Nozaka Sanzo broadcast to the people of Japan through the Central Broadcasting Station of China.* The party central committee gave a farewell banquet for the Communist Party delegation of Japan on the 22nd. On the 23rd, the delegation left Peiping for home.

The China Peace Committee, The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, China Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, All-China Women's Federation, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and All-China Federation of Youth, totaling seven people's organizations, signed a joint statement in Peiping 21 October with Japanese delegations from various circles which came to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of China.* A cocktail party was held after the signing ceremonies. A Jen-min Jih-pao commentator wrote 22 October "The Friendship of the Peoples of the Two Countries of China and Japan Must Expand."

On 22 and 17 October, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou individually received Kobayashi Tetsu, chief; and members of the Japanese delegation of all circles. On 23 October, seven Chinese people's organizations gave a banquet to welcome the delegation. The Japanese delegation left Peiping for home on the 24th.

In response to an invitation for a friendly visit to China, Matsumura Kenzo, advisor to the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, arrived in Peiping 20 October. Speaking at a banquet which he gave to welcome Matsumura Kenzo, Premier Chou En-lai said that the peoples of the two countries of China and Japan will join hands to struggle for the peace of the Far East and of the world. Deputy Premier Ch'en I received Matsumura on the 23rd. On the 25th, Premier Chou held talks with Matsumura.

On 20 and 21 October, Indian troops invaded China's borders at Tibet and created provocations. Concerning this matter, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed a memorandum to the Indian ambassador in China to make a strong protest and issued a statement on this matter on the 26th.*

Speaking at a farewell party given by the Burmese cultural and friendship delegation 17 October, Deputy Premier Ch'en I said that China must live in peace with all other countries. Disagreements between nations can be solved by peaceful methods. We must be sure that the wicked plots of the imperialists will again meet with defeat. The friendship and solidarity of Afro-Asian nations must achieve a new victory.

In response to invitations to visit China, Dr. Felix Roland Moumie, president of the Cameroon's People's Union, and a Cameroon women's delegation arrived separately in Peiping 24 and 27 October. Liao Ch'eng-chih and Li Te-ch'uan gave a dinner for the Cameroon guests on the 27th. People of all circles in Peiping held a rally for Dr. Moumie on the 29th. Dr. Moumie reported to the rally on the struggle of the people of the Cameroons against colonialism.

Chairman Liu received the Communist Party of France delegation which attended China's tenth anniversary celebrations. The delegation left Peiping on the 16th to visit Mongolia.

Dr. Hewlitt Johnson, Dean of Canterbury and a well-known peace fighter, arrived in Peiping 20 October to visit China. Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Peace Committee, welcomed him with a banquet on the 22nd. Premier Chou received Dean Johnson on the 25th.

On 25 and 26 October, Chairman Mao individually received a representative of the Communist Party of Brazil and Lance Louis Sharkey, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Australia.

In response to an invitation to visit China, an Uruguay parliamentary delegation arrived in Peiping 19 October. Chang Hsi-jo, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet for the delegation on the 20th. On the 29th, Chairman Chu Te received all members of the delegation.

Representatives of the All-China Journalists Association and the Uruguay Journalists Association signed an agreement 20 October in Peiping for the future exchange of newsmen.

On 18 October, a US warship invaded China's territorial waters in the P'ing-t'an area of Fukien Province. China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued stern warning No. 74.

Dr. D. N. Pritt, president of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a statement in Peiping 28 October which pointed out that the United Nations has no right to discuss the "Tibet Question." Premier Chou received Dr. Pritt on the same day. Dr. Pritt left for home on the 29th.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 October that Reverend Amritananda, deputy chairman of the World Fellowship of Buddhists who is visiting China, flayed the US delegate to the United Nations for saying that there is "no religious freedom" in China. He also pointed out that the United Nations has no right to discuss the Tibetan question which is purely China's internal affair.

ECONOMIC

Industry and Communications

From 16-29 October, the party central committee and the State Council called a national industrial production, communication and transport conference to discuss ways to overfulfill 1959 industrial production, communication and transportation plans and the problem of proper preparations for production during the first quarter of 1960. Comrades Chou En-lai, P'eng Chen and Li Fu-ch'un of the party central committee attended the conference and gave important instructions. The conference pointed out that the important task along the industrial and communication fronts at present is to firm up the new high tide presently being developed by the increased production and economy movement and to sustain a continuous forward drive.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 16 October entitled, "Complete 12 Million Tons of Steel Above Norm and Ahead of Schedule."*

Wu-kang No. 2 large-type open hearth furnace began producing steel 30 October. The steel produced is twice that of furnace No. 1.

From 15-21 October, the second national adjudication conference of broad area and high production Red Flag emulation campaigns in the coal industry was held in Peiping. Minister Chang Lin-chih of the Ministry of Coal Industry reported on the question of reforms in enterprise management to assure the broad area and high production of coal. Over 300 units received a Red Flag. Deputy Premier Po I-po spoke* on the last day of the conference, which was broadcast over the radio, and called for promoting the increased production and economy movement deeper, broader and longer.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 October that by 15 October, total coal production for 1959 throughout the nation amounted to 274.5 million tons which is above production figures for all of 1958.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 21 October that from January to September 1959, national production of electrical power generating equipment reached 145,400,000 kilowatts which is completion of the 1962 target three years and three months ahead of schedule.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 29 October that agricultural equipment and chemical manufacturing organizations are strengthening agriculture with powerful modern techniques. By the end of September, the production of seven kinds of agricultural equipment was completed ahead of or above the norm for 1959 targets. Compared to the same period of 1959, chemical fertilizer production increased 24.5 percent and farm insecticides, 58 percent.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 October that the Ministry of Building called an on-the-spot national conference of small cement enterprises in T'ang-shan, Hopei Province, to summarize and broaden experiences in promoting small cement enterprises.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 29 October that the Ministry of Forestry Industry and the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in agriculture and forestry recently held a national on-the-spot conference in Tsingtao of the lumber processing industry to promote experiences of the Tsingtao lumber general-processing mill and the technological revolution and to study the general use of lumber materials.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 12 October that the Ministry of Light Industry recently held a conference in Hang-chou of directors of departments and bureaus throughout the nation to call on workers in light industry to complete 1959 production plans above norm.**

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 21 October that a new high tide has surged up along the light industry front. The quantity of production of 70 percent of the products in September was 20 percent above that of August with a general improvement in quality.

On 27 October, Central Transport Headquarters and the Central People's Broadcasting Station jointly held a national short haul transport radio conference to call on the nation's communication and transport workers to assure additional transport for extra production so that as much as produced will all be transported. Po I-po and Wang Shou-tao spoke at the meeting.

The Yangtse River bridge at Pai-sha-t'ao near Chungking was basically completed 22 October. Bridge workers completed their task of installing structural steel 50 days ahead of schedule.

Agriculture and Conservancy

On 24 October, the party central committee and the State Council issued directives on continuing to develop conservancy works and fertilizer accumulation on a broad scale in the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 31 October that the winter repair movement for farm lands and irrigation works during the winter and spring has begun on a broad scale throughout the nation. Work on thousands of irrigation projects has been initiated. According to collated reports of the national telephone conference called by the Ministry of Agriculture 28 October, there are 30 million people ready for battle

at present along the front line of the conservancy movement. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 1 November entitled "Roll the Drums for a Great Push in Conservancy Work."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 19 October entitled "Firmly Support the 'Eight Point Program' in Agriculture."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 25 October entitled "Initiate a Mass Movement to Improve Soil."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 23 October entitled "Plant All the Wheat Properly."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 28 October entitled "Greet a Bumper Crop of Autumn Vegetables."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 22 October that the Ministry of Agriculture issued a directive calling for strengthening winter insect, bird and animal pest prevention and control work.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 8 October that the national aquatic work conference which closed recently has decided to initiate immediately a new high tide in production in order to struggle for a guarantee to fulfill and to strive to overfulfill production tasks for aquatic products in 1959.**

On 25 October, Premier Chou En-lai inspected Mi-yun Reservoir. On the way, he also visited Huai-mao Reservoir.

The Ministry of Agriculture held a telephonic conference 29 October to call on 12 provinces and municipalities in the south to initiate a campaign to eliminate schistosomiasis snails in connection with current repairs to irrigation works.

Trade

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 17 October entitled "Complete Agriculture Purchasing Assignments in One Big Push."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 and 26 October that by 14 October, the quantity of cotton purchased throughout the nation was 58 percent above the figure for the same period of 1958. The Ministry of Commerce recently held a national conference in Shan-tan, Hopei Province, for the interchange of experiences in cotton buying work which called for pushing the mass movement for cotton buying to a new high tide.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 30 October that the Ministry of Commerce recently held an on-the-spot conference in Nanking on poultry buying and export which called on tradesmen everywhere to support production and complete 1959 poultry buying and export assignments ahead of schedule.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 30 October that the Ministry of Commerce recently held a national on-the-spot conference at Ta-t'ung, Shansi Province, on industrial and mine area supply and service in order to promote the experiences of the T'ung-chia-liang merchandise shop of Ta-t'ung.

Labor

The State Economic Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Labor and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions jointly issued a directive 20 October on properly carrying out labor safety work during the winter.

CULTURE

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 18 October that the Ministry of Culture recently held a conference to comfort famous actors and actresses of various nationalities from various parts of the country who came to Peiping to appear in performances during the national anniversary celebrations as well as members of literary and art circles in Peiping. A symposium was held at the same time. Comrades Ch'ien Chun-ji and Chou Yang spoke and called on cultural workers to be energetic in inaugurating a new era of socialist and communist culture and art in China.

The Ministry of Culture gave a dinner 23 October for 16 troupes of performers from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Premier Chou En-lai attended and praised the successful performances of various troupes.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The United Nations General Assembly 14th Session

On 16, 19, 22, 23 and 27-30 October, the political committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations continued to discuss the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament. Delegates of many nations pointed out that the implementation of the Soviet proposal would assume peace. The Soviet and US delegations jointly submitted a joint proposal for general and complete disarmament at the meeting on the 28th.

On 20 October, a plenary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations illegally discussed the so-called "Tibet Question." Under the instigation of the US, it illegally passed a resolution attacking China during its meeting on the 21st. During the meeting on the 20th, Kuznetsov, the Soviet delegate, accused the US imperialist led international reactionary clique of fabricating the "Tibet Question" in order to interfere in the internal affairs of China and to think hopelessly of blocking the relaxation of international tensions.**
Jen-min Jih-pao carried the commentary of a Hsin-hua News Agency correspondent 24 October entitled "The US Adds Another Shameful Record at the United Nations."

Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam issued a statement 26 October attacking the General Assembly of the United Nations for passing the resolution on the so-called "Tibetan Question."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia issued a statement 29 October to protest against the General Assembly of the United Nations passing a resolution on the so-called "Tibetan Question."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 and 23-25 October that newspapers in the fraternal countries of the USSR, Mongolia, Korea, Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania published editorials which uniformly attacked the General Assembly of the United Nations for passing a resolution on the so-called "Tibetan Question."

The plenary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution 16 October to implement voting by the people in the British ruled southern portion of the Cameroons.

The Indo-China Question

The central committee of Neo Lao Hak Xat issued a statement 21 October calling on the people of Laos to unite against the illegal "trial" of Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of Neo Lao Hak Xat by the Sananikone government. On the same day, the central committee of Neo Lao Hak Xat cabled the two chairmen of the Geneva Agreement.

On 31 October, Foreign Minister Ch'en I cabled the two chairmen of the Geneva Agreement to suggest urgent steps to prevent the illegal trial of Prince Souphanouvong by the Sananikone Royal Laotian Government.

Responsible personnel of the Chinese People's Peace Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation and the All-China Federation of Youth issued statements 29 and 30 October to demand that Royal Laotian authorities immediately cease persecuting Prince Souphanouvong.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Committees in the five countries of the USSR, China, Vietnam, Korea and India individually issued statements 29 and 31 October to protest against the illegal "trial" of Prince Souphanouvong by Royal Laotian authorities.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 31 October that the Soviet delegation to the 14th General Assembly of the United Nations issued a statement which pointed out that the dispatch of a so-called standing committee of the United Nations to Laos smacks of sabotaging the Geneva Agreement and the Soviet Union opposes such illegal action.

The liaison mission of the general staff of the Viet Minh wrote the Vietnam International Commission 12 October to protest illegal entry into South Vietnam of a SEATO military delegation under the leadership of US officers.

The Korean Question

The Korean Military Armistice Commission met 23 October. Joo Chang Joon, chief of the Korean-Chinese side, refuted false US accusations against the Korean-Chinese side and made strong accusations against the US side for activities in violation of the armistice agreement.

Under the aegis of the US, the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea conducted atomic war maneuvers 20-23 October near the armistice demarcation line north of Seoul.

The International Communist Movement

On 24 October Harian Rakjat of Jakarta carried the joint statement of the Communist Party of Indonesia and of the United Socialist Party of Germany. The statement said that the two parties will unflinchingly strengthen the international communist movement and the friendly relations of the two countries and strengthen the international front against colonialism and for peace in order to strive for peace and socialism.

The World Peace and Democracy Movement

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 October that a two-day international conference was held in the German Democratic Republic on the question of participation in the anti-Fascist movement by students of various countries. Those at the conference called on students in various countries to join forces to prevent the plot for preparations for a new war by West German militarists.

International Relations

On 23 October, Tass was authorized to state that the Soviet government believes that the sooner the summit conference is held, the better it will be for peace.

President Zawadski of Poland was in Korea 15-19 October for a visit. Kim Il Sung held talks with Zawadski on the 17th. On the 19th, a joint communique was issued in Pyongyang on Zawadski's visit to Korea.* On the 17th, Chairman Choe Yong-kon of the presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea conferred a medal on President Zawadski.

President Zawadski arrived in Ulan Bator 19 October for a three-day visit of Mongolia. On the 21st, Sambu and Zawadski signed a communique on President Zawadski's visit.*

On 16 October, the Soviet Foreign Ministry requested the departure of Langer of the US Embassy staff from the Soviet Union because he had utilized his status as a diplomat to conduct espionage.

Under the leadership of Mukhitdinov, a delegation of the Supreme Soviet visited Indonesia 10-21 October.

The standing committee of the Vietnam parliament cabled the Japanese Diet 24 October to protest against the plot of the Kishi government to pass a war reparations agreement signed between Japan and only South Vietnam during an emergency session of the Diet.

India and Pakistan held conferences 15-22 October in New Delhi and Dacca to discuss border questions between the two nations. On the 23rd, a joint communique issued by the conference on the Indian-Pakistani border question pointed out that neither country will establish defenses within 150 meters of either side of the east Pakistani border.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies

The third session of the fifth supreme soviet of the USSR met 27-31 October. At the meeting on the 27th, Kosygin reported on the development of the national economic plan of the Soviet Union in 1960 and Kaburov reported on the financial budget. The session approved the national economic plan for the Soviet Union in 1960, the national financial budget and relevant laws. N. S. Khrushchev reported to the session on the last on the international situation and Soviet foreign policy. The session discussed the report and passed a resolution in complete approval of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The session approved a letter to the parliaments of the world which called for a struggle to realize general disarmament. The session also heard a report on budgetary rights of the Soviet Union and the various all-union republics and a report on the procedure for recalling a delegate to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

On 7 October, the automatic inter-planetary station of the Soviet Union took pictures of the reverse side of the lunar surface. The first batch of photographs was published 27 October in Pravda and Izvestia.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 18 October that the mass movement in the Soviet Union for inventions and rational proposals is helping to complete the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule. During the first nine months of 1959, 1.4 million inventions and rational proposals were used by the national economy which saved the nation 7 billion rubles in capital.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 October that the party central committee and the council of ministers of the USSR have approved a resolution to establish a network of meat processing enterprises.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 16 October that the party central committee and the council of ministers in the USSR have approved a resolution to increase the quantity of production of cultural and daily necessities and household goods and the quality and patterns of various products.

The Council of the Union and the bills committee of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, USSR have drafted laws on "improving the role of the masses of society in the struggle against sabotaging Soviet laws and regulations on socialist communal life." The laws were published for public discussion 23 October.

The central committee of the All-Union Komsomol held its sixth plenary conference 20-22 October. The conference decided to raise the cultural and technical levels of worker and peasant youths positively.

The Free Germany Federation of Trade Unions held its fifth conference 26-31 October and passed a resolution "on important tasks of the trade unions in the struggle for a socialist victory in the German Democratic Republic and for the defense of peace."

The party central committee and the government of Czechoslovakia issued a proclamation 17 October on the preparation of a third Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) * which states that during a five-year period, the total value of industrial production will increase 50 percent; the value of agricultural production, 21 percent; and national income, over 42 percent.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 24 October that Hungary recently organized a writers association. Addressing the founding meeting of the writers association, Kiss Karoly, secretary of the central committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, pointed out that writers must have a grasp of Marxist ideology.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 31 October that the party central committee and the council of ministers of Bulgaria have passed a resolution to reduce the price of 42 commodities.

The sixth session of the second Supreme People's Assembly of Korea met 26-28 October. The session heard a report by Nam Il on the peaceful unification of the homeland approved letters to the South Korean Assembly and the people of South Korea as well as a letter to the parliaments of the world on this subject. The session approved revisions to the organic law on the people's educational system. The session also approved laws promulgated by the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and held elections. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 29 October entitled "US Forces Must Leave South Korea."

The standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea appointed Pak Song-chol as Minister of Foreign Affairs 23 October.

A Korean-Chinese friendship pagoda was unveiled in Pyongyang 25 October to commemorate the achievements of the Chinese People's Volunteers and to further strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship.

On 27 October, Nhan Dan of Vietnam carried a directive of the secretariat of the central committee of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam on 30th anniversary celebrations of its establishment which called for strengthening the fighting power of the party and the victorious completion of the 1959 plan in order to celebrate the birthday of the party.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 October that while addressing the mobilization rally in Nam Dinh Province of Vietnam for 1959 winter and 1960 spring production, Chairman Ho called on the peasants of Vietnam to carry out 1959 winter and 1960 spring production properly and strive for bumper grain and cotton crops.

On 26 October, the rural work department of the central committee of the Lao Dong Party of Vietnam held a conference in Ha Dong Province for the summation of experiences in agricultural production cooperative administrative work throughout the northern area. Chairman Ho Chi Minh gave instructions on the question of the proper administration of agricultural cooperatives.

Asia

On 20 October 4 million people throughout Japan initiated the seventh united action against revision of the Japan-US "security pact."

On 30 October, 400,000 students throughout Japan held meetings and demonstrations against revision of the Japan-US "security pact" by the Kishi government.

On 26 October, 30,000 people from all circles in Tokyo held parades and demonstrations against revision of the Japan-US "security pact" and large-scale discharge of coal miners by the Kishi government.

On 17 October, over 50 organizations and groups in Japan held a demonstration to demand that the Kishi government carry out the agreement to repatriate Koreans.

The 16th national congress of the Socialist Party of Japan closed 18 October. The congress passed a resolution to promote a strong movement against revision of the Japan-US "security pact" and a proclamation calling on its members to unite in the struggle. The congress held elections for central organs. Suzuki Mosaburo and Asanuma Inajiro were again elected chairman of the central committee and secretary-general respectively of the Socialist Party.

The third congress of Neo Lao Hak Xat party was held in the latter part of September. On 22 October, Neo Lao Hak Xat News carried a bulletin of the congress, and a message to the people which called on

the people to unite against the criminal policy of the US-Sananikone clique. The congress elected 15 members of the central committee and unanimously elected Kay Son deputy chairman of the central committee.

Papayano, general secretary of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus, announced 16 October that the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus held its ninth congress secretly in September when it approved a new program calling for complete independence for Cyprus and elected a new central committee.

Africa

On 17 October, Morocco promulgated a law to abolish the "Tangier charter." This law will go into effect after six months when Tangier will come under Morocco completely.

After two hearings, the court at Casablanca turned down a petition 29 October of the King's advocate who represented the government in demanding dissolution of the Communist Party of Morocco.

On 15 October, the Communist Party of Morocco issued a statement which said that "there is nothing which can alter our glorious task to unite and organize even greater masses in order to liberate our country economically, politically and socially.**"

African nationalists held a conference in Cairo 20 October to mark "Kenya Day." The conference demanded lifting of the "emergency situation" in Kenya, the release of Kenyatta and self-government for Kenya in 1960. Africans in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, held demonstrations the same day to protest the cruel colonial rule of the British in Kenya.

On 16 October, Belgium announced a deceptive plan to give Congo its so-called "independence" in 1964. At the same time, it is cruelly oppressing the people in Congo who are opposed to colonial rule and the deceptive so-called local "elections."

Abako, a Congo nationalist political party, and the Africa Solidarity Party issued a joint statement 23 October which preemptorily turned down the deceptive plan for Congo "independence" offered by the Belgian government.

On 30 and 31 October, Congolese demanding independence clashed with military police of the Belgian colonial authorities in Stanleyville.

The Americas

On 4 October, the Worker's Weekly in the US carried a statement issued by the Communist Party of the USA on N. S. Khrushchev's visit to the US which said that Khrushchev's visit to the US helped relax world tensions. But the reactionary clique in the US is plotting to block the thawing of the cold war. The Communist Party of the USA will exert every effort in the struggle for peace.**

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 October that the Communist Party of the USA issued a statement demanding that the US government cease interfering in the domestic affairs of Cuba and prevent Cuban counter-revolutionaries from conducting anti-Cuban activities on US territory.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 October that the determined strike of 500,000 US steel workers has exceeded 100 days. This is the longest steel strike since the end of the war.

On 22 October, workers throughout Cuba held a general strike and demonstrations to protest against planes from the US which bombed Havana 21 October and to support the government in its suppression of a clique of counterrevolutionary plotters under the leadership of Hubert Matos, the former military commander of Camaguey Province. On the 26th, a million people from various parts of Cuba came to Havana to hold demonstrations. Prime Minister Castro announced at the Havana rally that the revolutionary court will be reopened and compulsory military training implemented in order to defend the revolution.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 October that the People's Socialist Party of Cuba issued a statement on the 26 October rally in Havana of a million people which said that the people of Cuba are determined to defend the sovereign rights of their country.

On 27 October, Philip Bonsal, US ambassador to Cuba, publicly demanded of President Dorticos of Cuba that Cuba change its policy toward the US. President Dorticos turned down this demand.

On 27 October, the Cuban cabinet abolished the law on petroleum leases and passed mining laws which limit exploitation by US capital.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 23 October that the "Haiti National Liberation Movement" recently announced its revolutionary program to the people of Haiti which called for uniting all democratic forces in Haiti to overthrow its cruel dictatorship and establish a people's democratic government.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 30 October that early in October, the government of Venezuela suppressed a plot to overthrow the government which was masterminded by a foreign country.

PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA

POLITICAL

1. 8th Plenum, Rightists, and the General Line

TA KUNG PAO SUMMARIZES "GENERAL LINE" ARGUMENTS

Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 29 October 1959

Ta Kung Pao Editor's Note: Newspapers and theoretical magazines in all parts of the country have published a number of articles on safeguarding the general line ever since the 8th plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee called on the whole Party and the people of all nationalities to oppose right opportunism and safeguard the general line for socialist construction. Here is a summary of the main arguments put forward in these articles.

[The following is a full translation of the text.]

1. The General Line is the Life-Line of Socialism

All victories won by the Chinese people over the past ten years were, in the final analysis, great victories of the three general lines formulated by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao. These three general lines are:

- a. The general line for thorough-going democratic revolution.
- b. The general line of the transition period, i.e., the general line for simultaneous socialist revolution and socialist construction.
- c. The general line for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results by exerting utmost efforts and pressing ahead consistently.

The Party's general line for socialist construction and "walking on two legs" policy has pushed our socialist construction to a new phase. This general line has demonstrated its powerful vitality right from the beginning, brought about an impressive situation of general big leap forward in national economy, led to formation of people's communes, and promoted a general raising of the people's socialist consciousness. Our practice has repeatedly borne out the complete correctness of the general line of the Party. The general line of the Party is the life-line of our socialist construction.

The Party's general line for socialist construction is a product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practical experience of our socialist construction and is a Marxist-Leninist line. It is an application of the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism by the Party center and Chairman Mao. It correctly reflects the law governing socialist construction. It is formulated with due importance given to the subjective activity of the people. This Marxist-Leninist line, once it is combined with the efforts of the masses, becomes a great material force which is irresistible and works wonders that startle the universe. It is precisely because the Party's general line is correct and represents the truth that it always enjoys the warm support of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The formation of the Party's general line for socialist construction was inseparable from the fight against rightist thinking and from the constant struggle against right opportunism. In the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past ten years, although "leftist" error sometimes came into conflict with the Party line, it was the rightist error that regularly and mainly clashed with the line of the Party. The Party's general line for socialist construction is a line for the proletariat to prosecute the socialist revolution to the end and to accelerate the building of socialism. This being so, resistance by reactionary political thinking on the part of bourgeoisie and upper strata petty-bourgeoisie is bound to arise and class struggle is bound to take place while the Party's general line is carried out. Rightist thinking and right opportunism are precisely a reflection of such class struggle within the Party.

All the right opportunists take the bourgeois stand and speak for the interests of the bourgeoisie and rural capitalism. They support the hostile forces at home and abroad in their shameless slander against us and attack the big leap and people's commune, exploiting certain defects that have been or are being overcome. Their attack is, in the final analysis, aimed at the general line of the Party. Right opportunism is the main danger to our present work. To safeguard the general line and stick to the socialist road, we must take the proletarian stand firmly, combat all shades of rightist thinking resolutely, and smash the right opportunist attacks completely.

2. Fast Tempo Is the Fundamental Question of the General Line

The tempo of construction is the most important question in socialist construction. Fast tempo is the soul and fundamental question of the general line. Like a red thread it runs through all aspects of the general line. It has a bearing upon the success or failure of our socialist construction, upon the outcome of our competition against

capitalism, and upon the future and happy life of our 650,000,000 people. The Party's general line is a line of building socialism at a fast tempo. It stimulates one to maximum efforts to fulfill all tasks that can be fulfilled, fully taking into account the objective possibility and subjective activity. It is precisely because of this general line that our people have displayed an ebullience of zeal, set their minds free, showed a fearless spirit of thinking and acting, and won brilliant results since the big leap forward last year.

Right opportunists hold that high-rate development of socialist construction will cause tension and violate the law of planned and proportional growth of the socialist economy. They draw a distinction between planned and proportional growth and the big leap forward, taking the view that proportional growth is incompatible with a big leap. It is a metaphysical view and is obviously wrong. Proportions are anything but constant. We should correctly apply the law of proportional growth so as to promote a high-rate development and constant leap of socialist construction instead of subjecting the leap to certain constant proportions. Balance is completely necessary in the entire course of growth of the national economy. The "five simultaneous developments" contained in the general line deal with the question of balance. What we want are a fast tempo and general balance. The balance is aimed at insuring a constant leap instead of a standstill. The reason why we want to build socialism at a fast tempo and to leap forward constantly is precisely because we want to change rapidly the "poor and white" state, the greatest imbalance and the most fundamental tension. Imbalance which appears in certain departments from time to time is a normal phenomenon; some temporary state of tension is no cause for alarm and can be done away with if we take positive measures. On no account may we restrict our steps of leap forward because of this.

The attack launched by right opportunists on the big leap is just an attack on the fundamental question of the general line. Herein lies the focal point of divergence between us and the right opportunists. The general line demands the building of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and constant leap forward at a fast tempo. Under the pretext of quality and economy, the right opportunists oppose high quality and speed as being dangerous. The divergence between us and the right opportunists is obviously one concerning the line and stand and not one over isolated questions. We must adhere to the fast tempo and big leap forward and resolutely oppose going forward at a snail's pace and oppose static balance.

3. The Necessity for Mass Movement

The Party's general line for socialist construction is an application and development of the Party's mass line in socialist construction. It is the most fundamental experience of the whole nation in socialist construction, experience gathered together by the Party center and Chairman Mao in the repeated practice of "coming from the masses and going back to the masses". In order to carry out the general line, it is essential to mobilize the masses and launch a mass movement to bring into the fullest play the creative power and subjective activity of the masses. It is precisely because of the vigorous and revolutionary mass movement that we have been able to achieve the great result of an unprecedented big leap last year and this year. The people are makers of history. Without the mass movement, no revolution, no faster, more, better and more economical results of construction, and no big leap forward.

The attitude toward the mass movement - taking an active part in and warmly guiding it, or gesticulating and criticizing it while keeping oneself away from it - such is a dividing line between the proletarian revolutionaries and bourgeois revolutionaries. Right opportunists have no faith in the masses; they are afraid of the mass movement and even slander the big leap and commune movement as "a fanatic movement of the petty-bourgeoisie" and a "mess". They are completely wrong. Each of our mass movements is indeed feverish but it is not "petty-bourgeois fanaticism" at all but light and heat generated by the proletariat and the working people in the interests of their happiness and an heroic spirit displayed in order to catch up and overtake the capitalist countries at the fastest possible tempo. Our big leap forward is indeed vigorous but it is not a "mess" at all but the normal order of the revolutionary movement. If revolution and construction were carried out apathetically as advocated by the right opportunists, it would virtually tie up the hands of the masses. Do away with the mass movement, and you will have no general line, big leap forward or people's commune. We must resolutely oppose such a bourgeois attitude toward the mass movement. We must adhere to the mass line and mass movement in order to insure the implementation of the Party's general line and insure a fast development of socialist construction.

4. A Correct Attitude Toward Success and Defects

The socialist construction now being undertaken by us is a righteous cause and a great cause unknown to our predecessors. Leading our whole people in the work are the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party and the long-tested great leader of all nationalities Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The general line of the Party correctly reflects

the law of objectivity, gives a concentrated expression to the aspiration of the whole nation, and enjoys the warm support of the whole nation. This determines that, in the case of our cause led by the Party and illuminated by the general line, success is always the principal and essential aspect while defects are secondary and non-essential. The relation between success and defect can be compared to the relation between nine fingers and one finger. New things will grow up: this is an objective truth independent on the will of man. Our work showed some defects in the course of progress but these defects were partial and transitory and were due to lack of experience; besides, the vast majority of the defects were overcome in time and some are being overcome. The fact that our big leap forward and commune movement have achieved and overcome so fast bears out that the leadership of our Party center headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the general line for socialist construction are completely correct.

Right opportunists magnify certain defects and gloss over the substance of the great success. In doing so, they attack the general line and the correct leadership of our Party. Right opportunists look at things from the bourgeois standpoint and take a bourgeois idealist view of things. Their method of thinking can only be subjective, one-sided, isolated and static; consequently, they cannot distinguish nine fingers from one finger or the main stream from the tributaries. They do not see clearly the inevitable tendency in the development of socialism and do not know that new problems are bound to crop up and certain defects will inevitably occur at each step of our cause and that the solution of new problems and the overcoming of defects will continue to push our cause forward. Inasmuch as they regard defects as the main thing in our work, as the essential and the main stream, they are bound to cast doubt on and waver in front of the socialist cause, so much so that they will lose their bearings and even change the socialist orientation and the general line of the Party.

How to assess and view success and defect is a touchstone with which to test one's standpoint, viewpoint and method. On this question, fundamental divergence exists between us Marxists and the right opportunists. We must smash the right opportunist attack and stick to the general line of the Party, being ourselves on the dialectical materialist conception of the world and applying the dialectical materialist method of thinking.

5. Adhere to the Policy of Political Leadership

To let politics assume command and strengthen Party leadership - such is a fundamental guarantee for implementation of the general line, a continued leap, successful running of communes, and fulfillment of other tasks of socialist construction. This point was fully borne out by the 1958 big leap forward and the experience of the commune movement.

The political leadership of the proletariat is exercised by the political party of the proletariat. Only by adhering to the leadership of the Party can the political orientation of the proletariat be kept and the historical task of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat be realized. Political leadership means Party leadership and the leadership of the Party's general line. Political leadership will enable our forces to find their bearings and forge ahead.

Right opportunists often do not see men for things, underestimate the role and significance of political leadership and set simple material incentive against political leadership. They are obviously wrong. Experience in 1958 and the first half this year has proved the necessity of observing the "to each according to his work" principle. But it is political leadership, i. e., inspiration of the general line and the penetrating and meticulous political-ideological work, that sets minds free and calls forth the wisdom and revolutionary zeal of men. The attempt by some right opportunists to attack us on the ground that "emphasis of political leadership will hinder the application of the economic law" is the greatest distortion of Party leadership and reality. The Party and Chairman Mao teach us time and again that political work is the soul of all kinds of work. At the same time, they call upon us to do economic work even more carefully and to efficiently comprehend and apply the law governing socialist economic construction. As borne out by facts, political leadership will not hinder the comprehension and application of the law governing socialist economic construction; on the contrary, only under political leadership can one comprehend more quickly and apply in a better way the law governing economic growth. Since 1958, our Party organizations and leading comrades of our Party have exercised penetrating leadership over the campaign for a big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, acquired a wealth of experience and constantly improved leadership over economic work in the course of practice. This is the best proof that political leadership is essential.

Political leadership is our firm principle in economic work. Politics is part of the superstructure which can promote as well as hinder the growth of productive forces. The point is: what kind of political leadership is it - the general line of the proletariat or the right opportunist line of the bourgeoisie? Undoubtedly, the former promotes the rapid growth of productive forces while the latter hinders their growth. Either the former or the latter will assume command. In order to accelerate the development of socialist construction, we must adhere to the policy of letting proletarian politics assume command. In order to strengthen the leadership of the Party, it is essential to uphold the unity and unification of the Party, obey the leadership of the Party, obey the Party and forge ahead along the road indicated by the Party center and Chairman Mao.

The successive great victories won in socialist construction irrefutably prove the correctness of the Party's general line for socialist construction and the utter absurdity of right opportunist views. We must completely criticize the absurd views of the right opportunists from the standpoint of class struggle and class analysis. We must criticize their absurd views from the standpoint of world outlook and method of thinking, from the angle of the necessity of high-rate development of socialist construction, from the viewpoint on the mass movement, from the viewpoint on success and defects, and from the standpoint of Party leadership and political leadership. This is essential in order to hold aloft the glorious banner of the general line, big leap forward and the people's commune and to raise our knowledge about the general line. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre should take an active part in the struggle for the general line and against right opportunism, hold higher the red banner of the general line, and continue to forge ahead.

RIGHTISTS ARE RETROGRESSIONISTS: THE STRUGGLE WILL BE LONG
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 31 October 1959

[From an article, "Always Be A Progressionist of Revolution," by Li Wen.]

[The passage underlined below appeared in the last paragraph of this article. It is placed here for emphasis.]

In our country the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat will continue to last for a considerably long period. In this long-termed zigzagging and complex class struggle, every revolutionary should be constantly aware of whether to be a progressionist or a retrogressionist.

To study over in earnest the documents of the 8th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee is an important current task for the whole Party. Through the study, we must thoroughly criticize some cadres' rightist thinking and sentiments, and expose and overcome their rightist activities; make Party members and cadres clearly understand more the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune movement, as well as the law and situation of the class struggle during the period of socialist construction; draw a still clearer ideological line of demarcation between the proletarian world outlook and the world outlook of the bourgeoisie, between proletarian revolutionaries and bourgeois revolutionaries, and between Marxist-Leninists and certain "fellow travellers", so as to further raise the Party's ideological level and further steel the Party character [of Party members].

In order to make the study still more effective, it is necessary to raise and stress once again the slogan which Comrade Mao Tse-tung had repeatedly advocated during the great leap forward period in 1958, namely, that all Party comrades must always be "progressionists" of revolution and never be "retrogressionists" of revolution.

Why is it that we must necessarily be progressionists? Fundamentally speaking, we Communists are engaged in revolution because we want to make society march forward incessantly and progress incessantly. Hence, revolution is to urge society to progress. In history many, many revolutionaries had strived to urge social development forward, but they could not always be progressionists; it often happened that they "urged" things forward at one time and then stopped the "urging" at another time, and sometimes even took the opposite stand and joined the ranks of retrogressionists. Among the bourgeois revolutionaries, such examples are too numerous to quote. Communists, however, are fundamentally different from these people; we are the most thorough-going progressionists

and always remain to be such. We fight for a certain urgent demand of the masses during a certain period, but we do not consider the realization of this demand our ultimate goal. After realizing one demand, we immediately begin to fight for the next demand.

Now, as the socialist revolution in our country has already been basically completed and our socialist construction has already won great victories within the scope of the whole country, the situation is extremely favorable. At this juncture, do we still have to stress such a problem as "to be progressionists"? Yes, we do. The rightist opportunists are actually retrogressionists. Ever since the great leap forward last year, they have been spreading mischievous wind and cold air, instigating people everywhere to slow down and take it easy, and standing against the great leap forward, the people's communes and the general line.

Numerous facts have proved that our undertakings can advance in leaps and bounds and achieve greater, quicker, better and more economical results; and that they do not have to be tackled slowly as certain people said, nor do they have to sacrifice quality and cost in order to get quantity and speed. The key to the question lies in leadership: whether the leadership is progressive or retrogressive.

How can one be progressionist, then? One of the most important means of progressionists is to adopt the attitude of positively supporting and promoting the mass movement of revolution. Marxism maintains that the masses are the masters and creators of history, and that history is the history of the masses of the people themselves.

The right opportunists would do exactly the opposite. They would not positively support, guide and promote the revolutionary mass movement but negatively set limits and bounds to restrict the movement's scale and depth, for fear that the movement would go beyond the boundaries, cause some trouble and destroy some old orders and unreasonable rules and systems. Some of them would oppose the mass movement openly, pour cold water over it, and consider the masses too ignorant to grasp the policy of the Party and therefore liable to confuse things and make blunders. In their opinion, even if the masses do achieve something, "the gain still does not compensate for the loss". Too blind to see the strength and wisdom of the masses, they of course cannot see the possibility of socialist undertakings developing at a high speed.

With regard to certain shortcomings and deviations of the mass movement, a progressionist must take his stand of observation among the masses, analyze the cause of these shortcomings and deviations, study methods to overcome them, and join the masses in correcting them in a practical manner, so that the mass movement can develop healthily

and obtain perfect results. He should not, like a right opportunist, stand outside the masses and make gestures with his hands and feet, considering the shortcomings and deviations in the mass movement a kind of crime to be attacked, or a kind of problem which can never be solved, thus drawing pessimistic and hopeless conclusions.

Our country is now still in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and class is still in existence. We must be clearly aware that at the time when socialist revolution and socialist construction advance at a flying speed, when the thorough implementation of the general line for socialist construction and the ever penetration of the communalization movement are about to ultimately wind up bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ownership and completely eradicate the root of the well-to-do middle peasants and the bourgeoisie, all the various anti-socialist forces will invariably rise and give stubborn resistance. Such a class struggle situation also will invariably find its expression among the revolutionary ranks inside the Party. This is not strange at all. A small bunch of right opportunists are retrogressionists of our revolutionary undertaking and representatives of the remnant influence of the bourgeoisie; this struggle against right opportunism is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat during the socialist revolution in the past decade. In this struggle against right opportunists, each and every one of us Party members and cadres must keep firmly to our stand, draw a clear ideological demarcation line, resolutely safeguard the Party's general line and protect our country's great socialist enterprises. This is our holy duty which tolerates no vacillation.

IN REFUTATION OF THE ASSERTION THAT "IT IS DISADVANTAGEOUS TO
BE PROGRESSIVE"

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 October 1959

[From an article by a Jen-min Jih-pao commentator.
The same issue of the Jen-min Jih-pao carried an editorial
on this subject.]

Everywhere in China, one can hear a heart-stirring slogan: Learn from the advanced, catch up with the advanced, and outstrip the advance! Inspired by this slogan, millions of the labor force for the building of socialism are trying to outshine one another heroically as they run in hot pursuit of one another toward the great goal. Where the red flag of the vanguards is raised high, there would appear a great leap forward on the whole front in the building of socialism. This is the great victory of the general line of the Party.

At a time when the overwhelming majority of the people are exerting their utmost efforts and pressing ahead consistently in hot pursuit of the advanced, in a very small number of places and among a very small number of people, there appears the assertion that "it is disadvantageous to be progressive."

The assertion that "it is disadvantageous to be progressive" is based in the main upon the following arguments: "Once you are progressive, your work task will be heavy and strenuous." "Once you are progressive, you have to sell more surplus grain." "Once you are progressive, more people will come to visit you and learn from you, and you will be impeded and delayed in production." "Once you are progressive, you have to take the lead in all kinds of work."

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Hofei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 1 October 1959

[The following is an extract from the report, "The Giant Achievements on the Political and Legal Front of Anhwei in the Past Ten Years," by Huang Yao-nan, Director of the Political and Legal Department of the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee.]

The mass line is the fundamental line for all our work including the liquidation of counterrevolutionaries. The struggle between the counterrevolutionaries and the people is one of life and death. Many of the counterrevolutionaries are ruthless murderers and executioners, and their sabotage activities directly affect the happy life of the people. Thus, the struggle for the liquidation of counterrevolutionaries concerns the most fundamental interests of the people and there is an urgent popular need for it. So long as we fully mobilize the masses, and rely on the inexhaustible source of strength and wisdom of the people in launching the struggle, no clandestine activities of the enemy can long escape the vigilant eyes of the people. Thus, the key to the success of the struggle lies in full reliance on the masses.

CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES
Shenyang, Liaoning Jih-pao, 5 October 1959

[The following is an extract from "The Basic Experience on the Political and Legal Front," by Lin Jun-ch'ing, Deputy Director of Political and Legal Work Department of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee.]

For the past ten years, the struggles on the political and legal fronts in our province have been carried on along the roads pointed out by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Because we have gained tremendous achievements on the political and legal fronts in the past ten years, the counterrevolutionaries at the present moment are even weaker in strength as compared with the past. They are completely engulfed into the ocean of the laboring people, no longer capable of waging a frantic attack like that before 1957. However, we should see that still a small number of remnant counterrevolutionaries inside the country have not been thoroughly eliminated. The American imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are still constantly sending secret agents to our country to carry out destructive activities, and all reactionaries would not automatically withdraw from the historical stage and would still wage a struggle on the eve of their death. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "We must understand that those counterrevolutionaries who have not been eliminated and are still in hiding will not submit to their defeat and will seize on every opportunity to create disturbances..

If we lost our vigilance, we will fall into their trap and suffer serious setbacks." For this reason, while we are joyfully celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the state, we must never forget that there is still a class struggle lying ahead of us - the struggle between the enemy and ourselves, which will still be long and complicated. In order to carry out the socialist revolution to the end, in order to thoroughly eliminate classes and exploitation and in order to gradually change the socialist society into a Communist society, it is necessary to continue to strengthen their work and stand fast by their own working stations, in order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, protect the socialist revolution and safeguard socialist construction. To realize this great task victoriously, it is necessary to strengthen the Party leadership over the political and legal work and to resolutely implement the mass line of the Party. This is the most basic experience gained in the political and legal work for the past ten years.

CLASS STRUGGLE HAS NOT ENDED

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 November 1959

The rightist opportunists with their face to capitalism and their back to socialism are the teachers of the people by negative example. The utterances and deeds of these teachers by negative example enable us to learn a good deal of new things. Some of them also make us deeply realize that the analysis of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao pertaining to the situation of the class struggle in China during the transition period and their summation to the effect that the class struggle is a long process of evolution in an undulating form during the transition period are immeasurably wise and infinitely correct. Up to the moment, however, there are still people who intentionally or unintentionally disseminate the lie that class struggle has come to an end. This kind of lie is undoubtedly the shield of the rightist opportunists. Therefore, all talk about the end of the class struggle must be sternly criticized.

The basic points of the general line of the party for building socialism have also clearly stipulated that we must "continue to carry out to completion the process of socialist revolution on the economic front, the political front and the ideological front", and continue to combat the bourgeoisie on these three fronts.

Anybody who has some knowledge of Marxism-Leninism knows that the eradication of the system of private ownership of means of production is in fact the taking of a big step forward toward the great goal of eradicating the bourgeoisie, but this is by no means the final step. This is because although class distinction is based upon the different relationships with means of production, yet the economic status of the different classes gives origin to class relations of different kinds and hence to politics. The struggle for the preservation of class distinction and the elimination of class distinction is always reflected in political struggle. This was very well described by Lenin when he said "politics is the centralized reflection of economy". The economic struggle and the political struggle are in turn reflected in the ideological struggle. Because politics has an extraordinarily important role to play, before the proletariat gains political power, "in the theory that economic interest has a decisive role to play, the conclusion that economic struggle (that is, the struggle of the trade unions) is of primary significance should never be drawn, for, generally speaking, the most important class interests 'of a decisive nature' can only be satisfied with fundamental political reform.

It must not be erroneously thought that once a decisive victory is won in socialist revolution on the economic front, the struggle ends, everything is well, and there is peace in the country. For as a rule

the victory won in socialist revolution on the economic front is incomplete and unsound without a victory in socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts as well.

It is quite obvious that in order to eliminate the bourgeoisie, we should not only eliminate the bourgeois system involving private ownership of means of production, but must also change fundamentally the political stand and ideological viewpoint of the overwhelming majority of the constituent members of this class.

On the strength of this fact, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has this to tell us. He says: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the political forces of the different sects, and the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the aspect of ideology will remain to be a long and zigzag process which may sometimes become rather vehement." (See "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People").

It is true that decisive victories have been won in socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts in China one after the other. But the winning of this series of victories signifies only that the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on these three fronts have been basically solved. But it does not mean that all problems have been completely, thoroughly, and ultimately solved. Taking a careful look into the law of class struggle for the transition period in China, we shall be able to discern something. Every time when the proletariat manages to win an important victory over the bourgeoisie in the class struggle, the tense class struggle tends to ease. But the anti-socialist elements among the bourgeoisie do not go to sleep on the occasion. They are always busy with the regrouping of their remnant forces. Forces are rebuilt and strength is accumulated, and when there are disturbances in the international situation, or when some temporary and regional difficulties are encountered in the building of socialism at home, they will launch their rabid attack once again.

In this way, the following aspects will make their appearance in class struggle. On the one hand, because the bourgeoisie is beaten continuously by the proletariat on all fronts, the ratio of strength between the two classes always undergoes a change which is unfavorable to the former but favorable to the latter. As a result, class struggle always tends to ease gradually until it is done away with in the end. On the other hand, because the bourgeoisie elements are unwilling to admit defeat, and after each defeat they always think of staging a comeback to wrestle with the proletariat once again, the trend for the class struggle to ease gradually until it is done away in the end is not a straightforward business. It follows an undulating course which fluctuates from ebb to flow, and again from flow to ebb.

The advancement of the mission to carry out technological revolution and cultural revolution is of course an indication of the further intensification of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in China. The revolution directed against nature cannot be distinctly separated from the revolution directed against society. Our march on nature is made on the basis of the socialist production relationship under the leadership of the party. It cannot be alienated from the principle of politics in command, ideological work, and the correct handling of the relationship between men. The replacement of social revolution with the revolution against nature is in essence a denial of the actual existence of class and the class struggle, and a denial of the necessity to strengthen the leadership of the party and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus leading people into the labyrinth through divorcing them from politics.

Finally, the allegation that the advancement of the mission to carry out the technological revolution and the cultural revolution is to turn the spearhead with regard to the solution of contradictions completely toward nature is in violation of the instructions given by the party in respect of these revolutionary tasks. Among the basic points of the general line of the party for building socialism, the mission to carry out the technological revolution and the cultural revolution is put forward simultaneously with "the mobilization of all positive factors to handle correctly the contradictions among the people", "the consolidation and development of the system of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the international solidarity of the proletariat, and "the continued carrying out of the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts". The party does not say that the technological revolution or the cultural revolution bears a sign of equality with social revolution, nor does it give any hint in regard to the suspension of social revolution and the use of the whole might to carry out the revolution against nature. The people who hold the view that the class struggle has concluded are saying what they have said on this question sheerly out of fantasy.

At a time when the people throughout the country rise enthusiastically in response to the battle call of the party for the launching of a firm struggle against rightist opportunism, the talk about the end of class struggle makes its appearance. This shows that two problems are involved in the main. First, some class dissenters who are firmly opposed to the party, the people and socialism are making use of the pretext of the end of class struggle to carry out the class struggle into effect and are engaged in some secret subversive or sabotage activities. We must heighten our vigilance against these people, and combat them with firmness.

Second, some of the people who disseminate these preposterous views about the end of class struggle are themselves rightist opportunists. They attempt to use these views to ease the class struggle, and are in essence paving the way for a restoration of capitalism.

The "talks about the end of class struggle" are theoretically wrong and politically harmful because they violate the vivid reality of the class struggle in China as well as the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism concerning class and class struggle. In short the "talks about the end of class struggle" are fundamentally undesirable things. We must thoroughly criticize and boycott goods of this kind, so that the "talks about the end of class struggle" may be forced to fold up because neither is there a market nor are there customers for such goods.

HUNAN RIGHTISTS BLASTED

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 November 1959

[From an article by Shang Chen, entitled "Let What Take Command?"]

A handful of rightist-inclined opportunists in our party hold a position diametrically opposed to the party and the people. They are opposed to the general line of the party and have attacked the party on a series of fundamental questions, such as the question of letting politics take command. One of the reactionary slogans adopted by the rightist-inclined opportunists in attacking the party is "Oppose the practice of letting politics take command." The most important question in letting politics take command is "let what take command?" politics of the proletariat or of the bourgeoisie? The revolutionists of the bourgeoisie in our party aim at nothing but opposing the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the party, and opposing proletarian leadership, in a fantastic attempt to reform the party according to the outlook of the bourgeoisie and to place the politics of the bourgeoisie in command.

We are very aware that the victory of the Chinese revolution means a victory of Marxism-Leninism, a victory of the combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with actual practice in the Chinese revolution, which is carried out in an exemplary way by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and a victory of the practice of placing politics of the proletariat in command.

Our personal experience shows that those who have advanced on the road pointed out by the proletarian party and its great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have met successes everywhere, and those who have run counter to the directives of the proletarian party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have met frustration, if not, indeed, disaster. This has been proven repeatedly in the history of the Chinese democratic revolution in the past more than 30 years, and has been proven again by the history of the Chinese socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 10 years.

In 1957 the bourgeois rightists launched attacks on the party from the outside, and now the rightist-inclined opportunists have launched attacks on the party from within. Both have, in reality, attempted in vain to replace the proletarian politics in command with bourgeois politics, and to replace socialism with capitalism.

There are also a handful of rightist-declined opportunists in the party organizations in Hunan who have launched heinous attacks on the leadership of the party and on the practice of placing proletarian politics in command. They have coordinated their opposition to the leadership of the party with their opposition to the proletarian dictatorship.

The proletarian revolutionists are not opposed to "dictatorship" itself, but only to the dictatorship imposed on the great masses of laboring people and the oppressed nations by the small numbers of exploiters and aggressors.

Just as was said in the article More on the Historical Experience of Proletarian Dictatorship, "those socialists who shout about democracy without touching on proletarian dictatorship are actually opposed to the proletariat from a bourgeois stand. In reality, they demand capitalism and are opposed to socialism."

Our country is now a people's democratic state led by the proletariat, and is a state of proletarian dictatorship. In Mao Tse-tung's On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People it is said: "Our dictatorship is a people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This signifies that democracy is practiced among the people, while the working class, in alliance with all the people with civic rights, first and foremost the peasants, imposes dictatorship on the reactionary classes, the reactionaries, and the elements who resist the socialist reform and socialist construction programs." May we ask, can there be any socialism without a dictatorship of this kind?

From this it can be seen that the absolute leadership of the Communist Party, the proletarian dictatorship, and socialism are things unbreakably linked. This is precisely the objective law of social development, and precisely what is called for by the Marxist-Leninist social science. If there is a person who says "I am opposed only to the absolute leadership of the Communist Party, but not to the proletarian dictatorship and socialism," the person is as good as a bandit who, raising high his hatchet over a person proclaims "I want only to cut off your head, but your life and property will be kept absolutely intact."

In Hunan, countless facts show that when proletarian politics is in command, the socialist cause will thrive and prosper, and when bourgeois politics is in command, the devil of capitalism will become active. For instance, prior to the eighth plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, the rightist-inclined opportunists spread pessimism everywhere, stating that it was impossible to achieve forward leaps again this year.

In a number of individual countries [in Hunan], the rightist-inclined opportunists for a time won the upper hand. While launching attacks on the general line of the party, on the tremendous forward leaps, and on the people's communes, they issued authoritative orders to disband large numbers of community dining halls. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the landlords, rich peasants, and a number of well-to-do peasants who fell victim to the capitalist ideology arose to launch attacks on the people's commune system, openly calling to return to the road to capitalism.

After the eighth plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, the great masses in rural areas in general and, in particular, the poor peasants and middle peasants of the middle and lower sections who constitute more than 70 percent of the rural population, responded enthusiastically to the call of the party and reversed the tide of the undercurrent of capitalism. After that, on the basis of voluntary willingness, the community dining halls were restored and consolidated, and the people's communes were consolidated also.

The facts are now very plain. Either follow the bourgeoisie on the road to capitalism, or follow the proletariat on the road to socialism! To choose the former, bourgeois politics must take command, and to choose the latter, proletarian politics must take command. It is one way or the other. There is no road to command without politics.

Now all the people in our country, first and foremost the peasants, are marching victoriously forward, following behind the commanding proletarian flag, the glorious flag of Mao Tse-tung. All the comrades in the party are closely united around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We hope that the small number of comrades who are ideological deserters or who have not yet enlisted ideologically will take steps to return to or join the ranks immediately.

2. Socialist Unity

EDITORIAL REAFFIRMS SOCIALIST UNITY

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 December 1959

[From the editorial entitled "Accelerate the New Beginning of Hungary's Socialist Construction."]

The Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is an important event in the political life of the Hungarian people. All plots and criminal activities of the imperialists and counterrevolutionary influences inside Hungary have been disgraced and defeated. With the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Workers-Peasants Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Kadar, the great internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, and the support of the whole socialist camp, the Hungarian people finally smashed the imperialists and the domestic counterrevolution, protected Hungary's socialist enterprise, and hence enabled socialist enterprise to thrive again in that country.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is raising the banner of Marxism-Leninism and upholding the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism to persistently lead the Hungarian people on their victorious advance along the path of socialism thus safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism, opposing modern revisionism, and strengthening the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

This congress has stressed not only the important tasks on the economic front but also construction on the ideological front. The congress discussed questions concerning the strengthening of party leadership, strengthening of the antirevisionist and antidogmatist struggles on the two fronts. In his report delivered at the congress, Comrade Kadar pointed out that, on the domestic as well as the international scene, Hungary's major danger today lied in revisionism. He also pointed out that modern revisionism will meet defeat, as have all attacks against communists in this century. The infamous history of the modern revisionist clique in Hungary is a clear example.

The imperialists and modern revisionists are always plotting to undermine the great unity of the socialist camp, especially the unity of socialist countries with the Soviet Union, the nucleus of the socialist camp. But such plots have many times ended in disgraceful defeat. This time, the congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has clearly reiterated its principles of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, loyalty to the socialist camp, opposition to imperialism, and a peaceful foreign policy.

AI SSU-CHI ON STALIN AND COMMUNISM
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 December 1959

[From the Ai Ssu-chi article, "In Memory of the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of Stalin."]

Today is the 80th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Stalin, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, a staunch revolutionist of the international communist movement, and a great Marxist-Leninist.

Prior to the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution, communism was only a scientific prediction of Marxism. With a view to realizing this lofty ideal of mankind, Lenin, who will be remembered forever in history, led the progressive elements of the Russian proletariat, among whom Stalin was one, and propagated Marxism, thereby integrating Marxism with the Russian workers movement and causing the Marxist groups in all parts of Russia to develop into a new proletarian revolutionary party, the Bolshevik Party, which was united ideologically, politically, and organizationally. Under the leadership of this party, the Russian proletariat successfully realized the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship in 1917.

The great victories and achievements attained by the Soviet Union in the course of the 42 years since the October Revolution should be all attributed to the great Soviet people and the CPSU Central Committee, collective group which has undergone long trials and led the people in glorious struggles. Stalin, the chief leader of this collective group, made important contributions during his life.

After the death of Lenin, for the sake of upholding the Leninist line, Stalin waged serious struggles against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, the followers of Trotsky and Bukharin and other agents of the bourgeoisie. In the course of these struggles, Stalin safeguarded and creatively employed and developed Marxism-Leninism. In accordance with the will of Lenin, Stalin outlined the policies and tasks of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, and smashed the joint attack of the Trotskyites and the rightist-inclined Bukharin opportunists against the general line of the party.

Stalin wrote many books. Although Stalin's works contain certain isolated errors with regard to grounds for reasoning and formula, yet they are, as a whole, still an important legacy among the treasures of Marxism-Leninism.

In his later life, Stalin committed a number of serious mistakes. However, when compared with his great contributions, these mistakes are only secondary. Now, the serious lesson from Stalin's mistakes has become an important asset of the international communist movement. In a manner similar to the repeated successful experiences of the CPSU, Stalin's mistakes are playing a positive role. They can be and should be used to heighten the consciousness of all communists with a view toward preventing the recurrence of similar mistakes, thus pushing ahead the advance of communism.

In the years following the death of Stalin, important developments have been made in the international communist movement. It has entered a new stage. Communism is advancing with invincible force. Of course, as long as the enemies of communism exist, they will continue to sabotage. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance against the schemes of the imperialists and the modern revisionists, the renegades of communism. We must raise high the great banner of the Manifesto of the Moscow Conference of communist and workers parties, and defend the socialist countries, the communist parties of all countries, the solidarity of the international working class, and the purity of Marxism-Leninism as we protect the pupils of our eyes in the struggle against the forces of war and aggression. Let us strive to make world peace advance from one victory to another. In the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, let us bring the international communist movement from one victory to another.

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3. Foreign Relations

a. Asia

(1) Indonesia

GRIEVOUS MISTAKE TO PERSECUTE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN INDONESIA
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 December 1959

[From an editorial entitled "For An Overall Settlement of the Overseas Chinese Question Existing Between China and Indonesia."]

Chinese Foreign Minister Chen I, in his letter dated Dec 9 to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio, put forward, on behalf of the Chinese Government, proposals for an overall settlement of the Overseas Chinese question existing between the two countries. He requested that the Indonesian Government truly protect the proper rights and interests of those Overseas Chinese who choose, of their own free will, to retain Chinese nationality or whose choice of Indonesian nationality is not approved. As for those Overseas Chinese who have become homeless and lost their means of livelihood or who do not wish to remain in Indonesia, the Chinese Government is prepared, in accordance with their desire, to make arrangements for their return to China and take part in the construction of their motherland.

At a time when a situation has arisen in Indonesia which gravely impairs the proper rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese there and is extremely detrimental to the friendship between the two countries, the proposals put forward by Foreign Minister Chen I fully demonstrate that the Chinese Government has made another major effort for a complete settlement of the Overseas Chinese question existing between the two countries.

Recently, certain influential forces in Indonesia hostile to Sino-Indonesian friendship, making use of the Indonesian regulation banning small and retail trade activities of an alien nature in areas outside of the capitals of autonomous districts of first and second ranks and of residencies, have unrestrainedly violated the proper rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese, forced them to evacuate, and deprived them of their means of livelihood. The Chinese Government has by repeated negotiations and protests, requested the Indonesian Government to take effective measures to protect the proper rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese.

However, instead of being curbed, this wave of discrimination against the Chinese has become intensified and more violent. In the course of the compulsory evacuation, even troops were brought out and

shooting and bloodshed took place. The Overseas Chinese are suffering enormous losses in property and their personal safety is being gravely impaired. A large number of them have lost their means of livelihood, become homeless, and even been detained and maltreated in an inhuman manner.

At the same time, certain Indonesian papers carried large quantities of utterances attacking and vilifying China and even insulting the revered and beloved leaders of the Chinese people, with the view of whipping up anti-Chinese feelings among the Indonesian people, in coordination with the activities of discrimination against the Chinese. The Chinese people express their deepest sympathy and concern for their fellow-countrymen who are being subjected to unjustifiable persecution in Indonesia. In the meantime, they cannot but feel grave anxiety and utmost indignation over the acts most unfriendly to China that are now going on in Indonesia.

Foreign Minister Chen I pointed out in his letter to Foreign Minister Subandrio: "Our two countries have always been friendly to each other, and, since the Bandung conference, our friendly relations have further undergone new and marked developments. There is no conflict between the fundamental interests of our two countries and we suffer alike from imperialist aggression and intervention and face the tremendous task of developing the economy and raising the people's living standards. Therefore, continued mutual support and increased friendly cooperation between our two countries are precisely in our people's fundamental interests, and are an important factor as well in the safeguarding of Asian and world peace."

No one other than those forces with ulterior motives can deny the truth of this statement. Therefore, if only both parties observe the 10 principles of the Bandung conference and proceed from constant maintenance and development of the friendship between the two countries, there will be no issue between China and Indonesia that cannot be solved by friendly negotiation.

In view of the fact that many Overseas Chinese have lived in Indonesia for generations and have merged with the local population in their economic life, the Chinese Government would like to see that they choose Indonesian nationality of their own free will. Once they have acquired Indonesian nationality, they should naturally pledge their allegiance to Indonesia and at the same time be automatically entitled to the civil rights of Indonesia without any discrimination. The adoption of the nationality of the country of their residence by the Overseas Chinese is, therefore, in the interests of both themselves and the country of their residence.

With a view to doing away with the abnormality of Overseas Chinese holding dual nationality, the Chinese and Indonesian governments concluded a treaty in this connection as early as April 1955. Later, on June 3 of the same year, the prime ministers of the two countries exchanged notes on the method of implementing the treaty.

Two months ago, the foreign ministers of the two countries again issued a joint communique, laying down definite principles on how to enable the economic resources of the Overseas Chinese to continue to play a useful role in the economic development of Indonesia. If the principles and measures which have long been agreed upon by both sides were truly implemented and observed, it would have been possible gradually to achieve a reasonable solution of the Overseas Chinese question and to develop further the friendly relations between the two countries.

But this is not the actual case. In Indonesia, there occurred recently not only activities of discrimination against the Overseas Chinese, but also slanders which, by a reversion of the truth, described the steps taken by the Chinese Government to protect the proper rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese as interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. This is obviously untenable. It is universal knowledge that China has always been friendly toward Indonesia, respecting its sovereignty and independence, and invariably doing its utmost to support Indonesia when the latter has encountered difficulties. However, Overseas Chinese are now regarded as the nationals of a hostile country and subjected to the most violent and inhumane treatment. We should like to ask: Is this the attitude that should be taken by friendly countries in settling questions between them? Is this in keeping with the principles of the Bandung conference?

As for the economic aspect of the Overseas Chinese question, everybody knows that the current activities of discrimination against the Overseas Chinese in Indonesia are being carried out under the pretext of developing the Indonesian national economy. The Overseas Chinese small and retail traders are smeared as remnants of the colonialist economy and as hampering the development of the national economy of Indonesia and they are even cursed as being more vicious than the colonialists. Obviously these charges go against past facts in the past and present realities.

The overwhelming majority of these Overseas Chinese are laboring people, long oppressed and exploited alongside the Indonesian people by the colonialists. They have worked industriously from generation to generation, and made undeniable contributions to the economic and cultural development of Indonesia.

Today, the real menace to the development of Indonesia's national economy is the monopoly capital of imperialism, not the economy of the Overseas Chinese. To strike with full force at the Overseas Chinese small and retail traders while not daring to raise a finger against the monopoly capital of the imperialists; can this in any way benefit the economic development of Indonesia?

The Chinese Government and people cannot but feel the utmost anxiety over the predicament in which the Overseas Chinese in Indonesia now find themselves. It is general knowledge that in times of the Old China, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese who went overseas were subjected to the full force of discrimination, maltreatment, and humiliation by imperialism and local reaction. They had to put up with it meekly with no one to sympathize with them and no motherland to return to. However, since the founding of the CPR, this sad state of affairs has ended forever.

Those people would be committing a grievous mistake if they should regard things in the same old light, thinking that the Overseas Chinese are, as of old, without any support and have no other recourse than to earn their living in the country of their residence and that the Chinese Government and the 650 million Chinese people would watch their compatriots being subjected to unjustified discrimination and persecution abroad without doing anything.

Even with a population of 650 million, we still feel a lack of manpower. In the 10 years since the founding of the CPR, a total of 300,000 Overseas Chinese have returned in groups and taken part in the socialist construction of their motherland. Upon their return, they were warmly welcomed by their fellow-countrymen at home and were well taken care of and provided for in both their living and work. Among them, many have become model workers and labor heroes in socialist construction and made glorious contributions to their motherland's prosperity. The warm bosom of their own country, therefore, is always open in its new era of prosperity, for all Chinese living abroad who wish to return because of difficulties encountered or for other reasons.

Now that Overseas Chinese in Indonesia are being subjected to unjustified discrimination and persecution, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen I has formally declared, in his letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio, that with regard to those Overseas Chinese who have become homeless and lost their means of livelihood, or who do not wish to remain in Indonesia, the Chinese Government is prepared, in accordance with their desire to return to China, to make arrangements for their livelihood in China and provide them with the opportunity to take part in the socialist construction of their motherland. This proposal is fully in keeping with the desire of the Overseas Chinese in Indonesia and no government of a friendly country has any reason to refuse it.

First of all, the Overseas Chinese must return of their own free will. The fact that China is willing to receive the returning Overseas Chinese cannot be used as a pretext for discrimination against the Chinese. There must be no case of compulsion. On the other hand, the desire of those Overseas Chinese who wish to return to China should also be respected and there should be no restriction on their return. Only through good will in the handling of these matters can the friendly sentiments between the people of our two countries escape being impaired.

Secondly, these Overseas Chinese have lived in Indonesia for generations and have naturally had their own property which was earned by years of labor. They have worked, and sweated, and created much wealth for Indonesia. So, when they leave Indonesia, they naturally should be allowed to sell whatever little property they possess and bring back the money with them.

Thirdly, their safety on their way home must be ensured. This is particularly important at present when an anti-Chinese wave for discriminating against the Chinese is sweeping over Indonesia and there is no safeguard at all for the lives of the Overseas Chinese.

Finally, in order to facilitate an orderly resettlement of these returned Overseas Chinese by the Chinese Government, it is also hoped that the Indonesian Government will send them back to China by stages and in groups. This would help both sides in arranging shipping facilities and sending them back and receiving them in a systematic manner. At the same time, this is also an easy thing for the Indonesian Government.

Japan is a vanquished aggressor nation, and China and Japan have not yet concluded a peace treaty or established diplomatic relations, but the Chinese Government has done its utmost in making the most careful arrangements for the repatriation of Japanese nationals in China. We believe that the Indonesian Government, taking into consideration the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and for the sake of humanitarianism and justice, should have no objection to these reasonable requests by the Chinese government.

It is our firm belief that, given the desire of the two sides to uphold the friendship of the two countries and through friendly consultations, it will not be difficult to settle the Overseas Chinese question between the two countries reasonably. A reasonable solution of this question will dispel the present ominously overhanging clouds and bring about a further development of the friendship between China and Indonesia, so that imperialism and its agents will never succeed in their underhand efforts to estrange China and Indonesia.

TA KUNG PAO COMMENT ON INDONESIAN ISSUE
Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 December 1959

[The following is the concluding paragraph of this paper's editorial on the Indonesian issue.]

The Chinese people regard their friendship with the Indonesian people as precious. The people of the two countries to meet with destruction, and definitely cannot permit the devisive schemes of imperialism and its agents to succeed. Friendship and cooperation are our common and fundamental interests. If we allow the trend of opposition and fault-finding in regard to China to continue to develop, it will not only seriously impair the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries, but will also bring about unfortunate consequences to the national interests of Indonesia.

CHINESE RESIDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 15 December 1959

No amount of misrepresentation can change the objective truth. Chinese residents in Indonesia have lived amicably with the Indonesian people for over 15 centuries. Indonesia was kept in a prolonged state of poverty and backwardness by vicious imperialism and colonialism. On the other hand, Chinese residents in the past helped to a certain extent in developing the country's natural resources by introducing and popularizing advanced methods of production.

Indonesia occupies the first place in the world in the production of pepper; Chinese residents there helped boost the pepper crop by introducing the method of allowing the pepper vine to twine on wooden poles instead of tree trunks.

Tea planting was introduced into Indonesia by Chinese, and now Indonesia is the fourth biggest tea-producing country in the world.

The well-known Java sugar industry was first established and developed by Chinese.

Indonesia's yearly tin output amounts to 20 percent of the world total and occupies second place in the world. The main tin-mining centers are located in Bangka, Belitung, and Riouw. According to statistics in 1917, there were 20,000 Chinese workers in the Bangka tin mines and more than 15,000 in the Belitung tin mines. At present, most of the workers in the Bangka and Belitung mines are Chinese.

The fishing area in Began Siapi-API, one of the biggest in the world, was first developed by Chinese; this area supplies the Indonesia market with over 50 million kilograms of marine products yearly.

The sawmill and charcoal industries in Riau were also developed by Chinese.

The land for the tobacco plantations in Medan was cleared by Chinese workers.

Because two-thirds of the Indonesia people were concentrated on the island of Java, while the other islands, including Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan, were rich in minerals and forests but sparsely populated, the Dutch colonizers induced Chinese workers from the coastal provinces in China to go to work in those outlying islands.

The exploitation of Indonesia's natural resources by Chinese residents in the earlier days, their introduction and dissemination of various production techniques, and their experience in production gained over a long period of time were all factors in developing the social productive forces and in promoting the Indonesian economy. While it is true that a small number of Chinese residents in the course of time managed to accumulate some capital to start their own businesses and make profits, the profits they reaped were in turn invested in local economic construction. These Chinese played a positive role in the development of the Indonesian economy similar to the Indonesian national capitalists. But this Chinese capital, like Indonesian national capital, was supplanted and suppressed by imperialist monopoly capital.

As for the Chinese retail traders operating in the Indonesian countryside, it is even more obvious that they played a useful role in promoting the flow of commodities between town and countryside. It is ridiculous to compare the Chinese residents in Indonesia with the Western colonialist forces which have committed aggression against and plundered and humiliated Indonesia. The imperialists and those Indonesian forces with ulterior motives are wasting their efforts in trying to make the Indonesian people believe that the Chinese are their enemies by sheer misrepresentation of historical facts.

REACTIONARIES INCITE SINO-INDONESIAN STRIFE
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 December 1959

[From an article, entitled "The Strong Sino-Indonesian Friendship Must Be Upheld," written by Hu Yu-chih, vice president of the Sino-Indonesian Friendship Association.]

In China there are many friends of the Indonesian people, and in Indonesia there are many friends of the Chinese people. I believe friends in both countries have the same feeling toward the recent anti-Chinese movements in Indonesia; they are worried and upset. Why? Because friends who have been on good terms for many years have become enemies. We called one another brothers yesterday, but today we are at gunpoint.

But at present, a handful of reactionaries in Indonesia who are hostile to Sino-Indonesian friendship are raising a hue and cry, resorting even to using bayonets against the small retail Chinese traders there who have been on good terms with the Indonesian people for hundreds of years.

These reactionaries are locking the Chinese in jails and are driving them helplessly out of their homes. Reactionary press comments have even described these highhanded actions as necessary for the purpose of nationalism and socialism. This is very strange indeed. Who are the ones who have carried out political and economic aggression against Indonesia and who have brutally exploited the Indonesians. Are they the U. S. and Dutch imperialists, or are they the Overseas Chinese small retail traders who have only inconsequential capital and who possess no weapons.

As an honest friend of the Indonesian people, I am much upset as well as worried. However, I am not worried about the fate of the several hundred thousand Overseas Chinese small retail traders. Although we sympathize with them because they are being persecuted without any reason, this will be settled eventually. The only thing I am worried about is the friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples.

About two months ago a celebrated Indonesian political figure said at a friendly banquet: "The Overseas Chinese question is only a dark cloud in the sky which will dissipate before long; but Sino-Indonesian friendship will be eternal." I hope the words of this Indonesian friend are true. However, the friends in both countries must still make efforts to differentiate between friend and foe as well as between right and wrong before we can see the blue sky of friendship between China and Indonesia.

(2) Japan

CHINA WARNS JAPAN ON US-JAPAN PACT (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 November 1959

Ignoring the strong opposition of the Japanese people, the Kishi government of Japan is clamoring to sign a new Japan-U.S. security treaty with the United States in mid-January next year in order to formally conclude an aggressive military alliance. With regard to the aggressive nature of this military alliance, Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama made the most unreserved revelation several days ago. At an interim session of the Japanese Diet, Fujiyama openly declared that the scope of the new Japan-U.S. security treaty included areas north of the Philippines, the China coastal regions, and the Soviet maritime regions, with Japan as the center. Fujiyama also emphasized that the scope of war operations by U. S. forces in Japan might include inland China and the USSR. He admitted that Japan was, at present, negotiating with the United States on the question of shipping from the latter vital equipment, including nuclear weapons into Japan.

Antagonizing China and the USSR has been the consistent policy of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. The target of their military alliance is, naturally, China and the USSR. Fujiyama made this point clear. But, confronted with a powerful USSR and a powerful China, the Japanese reactionaries will have to ponder the consequences which aggression against China and the USSR will entail.

CHINA SAYS US-JAPAN PACT IS AGGRESSIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST CHINA,
USSR, AND SOUTHEAST ASIA
Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 30 November 1959

Judging from the draft of the new Japan-U.S. security treaty, statements by Nobusuke Kishi and Aiichiro Fujiyama, and the actions of the Japanese Government in the recent years, the essence of the new treaty could be defined as follows:

The fifth clause of the draft of the new treaty provides that mutual action should be taken to meet common danger in case either party to the treaty were under armed attack in Japan's territory. Fujiyama explained that, if the U.S. forces in Japan were attacked, Japan too had to take part in a counter-attack, and that, in case Japan were attacked, pursuit of the enemies might take place. This explanation implies that different situations might arise. The former situation might be brought about when the U.S. armed forces, garrisoned in Japan had utilized Japan as a military base to attack a third country or other countries and were repulsed, pursued, badly beaten, or wiped out on their bases on Japan. It might also be brought about by the launching of guided missiles from bases in Japan provoking counter-attacks. The latter situation might be created by the U.S. armed forces in Japan launching aggression from other bases, but fleeing to Japan before a counter attack and being met with retaliation on military bases in Japan.

In both cases, the country or countries being invaded would have taken just action in self-defense. Thus, when the third country or countries had taken self-defensive action, Japan, having been placed on the side of aggression, could in no wise plead for self-defense under international law. Therefore, this simply means that, no matter in what part of the Far East the United States should kindle a war, Japan would join in. Obviously, the new treaty is unconditionally one of uniting for war, and absolutely not a treaty of defense.

Reference was not confined to China and the Soviet Union, but extended to other parts of Asia as well. Chairman of the Japanese Joint Staff Council, Keizo Hayashi, took part in a three-day secret military conference sponsored by the United States in Baguio of the Philippines. Hayashi issued a statement after the conference to the effect that military representatives of the member countries of the SEATO aggressive bloc and the Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek cliques had taken part in the conference which discussed the guided-missile, armament, and training problems. This fact indicated that, before concluding the new treaty, Japan had actually linked itself with the South-east Asian aggressive bloc and a projected Northeast Asian military bloc. This new treaty had already been included in the system of the Pacific military alliance of the United States.

We cannot turn a blind eye to such hostile action of the Kishi government. But, the object of aggression for the new treaty will not be limited to China and the Soviet Union. The reactionaries of Japan and the United States hate China and the Soviet Union, but dare not launch an overall aggressive war against them, because such a war would lead to total destruction of the Japanese and American reactionaries themselves. Therefore, the Japan-U. S. military alliance will be much more a direct threat to the Southeast Asian countries.

Nobusuke Kishi has said that whoever opposed the new security treaty was a communist or a collaborator with the communists. Neutralism was an idea of communist collaborators, he added. This shows that the new treaty also aims at independent countries in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, the Japan-U. S. military alliance also envisages suppression of the Japanese people. All who oppose the so-called liberal system will be considered as offenders against the "security of Japan" and will be liable to suppression jointly by the authorities of both Japan and the United States.

The third clause of the new treaty provides that Japan shall maintain and develop its power to resist armed attack. This means that Japan is to be armed with weapons for conducting a modern war. Undoubtedly, these will be nuclear weapons and guided missiles. It is worth studying the reasons why the reactionaries of Japan and the United States are anxious to revise the Japan-U. S. security treaty at a time when the international situation is favorable to peace, and not to war. It can be distinctly seen in Asia that the United States is adopting devices to create new tension and prepare for new aggression in that part of the world and is anxious to make Japan one of its powerful henchmen.

With regard to Japan it can be observed that capitalism developed on war, collapsed through war, and looks to war for renewal. According to a survey of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the total investment on industrial equipment from 1951 to 1958 amounted to 3,546,100,000,000 yen. All this capital, raised for the rehabilitation of Japanese capitalism, was blood-stained money for U.S. war policy. This thoroughly shows the vampire nature of Japan's capitalism and the true colors of Japanese militarism.

The Kishi government has decided to follow the U. S. policy of hostility toward China and insists on concluding the Japan-U. S. military alliance. This policy is entirely inconsistent with the people's wish to develop Sino-Japanese trade, and it manifests more viciously the hostile attitude of the Kishi government toward China. The Japanese monopoly capitalist group is pursuing so-called Japan-U.S.

economic cooperation through the conclusion of the military alliance, a cooperation comprising of so many contradictions. It will result in making Japan still more subordinate to the United States.

On the other hand, the United States is trying to drag Japan into the abyss of a nuclear war, which will bring to the Japanese people calamities a million times more severe than those of the last great war. This is definitely something that the Japanese people cannot allow. In one work, we must coolmindedly understand that the new Japan-U. S. security treaty is an open military alliance, with the people of China, the Soviet Union, the Southeast Asian countries, and Japan itself as the enemies; we must, therefore, support the Japanese people in their struggle against the Japan-U. S. security treaty and smash thoroughly this most vicious military alliance.

(3). Others

INDIA, U. S. INCITE ANTI-CHINA ACTIVITIES
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 November 1959

Following the publication of Premier Chou En-lai's letter of November 7 to Nehru, some rightwing political parties in India have organized a series of demonstrations to arouse anti-Chinese sentiments, defame Chinese leaders, and urge the Indian Government to adopt a strong attitude. They have tried to obstruct negotiations between China and India, because they fear a settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute in a rational and peaceful manner.

Also the U. S. clique has felt extremely uneasy at China's important proposal to relax the Sino-Indian border situation, and has therefore directed its propaganda machinery to attack our proposal and pressure India to reject it.

DPRK ENVOY'S ARTICLE STRESSES REUNION
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 November 1959

[From a special article for the Jen-min Jih-pao by
Yi Yung-ho, ambassador to China from North Korea.]

The continued occupation of South Korea by the U. S. imperialist aggressive forces is the basic cause of Korea's national calamity and division and the threat of a new war in Korea. The proposal for reunification of Korea expounded by the recent sixth session of the second Supreme People's Assembly of Korea is designed to eliminate this evil cause and settle the question of Korea's reunification by peaceful methods.

The experience of the Korean war had already clearly proved that the Korean question cannot be solved by war. During the talks between the Soviet and U. S. heads of state in September, the United States had to admit that any pending international problem should not be solved by war but through peaceful negotiations. Therefore the United States should conform to the needs of the time with practical action and withdraw all its forces from South Korea, Taiwan, and other regions. As long as the U. S. imperialist forces continue to occupy South Korea, the Korean question cannot be peacefully solved.

SOUTH VIETNAM ON WITCH-HUNT

Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 23 December 1959

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique is plotting to step-up witch-hunting in South Vietnam to kill more patriots and veterans of the war of resistance. The newly published South Vietnamese document on so-called policies toward the resistance veterans, contains barefaced lies designed to deny the leading role of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party in the Vietnamese war against the French colonialists. This signal for relentless persecutions in South Vietnam calls for vigilance on the part of all who are interested in peace in Indochina. The Ngo Dinh Diem clique has even openly raised a clamor about the liberation of the northern part of Vietnam to get rid of the rule of the communist empire.

b. Africa

OPPRESSION OF SOUTH AFRICANS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 December 1959

The 47th annual conference of the African National Congress of South Africa, which opened today, is of great significance to the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination and for human rights and freedom.

The world public, especially the peoples of the African and Asian countries, resolutely oppose the racial oppression in the Union of South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference in 1955, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, and other international organizations have all condemned the Government of the Union of South Africa for its policy of racial discrimination and persecution. They have demanded that all the non-Europeans be given an equal political, economic and social status. Recently, the U. N. General Assembly adopted, for the eighth time, a resolution condemning the racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa. The people of Uganda, Tanganyika, and other African countries recently launched a boycott movement against South African goods. Teachers and students in Britain, Ghana and other countries have indignantly protested against the Government of the Union of South Africa for carrying out racial discrimination against African students. All progressive mankind greets with deep sympathy the just struggle of the African people in South Africa against racial oppression and racial discrimination.

"IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF AFRICA" DAY (Editorial)
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 December 1959

The Chinese people stand firmly by the African people in fighting colonialism, headed by the United States, and in uprooting colonial slavery. We fully believe that the day is approaching when the African continent will be free from all imperialist influences and the African people as a whole will enjoy independence and freedom.

It is heartening to see that, following the tremendous victories won by the national-independence movements in the world with the support of the socialist camp, a profound change has taken place in the political situation in Africa. The Algerian War and popular struggles in the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons, Angola, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mozambique, and the Union of South Africa have attained a new height since the beginning of this year and are a great indication that colonial rule in Africa is tottering.

Special attention must be paid to the U. S. imperialist penetration in Africa. While backing the old colonialist powers in their military repression and, through them, increasing its own influence, the United States feigns sympathy for the aspirations of the African people and uses its aid as a lever to step up its own political and military expansion in Africa. It also seeks, by means of the slogan of anticommunism, to poison the relations between the independent African states and the socialist countries, and to disrupt the African national independence movement. Events have proven that U. S. imperialism is the arch-colonialist and the most vicious enemy of the national independence movement in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The African people have learned from their own experience that they must strengthen their internal unity, unity among their various nations and nationalities, and unity with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. So long as they rely on the great power of the masses and on the mighty support of the socialist camp, they will certainly defeat the enemy of independence and freedom and rid themselves of imperialism and colonialism. Africa belongs to the African people! Imperialism must quit Africa!

c. Europe

JEN-MIN JIH-PAO DEFENDS CUNHAL

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 December 1959

Alvaro Cunhal is an outstanding fighter for the cause of peace and justice. For years he has devoted himself to the labor movement and has united Portuguese people of all strata in an undaunted fight against the fascist regime. For this reason, the Salazar government of Portugal regarded Cunhal as a thorn in its side and subjected him to repeated persecution in an attempt to subdue his fighting will as a loyal son of the Portuguese people and Communist Party. Cunhal, however, at court roundly denounced that dictator's plot and displayed the heroism and stanchness of the working class. The fascist trial, instead of proving Cunhal's guilt, served only to show more clearly the fascist character of the Salazar ruling group.

A nationwide campaign for the release of political prisoners is in full swing. Voices for Cunhal's freedom are heard everywhere. Despite the Salazar government's desperate and frantic suppression of the people to save its tottering dictatorship, the democratic forces among the Portuguese people will eventually prevail over Salazar's fascist rule.

TURKEY IS TOOL OF AGGRESSION

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 December 1959

The United States is concentrating on Turkey as an agent to aggravate the cold war. While Eisenhower was visiting Turkey, ostensibly as a messenger of peace, the Turkish Government was actively speeding its war preparations in accordance with the plans of the Central Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These activities show that Turkey is actively following the war policy of the United States and is serving as a tool of aggression for the U. S. imperialists in the Middle East.

CHINA DEMANDS END OF DUSSELDORF TRIAL
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 November 1959

The Bonn authorities must stop immediately their shameful trial of the seven prominent peace fighters in West Germany, started in the Dusseldorf state court on November 10. The Dusseldorf trial shows that the Bonn revanchist clique is attempting to suppress the demand of the West German public for a lessening of international tension, peaceful cooperation among nations, and disarmament. This is part of the scheme of the forces of war headed by U. S. imperialism to impede further easing of international tension and persist in the cold war.

U. S. ONLY TALKS PEACE

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 December 1959

U. S. President Eisenhower on Thursday evening began his so-called goodwill trip to 11 countries in West Europe, West Asia, and Africa. But the world wonders what the U. S. foreign policy really is? While some are singing to the tune of peace, others continue to advocate the cold war.

U. S. Vice President Nixon has openly declared that the Western countries could not accept the peaceful coexistence fostered by the Soviet Union. Herter has stressed time and again the importance of military preparations to the NATO countries. Secretary of State Dillon, Governor Rockefeller, Defense Secretary McElroy who has just been relieved of his duties, Air Force Chief of Staff White, Commander of the U. S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Felt, and the permanent representative to NATO have never missed an opportunity to cry for intensified war preparations, resumption of nuclear-weapons tests, guided-missile development, expanded missile bases, and increased numbers of troops stationed abroad.

The U. S. authorities not only do not cease their cold war clamors, but are actively carrying out activities to aggravate international tension. The U. S. behavior at the U. N. General Assembly was quite undisguised. Following the discussion on the so-called Tibet question, the United States purposely used the so-called Hungarian question and the Korean question to slander viciously and attack the socialist countries.

Since the U. S. ruling clique does not want to relax international tension, then why does it make gestures to the contrary? This results from the realization by increasing numbers of people in U. S. military and political circles that the U. S. has lost its military supremacy, which supremacy had enabled it to maintain its so-called positions of strength and which loss has resulted from the rapid growth of the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, as manifested by the successful launching of the Soviet cosmic rockets. In the face of this change in the balance of world power, the U. S. authorities do not intend to relinquish their policy of aggression and war. Instead, their intention is to restore U. S. military supremacy by stepping up military expansion. This attempt to win time is reflected in present U. S. policy.

EISENHOWER SPAIN TRIP FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 December 1959

It is by no means accidental that American and British press and news agencies stressed the military nature of Eisenhower's trip to Spain. As early as last September, the West German weekly Spiegel disclosed that Spain had already indicated its willingness to the United States to provide missile bases in exchange for American aid. After the recent French rejection of the stationing in France of U. S. atomic weapons which are not subject to French control, Washington is paying more attention to Spain, since that country is the only one in Europe willing to play the role of a tame satellite.

WORM'S-EYE VIEW OF HERTER

Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 30 November 1959

Herter, a faithful servant of Wall Street and a relative of the Rockefeller family has been an active supporter of the notorious Marshall Plan. Since becoming secretary of state, Herter has spared no effort in directing the cold war, opposing peaceful coexistence, and raving about intensifying U. S. aggression against China. All this shows that he is a true heir to his predecessor, John Foster Dulles. Herter's sinister lies about the so-called aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union and his clamor about the necessity to build military bases, coming at this very juncture [detents], naturally finds favor in the eyes of his Wall Street masters.

ECONOMIC

1. General

STATISTICS ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN LAST TEN YEARS
Peiping, Ching-chi Yen-chiu, No 10, 17 October 1959, pp 1-10

[The following extracts are from the lead article in this tenth anniversary issue. This article, entitled "The Great Achievements of Our Country's Socialist Construction in the Last Ten Years," was written by Cheng Ching-ch'ing.]

A comparison of 1959 plan figures with 1949 figures in the field of industry shows the following: the gross production value of China's industry will increase more than tenfold, to 147 billion yuan; steel production will increase 75 times (or 12 times over the highest pre-liberation year), to 12 million metric tons; coal production will increase more than 9 times (or 4.4 times over the highest preliberation year), to 335 million metric tons; the amount of electric power generated will increase more than 8 times (or 5.5 times over the highest preliberation year), to 39 billion kilowatt-hours; and cotton yarn production will increase 3.5 times (or 2.3 times over the highest preliberation year), to 8.2 million bales.

The proportion of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production accounted for by the gross value of industrial production has already risen from 30.1 percent in 1949 to 63.6 percent in 1958.

The value of production of the means of production reached 67 billion yuan in 1958, an increase of nearly 20 times over 1949, which represents an average annual increase of 40 percent. The proportion of the gross value of industrial production accounted for by this production rose from 26.6 percent in 1949 to 57.3 percent in 1958.

The value of production of consumer goods amounted to 50 billion yuan in 1958, an increase of 4.3 times over 1949 or an average annual growth of 20.2 percent.

In the space of 9 years (1949-1958) newly added industrial fixed assets in China totaled more than 34 billion yuan in value, and the corresponding figure by the end of 1959 will be 45 billion yuan. In the 10 years through 1959, the production of machine tools will have increased from 1,582 to 60,000 per year.

During the 9-year period 1950-1958, the average yearly rate of growth of China's industrial production was 28 percent. The average rates of increase per year in steel production and coal production during the same period were 54.7 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively.

In Old China, over 90 percent of the steel industry was concentrated in the Northeast; but now, iron and steel industrial bases of differing sizes are being built in every province, special municipality, and autonomous region of the country except Tibet. The proportion of the gross value of industrial production for the entire nation accounted for by inland China was less than one fourth in 1949, but now it has already surpassed one third.

As for agriculture, if we compare the plan figures for 1959 with 1949 figures, we find that the gross value of agricultural production will have increased approximately 150 percent to 73.8 billion yuan, for an average annual increase of 9.8 percent. Grain production will have increased 1.5 times also (or, compared to the highest preliberation year, will have nearly doubled), to 550 billion chin. Cotton production will probably have increased by more than 400 percent (or more than 150 percent over the highest preliberation year), to 46.2 million tan. A comparison of 1958 with 1949 figures for other major agricultural crops shows the following production increases: soybeans, 110 percent; peanuts, 120 percent; rapeseed, 50 percent; sugar beets, 1,420 percent; sugar cane, 410 percent; cured tobacco, 780 percent; and Indian jute and ambari hemp 740 percent.

We have raised our nation's irrigated area more than 300 percent since the first days after the liberation, expanding it to more than one billion mou.

As for improved strains, for example, of the area sown to paddy and wheat in 1952, only 5.4 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively, were sown with excellent seed; but by 1958, the areas had been increased to 81.9 percent and 86.1 percent, respectively. Excellent seed was used on 50.2 percent of the land devoted to cotton production in 1952 and 97 percent in 1958. This raised production per unit area. From 1949 to 1958, the paddy yield rose from an average of 252 chin to an average of 463 chin per mou. That of wheat was increased from 86 chin to 145 chin, and that of cotton (ginned cotton), from 22 chin to 49 chin.

During the last 10 years, the area devoted to afforestation in China has reached more than 500 million mou, of which more than 100 million mou are protective forests and nearly 200 million mou are to be used for timber. There has also been a great development of fruit tree planting.

From 1949 to 1958, the number of large domestic animals in China has risen from 60 million to 85 million; the number of hogs, from just over 57 million to 160 million; and the number of sheep, from 42 million to 108 million.

In the 9 years from 1950 to 1958, agricultural loans issued by the state totaled nearly 12.6 billion yuan. By the end of 1957, the state had set up a total of 390 agricultural machine and tractor stations, with 12,176 standard tractors altogether; there were more than 13,600 agricultural technology promotion stations and over 800 live-stock propagation stations, as well as over 2,900 animal husbandry and veterinarian work stations and more than 150 new-model agricultural implement stations.

In 1958, mechanically-cultivated land accounted for only 4 percent of the arable land area in China, and land irrigated by power accounted for only 10 percent of the area which can be irrigated.

Turning to transportation and communication, we find that the total distance of through train rail lines in China, which was still less than 22,000 kilometers in 1949, had already increased to over 31,000 kilometers in 1958, an increase of 42 percent; during this period, highways increased from 80,000 kilometers to 400,000 kilometers, a fourfold increase, and the distance of inland water transport routes was doubled, from 73,000 kilometers to 150,000 kilometers.

China's civil air lines grew about 190 percent, from a total length of only a little over 11,000 kilometers in 1950 to 33,000 kilometers in 1958. A comparison of 1958 with 1949 figures shows that railroad freight cars increased 110 percent; railway passenger cars, 120 percent; freight trucks, 120 percent; and the amount of shipping cargo, more than 400 percent. As regards the amount of freight transportation [in ton-kilometers], that on the railroads has increased more than 9 times in the last 9 years; that carried by motor trucks, more than 26 times; and that carried by steam barges and steamboats, more than 9 times, while that transported by such nonmechanized transport as wooden junks and animal-drawn carts also increased. The major construction projects connected with the field of transportation during the last 9 years include the Ch'eng-Yu Railroad (Ch'eng-tu to Chungking); the Pao-ch'eng Railroad (Pao-chi to Ch'eng-tu); the Ying-hsia Railroad (Ying-t'an to Amoy); the T'ien-lan Railroad (T'ien-shui to Lan-chou); the Pao-Lan Railroad (Pao-t'ou to Lan-chou); the Yangtze River Bridge at Wuhan; the Ch'ing-Tsang, K'ang-Tsang, and Hsin-Tsang (Tsinghai-Tibet, Sikang-Tibet, and Sinkiang-Tibet) highways; etc.

Still under construction at present are the Lan-Hsin Railroad (Lan-chou to Sinkiang), the Ch'uan-Ch'ien Railroad (Szechwan to Kweichow, i.e., Chiang-k'ou to Kuei-yang), the Nei-K'un Railroad (Nei-chiang

to K'un-ming), the Hsiang-Ch'ien Railroad (Hsiang-t'an to Tu-yun), and several bridges over the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers. By 1958, motor vehicles could reach 97 percent of the nation's hsien seats by simple highways. The number of postal and telecommunications bureaus and offices increased from over 20,000 in 1949 to over 60,000 in 1958, and 98 percent of the people's communes in China had already been equipped with telephones.

As for commerce, the amount of retail sales of commodities in China had, by 1958, increased to 54.8 billion yuan, 3.2 times as great as in 1950. A comparison of figures for principal consumer goods with those of 1950 shows an increase of 62 percent for grain, 97.2 percent for edible vegetable oils, 94.1 percent for table salt, 300 percent for sugar, 240 percent for aquatic products, 120 percent for cotton cloth, 330 percent for rubber-soled footwear, and 270 percent for machine-made paper.

The total amount of purchases of industrial products by state-operated commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives in 1958 was 32.6 billion yuan, and the total amount of purchases of agriculture and subsidiary products amounted to 18.8 billion yuan, with increases over the corresponding figures for 1952 of 2.8 and 1.9 times respectively. Commercial departments supplied the rural areas with 6.7 billion yuan worth of the means of production in 1958, which was 4.7 times as much as in 1952.

The steady increase in the supply of consumer goods over the last 10 years has resulted in a stabilization of prices in China. If we assign the base figure of 100 to March 1950, when prices were beginning to be stabilized, then the wholesale price index for the whole nation in 1958 was 92.7, and the retail price index for eight large cities was 101.4.

China's foreign trade also has had a tremendous development. The total amount of import and export trade for the entire nation in 1958 was 3.1 times as great as that in 1950; a breakdown of this figure shows that import trade was 2.9 times as great, while export trade was 3.3 times as great. Imports and exports are in virtual balance. While the bulk of China's exports still consists of agricultural products, the proportion accounted for by industrial products had risen to 27.5 percent in 1958.

Concomitantly with the development of economic and cultural construction, the material and cultural standard of living of the people have also been raised. In 1949, there were a total of 8 million employees [workers and staff] in all of the country's economic, cultural, educational, and health departments and all of the state agencies. By

August 1959, this figure had reached 40 million, an increase of four times over the 10-year span. Unemployment was eliminated early in this period. The average wages of China's employees more than doubled from 1949 to 1958; while the individual income of the peasants (not including accumulation by the people's communes) nearly doubled.

The total national figure for employees receiving labor insurance rose from 600,000 in 1949 to 13.7 million in 1958; employees receiving medical care at public expense increased from 4 million in 1952 to more than 6.8 million in 1958. In the 7 years from 1952 to 1958 the labor insurance funds, medical treatment expenditures, cultural and educational expenditures, incentive bonus funds, and welfare funds used by the state to increase employees' income and improve employees' welfare came to a total of 14.1 billion yuan. After the peasants of the nation joined the people's communes, the great majority of the nonable-bodied population was receiving expense-free food and provisions; the former difficult life of anxious eating and anxious drinking will quickly be converted into a historical memory.

To overtake England by 1967 in the production of certain major products, the average annual rates of growth which China will have to sustain are as follows: steel, 11.4 percent; electric power, 24.2 percent; cement, 6.2 percent; sulfuric acid, 16.8 percent; nitrogenous fertilizers, 7.6 percent; and paper, 12.2 percent. These rates are all lower than the average rates maintained during 1958 and 1959 and, with the exception of electric power, are also lower than the average annual rates of growth during the First Five-Year Plan.

WE STILL COULD FAIL TO COMPLETE PLANS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 November 1959

[From an editorial entitled "Make Good Use of the Last 30-Odd Days of the Year in All Fields".]

There are only 30-odd days left in 1959. The industrial production and transportation plans for the current year were formulated on the basis of last year's big leap forward and were aimed at continuing to bring about forward leaps in 1959. Since the beginning of this year, staff members and workers throughout the country have exerted great efforts to fulfill these plans and remarkable results have been achieved. However, we must not become complacent, for we might fall behind in the last 1,000 meters of the 10,000-meter race. If we become complacent about overfulfilling this year's targets in advance and relax in our vigorous struggle in the last 30-odd days of the year, we may not be able to achieve the great victory as we supposed.

LEAP AGAIN IN 1960

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 December 1959

[From the editorial, "Production Success Should Begin From the Very Beginning of Next Year".]

The year 1960 is approaching. For those enterprises which have not yet fulfilled their plans, vigorous efforts should be exerted during the last 10 days to fulfill or overfulfill planned targets. For other workers and employees throughout the country, a new task is to make comprehensive preparations without delay for a continued all-round leap forward next year, especially for an all-round production success during the first quarter of next year. The endeavor to achieve an all-round production success during the first quarter of next year has been a new target of struggle put forward recently by workers and employees throughout the country. In the past, some people always looked upon a dip in production during the first quarter compared with the last quarter of the previous year, as a kind of objective law. Obviously, this is an erroneous way of thinking.

Our law of developing industrial production is to raise continuously the people's understanding toward the law of production and production technique in order to insure steady and continuous increase in production. The situation of high production at the end of the year and low production at the beginning of next year occurred in the past because of human factors. For example, while engaged in shock production activities at the end of the year, some people failed to make proper preparations for the next year's production. Comrade Mao Tse-tung often reminded us not to fight a battle without preparation. It is clear to all that no battle can be successfully waged without preparation. The same principle applies to production.

In pushing forward this mass campaign, it is important to let politics take command, sum up plans discussed, and be mentally prepared: the idea of achieving a bigger and all-round continued leap forward next year and of realizing all-round production success in the first quarter of next year should be the guiding thought of the broad masses. This is the key to success in making full preparations for production.

While making arrangements for production, it is also necessary to take into consideration the workers' livelihood, particularly new year and spring festival holidays, providing workers proper rest so that they will resume production with full vigor after the holidays. Efforts should be exerted to make material and technical preparations for production along with political and ideological work. Material preparations chiefly involve the supply of raw materials, processed

materials, fuel, and equipment for inspection and repairs. Capital construction such as improving transport facilities in the factory compounds and strengthening production links are also involved.

Technical preparations call for the extension of a vigorous mass campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution to cope with new production tasks and new production processes next year. It is the most important link in preparations for production.

In order to carry out successfully the preparations mentioned above it is necessary to activate the spirit of cooperation among enterprises so that the preparations made by one enterprise will be associated with those made in another enterprise. For example, in order to stockpile ores and coking coal needed in production, an iron and steel plant must depend on another iron mine and a colliery to produce more; in order to install new equipment, a factory must rely on another factory to make early delivery of equipment needed; in order to acquire raw materials and equipment at an earlier date, a factory must depend on transport departments concerned to speed transportation before the end of the year. For this reason, each and every enterprise must activate the spirit of cooperation in addition to making good preparations for production so as to satisfy the needs of other fraternal enterprises.

In this connection, mining enterprises, machine building enterprises, and transport departments are burdened with extraordinarily heavy tasks. The new year is approaching. The 1958 leap forward, and the continued giant leap forward in 1959 have brought forth an excellent situation in our country. The correctness of the general line for socialist construction of the party and related policies and working methods to materialize construction of the party and related policies and working methods to materialize the general line have been borne out by the great achievements in the past two years.

Correctly implemented by the broad masses, this general line and other related policies and working methods have become a material force to accelerate the socialist construction of our country. So long as we make use of this favorable situation, follow up our victory by continued, sustained efforts, make better preparations in all fields, and exert our utmost efforts to achieve an all-round production success in the first quarter of next year and stabilize annual production on this basis, we will certainly achieve a bigger and all-round continued leap forward in 1960.

2. The Food Problem

ALL MUST PRACTICE ECONOMY IN THE USE OF GRAIN (Editorial)

Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 October 1959

At present, a mass campaign is in progress in many areas for economy in the consumption of grain. This is a great event in that it coincides with the efforts to step up grain production. Its success will insure the satisfaction of the current needs of the people for grain, increase the grain reserve in the hands of the peasants against hard times, and speed up the pace of socialist construction. Without a successful movement for economy in the use of grain, there are bound to be difficulties even though we may obtain a drastic increase in grain production, and an adverse influence will be exercised on the cause of socialist construction. This is only too obvious.

Last year, we had a bumper crop amid our general leap forward with a marked increase registered in our grain production. Some increase has also been noted in our grain production this year as a result of the stubborn struggle and efforts launched by our people in the face of severe natural calamities. But despite these increases, we are yet unable to meet amply the needs of our people, owing in the main to our weak foundation.

KWEICHOW LAUNCHES MOVEMENT FOR ECONOMICAL USE OF GRAIN
Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 October 1959

(Special dispatch from Kweiyang, 12 October 1959). A mass movement for the economical use of grain has unfolded throughout the province of Kweichow. Grain departments estimate that in the third quarter of the year, the amount of grain sold dropped by 11,000,000 catties or 14 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period last year with the drop in September registered at 23 percent.

SHENSI LAUNCHES MOVEMENT FOR ECONOMICAL USE OF GRAIN
Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 October 1959

(Special dispatch). In response to the call of the 8th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, the people of Shensi Province have whipped up a movement for the economical use of grain.

INTEGRATE THE PRODUCTION-INCREASE AND ECONOMY CAMPAIGN WITH
TECHNICAL INNOVATION (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 November 1959

The mass campaign for higher output and economy is a campaign launched by the masses of workers to compete in revolutionary enthusiasm for work and in improvement of the rate of labor productivity. In order to speed up socialist construction and to strive to change fundamentally the poor and backward features of our country, we must work industriously. Unless we work industriously, it will be impossible to have a resounding mass campaign for higher output and economy. However, while emulating one another in working hard, it is also necessary to emulate one another in working ingeniously, in the bold and determined spirit for innovation, and in the ability to create.

At present, the situation is daily improving on the industrial and transport and communication fronts. How can we incessantly expand and raise productivity, strengthen the weak links in production, and change manual into mechanized operations? To speed up the construction of new enterprises and to add new facilities are, of course, very important measures. However, under the present circumstances of our country, we should and can adopt more essential measures. We should rely upon the broad masses of workers to improve the facilities, tools, and production methods, to develop the potentialities of the existing facilities, and to strengthen the weak links in all enterprises, in all work processes, and on all fronts, thus integrating the mass campaign for higher output and economy with that of technical innovation.

In the further development of the mass campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution, should we restrict our activities solely to one's own creation and discovery? We should not. If only few people use the new techniques and new experiences, regardless of how successful they may be, while the majority of the people continue to use the old techniques and old experiences, it will remain impossible to reach the goal of extensive improvement of productivity. The adoption of new techniques and new experiences, like creation and discovery, calls for ideological liberation and the spirit of bold innovation.

In technical innovation and technical revolution, the masses of workers must have the courage and determination to strive for eventual success. The leading comrades of the enterprises must provide enthusiastic support to the masses of workers in their proposals for technical innovation. Every enterprise should regard the summation, improvement, and promotion for adoption of the technical innovations and technical revolution of the masses as a very important organizational task, so as to assist the growth of the new-born thing. In all

areas, efforts should be exerted to adopt the many good methods and ways of promoting the new techniques and experiences which have appeared since the big leap forward in 1958, so that every item of achievement in our technical innovation will rapidly become the property of the whole people who will promptly master and use it.

Without a resounding mass campaign it would be impossible to have a big leap forward. In the absence of a mass technical innovation and technical revolution it would be impossible to maintain development of the mass campaign for higher output and economy. In order to develop the socialist constructive undertakings at a high speed, comrade workers should continue their efforts to liberate their thinking, to enhance the Communist styles of integrating scientific analysis with bold thinking and working, and to remain always as brave combatants of technical innovation and technical revolution.

PRESERVE AND STORE VEGETABLES

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 December 1959

[From editorial entitled "Present Urgent Tasks in Vegetable Work."]

We have achieved a tremendous success in vegetable production in 1959. During this year, the suburban areas of a great majority of cities have established their vegetable production bases, overcome serious natural disasters, and reaped a bumper harvest of vegetables. Most cities have become self-supporting in vegetable supply. The vast rural areas have enormously developed their vegetable production. The collective cultivation of vegetables has particularly been successful.

On the basis of the tremendous increase in vegetable production, many urban and rural areas in China have carried out large-scale mass campaigns to process and preserve vegetables. Some cities have adopted the slogans "let urban and rural areas cooperate," "pay attention to both public and private interests," "preserve vegetables in each and every household, and let each and every available person participate in vegetable work," and "let there be one vegetable storage pit and one big jar of preserved vegetables for each household, and no abandoned or rotten vegetables."

The great masses of urban and suburban people have been urged to process and store up vegetables on a large scale.

According to statistics compiled in 63 cities in northern parts of China, some 8.2 billion catties of vegetables have been stored up for consumption this winter and next spring. This figure is 200 percent greater than that of 1958. The vegetable supply and demand situation is now very good. In all large and medium-sized cities, each person may average between one and 1.5 catties of vegetable per day. Generally speaking, more vegetables are consumed in rural community dining halls than in urban areas. Large numbers of water conservancy construction sites are abundantly supplied with vegetables.

This has served to improve the meals and nutrition of the workers there. All of these developments highlight a big victory on the vegetable front in 1959, thanks to the attention and concern shown to this matter by the CCP Central Committee and by Chairman Mao, and thanks to the large-scale mass campaigns for vegetable production carried out under strengthened leadership of the CCP committees at the various levels.

However, can we now consider that we are already "out of the woods" in the vegetable work, and may therefore relax our efforts from now on? No, we cannot. We should pay attention to the following questions:

1 - Consume vegetables in a planned and economical manner so that "both the present and future will be cared for" and "a small trickle will last a long time" as the saying goes. In rural areas, proper arrangements should be made in vegetable consumption in community dining halls to avoid both present over-consumption of vegetables which would result in a shortage next spring, or underconsumption, which would give rise to an unreasonable overabundance of vegetables in the spring of 1960.

Also important in planning vegetable consumption for rural people's communes in general, and suburban people's communes in particular, is the maintenance of a proper proportion between vegetables for marketing and vegetables for local consumption. This proportion should be kept according to original plans.

2 - Continue to strengthen leadership in vegetable storage work and conduct regular inspections. An unprecedented quantity of vegetables is now on hand. This quantity of vegetables is in the hands of rural people's communes and production brigades; of government organizations, enterprises, schools, and PLA units in urban areas; and of some commercial units. In addition, considerable amounts of vegetables are kept by individual residents in urban and rural areas. With the exception of a small portion which has been salted and preserved and which is relatively easy to keep, a better part of this huge quantity of vegetables is fresh. Although the initial stage in vegetable storage has basically been good this year, because of the lack of experience on the part of a small number of government units and residents, some of the vegetables in storage have rotted and become damaged. For this reason, it is of crucial importance to keep vegetables in good storage so as to insure an abundant supply of vegetables in the next few months. Both urban and rural areas should pay adequate attention to this work.

3 - Pay close attention to winter vegetables production and make prompt preparation for vegetable production in 1960. A number of localities in southern parts of China are now cultivating winter vegetables. Although this cannot be done in northern parts of our country, many localities here have established greenhouses for vegetable cultivation in winter. All these localities should devote adequate manpower to the proper cultivation of winter vegetables. Full-time personnel should be assigned to handle vegetables which require greater care and more complex training, such as those raised in greenhouses.

To store and consume autumn vegetables properly this year, and to cultivate winter and spring vegetables properly next year are very important to the livelihood of the people this winter and next spring.

We should continue to oppose rightist-inclined tendencies, develop our work enthusiasm, further strengthen leadership, and mobilize the masses to satisfy the need for vegetables by the urban and rural people in the next few months, and strive to win a greater victory on the vegetable front next year.

MORE HOG FARMS NEEDED

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 December 1959

[From the editorial entitled "All Communes and Brigades Promote the Establishment of Hog Farms."]

Active establishment of hog farms by the communes and production brigades is a decisive measure assuring the speedy development of the campaign to raise hogs. Initiated in Honan in 1959 was the mass campaign to raise hogs aiming at the "establishment of hog farms, tens of thousands of hogs in the communes, thousands of hogs in the production brigades, and hundreds of hogs in the small production teams." Even though the campaign was launched only recently, the number of hogs provincewide showed an increase by 80 percent within half a year.

If the party organs at all levels and the people's communes can only conscientiously take up the undertakings of collective raising of hogs, assign capable functionaries to assume responsibility for the task, sufficiently enhance the superiority of the people's communes, raise higher enthusiasm for work, and actively promote a mass campaign to establish hog farms, the campaign to raise hogs through collective efforts will certainly develop rapidly, and the number of hogs will increase very quickly in our country.

3. Mess Halls

MESS HALLS ROOTED IN THE MASSES

Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao, 19 October 1959

The first public mess hall of the No. 9 production team of the Kantzu-tang production brigade of the Chenchichiao People's Commune in Hsinhao hsien, Hunan Province, has demonstrated its great superiority and vitality in accelerating production and improving the livelihood of the people despite a number of obstacles thrown in its way. This is certainly a piece of glad news.

The hall was established on August 2, 1958 with a membership of 31 households or 128 persons. The hall did not come by accident. As early as the first half of 1958, Hsueh Yi-ching, a poor peasant, and other members of the commune, anxious to get rid of poverty, approached the Party branch for permission to operate a common kitchen in order that thus relieved of the domestic chores, they could devote more time to production. A new-born thing grows in a constant struggle against difficulties. Although most of the members of the public mess hall were voluntary, the fact remained that some "drifted" into the hall with the tide. These members, when confronted with difficulties, vacillated and doubted if the hall could be successfully operated at all. On top of this, there were individual rich middle peasants who joined the hall simply because they had to. Thus, at the preliminary stage of the public mess hall, Liao Fu-ching, a higher middle peasant, said that he saw no advantage in operating such a hall. In view of this suggestion, the Party branch immediately organized the masses in a debate on the desirability of the mess hall. During the debate, Tseng Ling-wen, a poor peasant, said: "As far as I can see, there are more advantages than disadvantages in a mess hall." During the debate, it was charged that anyone who was opposed to the public mess hall actually wanted to make money on grain-deficient households and throw the peasant masses into despair. In this way, the rich middle peasant attack was crushed.

Very soon, the higher middle peasants raised another storm by claiming that there were suspicions among some of the commune members that less was expended than was shown in the statement of account, and they instigated the people to disband the hall. But they failed for the second time.

This, however, did not make the rich peasant households which were dissatisfied with the commune give up their attempt to sabotage the public mess hall. In July this year, when public mess halls were made smaller in some areas in order to meet the production and livelihood needs of the commune members, higher middle peasant, Liao Pi-ching,

spread the rumor that very soon the government was going to let each of the households do its own cooking in view of the unsuccessful experiment on the public mess halls. But the masses, having had experience in dealing with rich peasant attacks, saw through the motive behind the rumor and dealt a crushing blow to it. At the same time, they arranged with the Committee for the Regulation of Life to have special men take care of cooking, vegetable growing, feeding, and book-keeping and to have grain distributed down to the household which was to produce its ticket when asking for meals at the mess hall. Four dishes were served at the table. Now every one of the commune members is satisfied that the mess hall is much better than the private kitchen.

How did the mess hall come through the repeated storms? Aside from the full implementation of the relevant government policy, the most important factor was the emancipation of the women by the operation of the hall. Women of the 31 households of the hall previously had had to cook and take care of children and could not possibly go out to work. The mess hall now employs two of them as cooks, freeing the remaining 29 for productive work. In the campaign for industrial production last year, all except 2 of the 27 able-bodied men of the production team went out to work. But the women freed from domestic chores stood up, completing the planting of the late rice and potato crops and the winter sowing in time in addition to helping the construction of irrigation facilities, the excavation of new ponds, and the construction of new reservoirs as well as acting as the main forces in winter manure collection and spring cultivation. Whenever they talk about the achievements in the work of the commune, the men workers would say that had it not been for the emancipation of the women by the public mess hall, such achievements would not have been possible. Women members of the commune are even happier with the mess arrangements. Lo Ching-shiu, previously short of rice and fire-wood, says: "Previously, I had to bear the frequent taunts of my husband because he was the person who provided food and clothing. Now I am working together with the men and I hear no more of the taunts."

The possibility of saving grain is one of the reasons which have prompted the commune members to operate the public mess hall. Before the hall came into being, 15 of the 31 households with a food grain ration of 440 catties per household had deficits which the state had to meet by selling a total of 5,000 catties. This gave the family of Liao Chuan-hsun 500 catties per head but even so, it still experienced a shortage owing in the main to its failure to use grain in an economical way. After the establishment of the public mess hall, grain was distributed down to the household on the basis of the rate of consumption granted to each person who was to surrender his ticket in order to eat at the mess hall with the provision that more food was given in

the busy farm season and less in the slack season. As a result, the ration of 450 catties per head has been found quite sufficient, and there has been a total of 3,400 catties of grain left.

Now not only the advanced members speak highly of the public mess hall but also the rich middle peasant, Liao Pi-ching, who drifted into it with the tide and attempted to disband it, has been won over by its superiority. Liao Kang-hua, Party member chief of the production team, is right in saying: "The big tree has its roots deep in the ground, and the advantages of the public mess hall are firmly graven on our hearts. Our mess hall will not crumble but will grow."

THE MESS HALL THAT NOT EVEN A THUNDERBOLT CAN STRIKE DOWN
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 October 1959

[From an article by Wang Wei-min.]

One day in July, a bolt from the blue struck T'ang-kou People's Commune, Wuwei hsien, Anhwei. A storm broke loose over the question of mess halls. In the commune office, a fierce-looking rightist opportunist raised his voice and said to Secretary P'an of the commune Party committee, "So you have here in T'ang-kou a mess hall that not even a thunderbolt can strike down? But I am the god of thunder, and I am going to strike it down." What had happened? Well, a rightist opportunist had come to Wuwei hsien from the provincial level. He acted contrary to the Party's policy and dissolved mess halls here and there at will in disregard of the wish of the masses.

The mess hall that not even a thunderbolt could strike down was the mess hall of the No. 2 production team of Ch'un-li production brigade, T'ang-kou People's Commune. It was going strong and was planning to extend its kitchen with the money obtained from the sale of watermelons. When he received the notice of dissolution of the mess hall, Accountant Shen was puzzled. "Has the policy been changed?" he asked himself. He went from one end of the village to the other, issuing grain purchase cards to commune members and telling them that the mess hall had stopped operations. It was a rainy day, and all commune members were staying home. When they received the notice, they felt as if cold water had been poured all over them. "What is the reason of this? The mess hall is doing fine," they cried. While all this was going on, Wu Hua-li went angrily to the mess hall and, throwing away the grain purchase card, said, "I am laboring well. I have the right to eat ready-cooked food. If there is nobody to operate the mess hall, we shall gather together three or five households and operate it ourselves." Four or five commune members who were there also returned their grain purchase cards to the mess hall like Wu Hua-li. In only half an hour, 38 out of the 40 households which composed the mess hall returned their grain purchase cards. The other two households did not return theirs till a few hours later, for in the meantime they were fast asleep.

Since the community mess hall possessed so many advantages and was in full compliance with the demand of the situation and the wish of the people, what "god of thunder" could strike it down? The mess hall that not even a thunderbolt can strike down - how very apt this description is!

4. Trade and Finance

NEWLY RICH BRIGADES MUST BE FRUGAL

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 December 1959

The great vitality of the people's communes is revealing itself more and more every day. Today's issue reports that nine poor brigades of the Chiang-hsiang People's Commune in Nanchang, have caught up with the rich brigades. This is another proof of great vitality and unparalleled superiority.

What should the poor brigades do once they catch up with the rich ones? What are the problems that remain to be solved? This is a new task. Economically, there is the contradiction between accumulation of funds and consumption, and ideologically the contradiction between laxity and complacency and the urge to advance. In view of the fact that these production brigades have caught up with the rich ones this year, causing the gross income and the members' net income to increase greatly, some members have come up with the thought of buying something for themselves and are unwilling to put away much money. Others believe that it is now time for them to rest for a while since they have worked hard for one year and caught up with the rich brigades after much efforts. Therefore, the question of how to solve these contradictions in the course of the year-end distribution of income and winter production has become important for future production developments and the consolidation of the commune.

The broad masses of [Chiang-hsiang] members have been asked to realize that our aim is to build a new modern, mechanized, and electrified countryside. In order to achieve this, we must live a frugal life even though we are rich, run the commune in accordance with the principle of diligence and thrift, and adequately increase accumulated funds. As a result of summarizing experience and enlightening the members on their future, the members have clearly known what is expected of them. They have worked with high enthusiasm and presented their next year's goal of struggle. With a view to achieving this aim, many members have put away their surplus cash in the form of deposits to adequately increase the ratio of public reserve funds and engaged in farmland capital construction in a vigorous manner, all for the sake of ample material preparation for next year's production.

CHINA'S TRADE WITH EUROPEAN SATELLITES

Moscow, Vestnik Statistiki, No 10, October 1959, p 24

The total volume of Chinese foreign trade has been as follows
(in million rubles):

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
GDR	453.6	777.2	950.0
Czechoslovakia	465.6	587.8	800.6
Poland	233.0	328.7	433.6
Hungary	252.5	229.7	365.6
Bulgaria	39.4	34.1	38.8

CHINA-JAPAN TRADE IN 1958

Tokyo, Tsusho Hakusho (White Paper on Trade) Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 10 June 1958

1. Chinese Imports from Japan in 1958 (U.S. Dollars)

Total 50,555,000

[Selective Items]

Grain (total) 781,000

Animal fats and oils 29,000

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals 20,850,000

Iron and Steel 18,308,000

Machinery 4,303,000

2. Chinese Exports to Japan in 1958 (U.S. Dollars)

Total 54,427,000

[Selective Items]

Grain (Rice, Maize, Beans) 23,701,000

Peanuts 140,000

Soybeans [not included in Grain] 8,897,000

Sesame Seed [Not included in Grain] 8,000

Assorted oil-crop seeds [not included in Grain] 752,000

Salt 3,448,000

Animal fats and oils 1,353,000

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals 2,008,000

FUNCTIONS OF COMMUNE TRADE MARKETS

Tientsin, Hopei Jih-pao, 3 August 1959

[From an article by Li Ju-mei, member of Secretariat of the Hochien Hsien Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.]

A commune trade market is a good place for the exchange of commodities among the state, the communes, the production squads and commune members, and it is also a good method of promoting a diversified economy, developing the production of commodities and strengthening economic contacts between town and country.

Commune trade markets have developed from rural fairs, which have a long history in our country. After the establishment of people's communes, many villages have implemented the policy of "simultaneous development of production for one's own use and commodity production". Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery are developing in an over-all manner. This requires a smooth inter-flow of goods. Commune trade markets are the inevitable product of the rapid development of various economic activities after the establishment of people's communes.

After the emergence of commune trade markets, some people worry about the question of whether capitalism will be restored. This apprehension is understandable. However, it should be noted that the commune trade markets of today are fundamentally different from capitalist free markets.

Firstly, the establishment of people's communes has changed the foundation of rural production. The scope of state control over commodity circulation plans has been enlarged. The state has power to arrange and direct commune trade markets according to the requirements of plans and will not let capitalism revive. Secondly, the parties to transactions in commune trade markets are mainly production squads and commune members, and small businessmen only constitute a minority. Thirdly, after the rectification campaign among all the people and the movement for education in socialist and communist ideas, the broad masses have greatly increased their consciousness and strengthened their idea of observing state policy. Some people have even taken the initiative to help the state to control the markets. All these show that commune trade markets will not turn into capitalism markets.

INCREASED ALLOCATION OF 1959 ENTERPRISE WORKING CAPITAL
Peiping, Ts'ai-cheng, No 15, 9 August 1959, p 23

The 1959 increase in working capital is to be figured as follows: Each year, the state allocates an increase in working capital to enterprises on the basis of production development needs to ensure that the enterprises will be able to carry out regular production. The amount of this increase in working capital is based on changes in the enterprise's scope of production and on the state's directives to have the enterprise increase capital turnover. The finance departments set the amount of working capital for enterprise control departments for a given year. This is then compared to the amount of working capital for the previous year. The amount by which the 1959 amount is greater than that of 1958 can be said in theory, to be the increase of working capital which should be allocated in 1959.

However, when determining the 1959 increased amount of working capital, we cannot depend solely on past methods. The reason for this is that the big leap forward of 1958 has wrought changes in the amount of working capital required for regular production. If the various steps of the normal procedure for checking and adjusting allocations were used, this would upset enterprise-use capital. Consequently, a temporary measure has been adopted. The Ministry of Finance allocates capital to the main branch of the People's Bank of China, which, in turn, remits it to its branches and subbranches. The capital needs of enterprises are then met through bank loans.

In addition, there has been an improvement of the working capital control system. Because it corresponds to the special conditions of 1958, the formula for figuring increased allocations of working capital must also be changed at once. The 1959 method of estimate should use the 1959 amount of working capital minus the following items: (1) the enterprise's own working capital at the end of 1958, which was allocated by the state; (2) the amount of bank credit at the end of 1958; (3) the 1959 working capital transferred from capital construction; and (4) the amount of liabilities the enterprise will meet in 1959 from working capital (e.g., wages, expenses, taxes and prepaid expenses) and the left-over amount of the enterprise's fund.

The amount left after the subtraction of these items is the increased amount of 1959 working capital to be allocated. This method of reckoning, first, calls on the enterprise to do the utmost to mobilize its own pre-1958 working capital and the loans borrowed from banks. The enterprise is also to meet its working capital liabilities and use the enterprise fund to solve a part of its own capital needs. The difference will be allocated by the state to the People's Bank of China, which, in turn, will meet the working capital needs of enter-

prises by means of increased credit. This is an advantageous method for both economizing on the state's capital and getting enterprises to tighten control of operations.

In estimating the increase of credit, why is the amount of 1958 bank credit subtracted from the 1959 amount of capital? The reason for this is that the largest portion of 1958 bank credit capital was allocated from the state budget. Also, the 1959 capital is to be entirely met by the use of loans. What the enterprise has and its bank loans are not again differentiated. Therefore, in working out the increased allocation, we can consider the enterprise's own capital and credit capital together.

Up to the end of 1958, we had the problem of calculating credit. Because of the big leap forward of 1958, enterprise plans were once again changed. A part of the credit which enterprises got from banks was still not easy to fix. Because conditions were not the same in all localities, each locality could use a different method of calculation based on its own specific conditions. Generally, they might consider the following formula: the amount of credit at the end of 1958 equals the 1958 year-end enterprise loans minus the amount of commodity loans, minus the amount of loans used for the four expenditures, minus loans for large repairs, minus the amount of loans issued by the bank for special purposes.

METHOD FOR COLLECTING PASTORAL TAX IN INNER MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS
REGION

Hu-ho-hao-t'e, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 22 August 1959, p 2

[The following is a full translation of the text.]

Section I. General Rules

Article No 1. This method was formulated in accordance with the policy of developing the pastoral industry, increasing and protecting animals, and implementing a rational assessment. It embraces all the existing conditions after the communalization of the autonomous region, and is based on the principle of a simplified tax system.

Article No 2. The pastoral tax implements a tax system with different proportions by area and treats the ch'i (hsien) as a unit.

Article No 3. Generally, in pastoral areas and half-agricultural--half-pastoral areas, a pastoral tax is levied on the animal raising units and individuals listed in accordance with the regulations of this method: (1) communal basic accounting and distribution units, (2) public-private jointly-operated pastoral farms, (3) each individual pastoral household, and (4) other animal raising units and individuals.

Article No 4. The pastoral tax is collected once each year. The pastoral industry inspection figure is used as a base, and based on the actual animals on hand, after deducting the animals exempt from tax, the remainder is converted into terms of sheep and the tax is computed according to the rate.

Article No 5. The kinds of animals listed below are subject to the pastoral tax: (1) large animals including horses, cattle, and camels, and (2) small animals including sheep and goats.

Article No 6. The kinds of animals listed below are exempt from the pastoral tax:

a. One- to three-year-old horses and camels; one- to two-year-old cattle, and lambs and kids born in the current year (the age is calculated according to what is customary in the particular area)

b. The animals of commune members, pastoral households participating in public-private joint-operated pastoral farms, and individual pastoral households that are set aside by regulations as a means of subsistence

c. Stud animals

d. Animals of state-operated pastoral farms and local state-operated pastoral farms

e. Animals of animal breeding farms

f. Animals furnished for experimental use in domestic animal disease prevention stations

g. Animals raised by schools which are used as provisions for the students and to help with expenses and expenditures

h. Horses furnished solely for transportation use by agencies and organizations.

i. Horses of military horse farms

j. Concentrated herds of animals to be purchased by state commerce.

Section II. Tax Rate

Article No 7. Using the ch'i (hsien) as a unit, an appraisal is made treating the actual 1958 assessment as a tax rate for 1959 (when calculating the assessment, the figures for the livestock and for the taxes of farms which instituted joint operation after taxes were collected in 1958 should be deducted) and the results of the appraisal are reported to the people's committee of the autonomous region for approval. If, when implementing a single tax rate within the scope of the ch'i, a large discrepancy with the 1958 assessment is discovered between communes, several different tax rates can be stipulated by the ch'i people's committee according to the actual situation. In individual pastoral households the tax is computed according to the tax rate for the area.

Article No 8. The tax rate for public-private joint-operated pastoral farms is set at 2 percent.

Article No 9. Generally, in the autonomous region, animals that are in herds or penned in another area are taxed, after the animals that are exempt from tax are deducted, according to the rate of the area where they are.

Section III. Computation, Collection, and Exemption

Article No 10. All kinds of animals liable to tax are converted into terms of sheep for computation, the conversion ratio is applied in accordance with the 1958 regulation.

Article No 11. Inspection for and collection of the pastoral tax is carried out in the third quarter.

Article No 12. The pastoral tax stipulates that money or an equal amount in animals can be collected. The unit of value of exchange for sheep exchanged for money and the conversion rate of all kinds of animals substituted for sheep should be fixed in accordance with the animal prices of commercial departments in the particular area and reported to the autonomous region for approval. Basis of exchange of animals: cattle must be over 5 years old, horses must be between 5 and 12 years old, sheep and goats must be over 2 years old, the physical condition of the animals must be up to the standards of the particular area, and they must be in good health. To pay taxes with animals, in general male animals are used; however, because of special circumstances, the taxpayer may wish to use female animals to pay taxes, in that event, allowances should be made for accepting them.

Article No 13. Animals collected for the pastoral tax are turned over to commercial departments for acceptance and their method for setting a value is decided and put into operation by the people's committee of the particular area.

Article No 14. If the animals of a taxpayer are killed or damaged by cold, snow, disease or any other natural disaster (it is not considered a disaster if they are killed by wolves or in other ways because of poor management), exemptions will be given according to the regulations listed below:

a. If under 10 percent are killed, the tax will be computed according to the actual animals liable to tax and no exemption will be given

b. If over 10 percent but under 20 percent are killed, the tax will be computed according to the actual animals liable to tax and 10 percent of the total tax will be deducted

c. If over 20 percent but under 30 percent are killed, the tax will be computed according to the actual animals liable to tax and 30 percent of the total tax will be deducted

d. If over 30 percent but under 40 percent are killed, the tax will be computed according to the actual animals liable to tax and 40 percent of the total tax will be deducted

e. If over 40 percent but under 50 percent are killed, the tax will be computed according to the actual animals liable to tax and 70 percent of the total tax will be deducted

f. If over 50 percent are killed there will be no tax.

Article No 15. Taxpayers that have exemptions or are not taxed because of disaster, should make a factual report of the circumstances due to the disaster to the commune management committee, who, after undergoing an investigation of the facts, will in turn report to the ch'i people's committee for a decision, and the ch'i will compile a summary and report to the autonomous region for approval.

Article No 16. When collecting the pastoral tax, the ch'i people's committee and the commune management committee should assimilate units concerned and organize a pastoral tax collecting committee to carry out the work of collection and deliberation under the leadership of the party and government of the particular area.

Article No 17. When a taxpayer feels the assessment is unjust or that there is an error in the computation, he must report it to the commune management committee and request a reassessment. If it cannot be resolved after the reassessment, he can report it to the ch'i people's committee and request a re-examination and a decision. However, during the period of the request for a re-examination and a decision, the taxpayer still must remit the amount of tax originally fixed and wait until after the decision is made for a settlement.

Section IV. Supplementary Rules

Article No 18. This method will be in effect commencing on the day it is publically announced. The former "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Pastoral Tax Collection Method" will be cancelled at the same time.

5. Agriculture

THE GREAT TASK OF TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 November 1959

The modern Loyang tractor-manufacturing plant formally began production on November 1. This is the first large-scale modern agricultural machinery plant which the people of our country built with selfless assistance from the Soviet Union. It started production at precisely the same time that the technical transformation of agriculture appeared on the agenda of the councils of our country. We warmly greet this new growing force added to the modernization of agriculture.

To carry out the technical transformation of agriculture, to bring about mechanization in farming, greatly extend the irrigated acreage, use chemical products extensively, and attain electrification as rapidly as possible is a task of primary importance in our current socialist economic construction. In particular, it is the glorious task of our working class. All workers in industrial departments should have the idea of supporting the agricultural development and serving the interest of agriculture. They should redouble their efforts to produce for agriculture more and better technical personnel in possession of modern scientific knowledge.

To equip agriculture with modern technique is not merely a question of lessening the manual labor of the peasants and raising the efficiency of agricultural labor and greatly developing agricultural production, but also a question of how to handle correctly the relationship between industry and agriculture, and between workers and peasants, as well as a question of consolidating and developing the political and economic foundation of socialism in our country. This is the fundamental problem in the socialist construction of our country. The alliance between the working class and the peasants is the foundation of the socialist system in our country.

Industry and agriculture are the two legs of the national economy, which mutually depend upon and stimulate each other. In a country like ours with such a large population, vast area, and rich resources, agriculture serves, even more so, as the basis for the development of the national economy. Why is this so? This is because the rural areas are the chief market for the products of heavy and light industry. They supply industry with manpower and supply the light industry with 80 percent of the raw materials it needs. Many small factories that serve the rural areas are directly run by the people's communes in the rural areas.

With a rapid development of agriculture, there will be a vast market for the products of both the heavy and the light industry, and ample supplies of raw materials for the development of light industry. Capital accumulation for industrial development will increase and more grain and secondary food items will be supplied to the cities and industrial centers. Conversely, unless we carry out the technical transformation of agriculture, it will remain in a technical backward state with 500 million people engaged in agriculture, and the entire national economy will then suffer from restrictions in the continued leap forward. It can be said that without a modern industry, there will not be any modern agriculture, and in the absence of a modern agriculture there will not be any continued great development of modern industry. When the foundation of our modern industry has been laid, it must equip agriculture with modern techniques in the shortest possible time to make the whole national economy grow quickly.

To provide industrial support for technical transformation of agriculture is neither imposing a new and irrelevant task on industry or diverting part of the manpower, material, and financial resources from industry to some new undertakings. Mechanization of farming, great extension of the irrigated acreage, extensive use of chemical products, and introduction of electrification call for supplies of tractors, motor trucks, irrigation equipment, sowing machines, harvesters, chemical fertilizer, petroleum, electricity, cement, coal, and other industrial products. To produce all these, the iron and steel industry, the machine-building industry, the coal industry, the chemical industry, the power industry, the petroleum industry, the cement industry, and other heavy industries must be expanded. Development of agriculture will increase the supply of industrial raw materials from agriculture, thus providing a still sounder basis for the development of light industry.

Consequently, the process of helping the technical transformation of agriculture by industry is also a process of speeding up the development of heavy and light industry.

The increase in the accumulated funds of the people's communes and of the income of the peasants will inevitably place more and greater demands on heavy and light industry, thus bringing about an all-round upswing of industry.

Accordingly, the support given by industry to the technical transformation of agriculture, integrating the acceleration of construction for industrialization with the acceleration of the technical transformation of agriculture, will have great strategic significance in insuring the continued high rate of development of industry, agriculture, culture, and the whole national economy.

QUICKER DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK URGED (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 November 1959

The basic transformation of China's agriculture, its modernization, has to go through a prolonged process from semi-mechanization to complete mechanization. During the semi-mechanization period, animal power still constitutes one of the main draft sources in agriculture. Even after the modernization of agriculture, animal power will remain an indispensable auxiliary force. Moreover, livestock breeding is important for supplying manure to agriculture, meat and dairy and animal products to the people, and raw material to light industry. Vigorous development of livestock breeding at the present time will accelerate the development of agriculture and accumulation of funds, thus laying the foundation for the technical revolution in agriculture.

USE OF WILD PLANTS ENCOURAGED (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 November 1959

During the more than one month since the State Council promulgated the directive regarding intensive mobilization of the masses for extensive gathering and sufficient utilization of wild plants as raw materials, an upsurge has appeared in the nationwide grand campaign. In all areas throughout the country gathering and utilization have increased. An unprecedented quantity of wild grown fiber, starch, oil-bearing plants, quebracho extract, drug herbs, miscellaneous fruits, and mountainous products has been attained.

The goal in gathering and purchasing wild plants is to use these rich, wild grown natural resources sufficiently. Accordingly, while promoting a campaign to gather and purchase them it is also necessary to develop a mass campaign to process and use wild plants in order to turn wild weeds into wealth, and thus render it possible for the production of wild plants to serve promptly the interests of production and construction. If we should merely tend to gather and purchase these plants and neglect their processing and use the wild plants gathered would serve no purpose.

The commune-managed industries must sufficiently utilize the natural resources of their respective localities, and process locally available materials on-the-spot in order to gain rapid development. The extremely rich wild plants providing raw materials scattered in all areas provide precisely these locally available, unlimited, and inexhaustible sources of raw materials for the industry managed by the communes.

In order to develop communal-managed industry in an even better way and to help the communes strive for a greater use of the natural resources of wild plants, industrial and commercial agencies in all areas should adopt a positive attitude and actively help communes formulate plans for the future. Some model plants for processing materials may also be established in certain areas where the raw materials from certain plants are gathered, to serve as bases for disseminating skills and promoting the adoption of experiences and to help commune-managed plants foster and train some technicians in the processing industry.

Other than for those raw materials needed by the large industries calling for priority fulfillment of their needs, the people's communes should actively establish small-scale, simple plants to process wild plants as raw materials. The commercial departments should try their utmost to supply the commune-managed industries with facilities and tools of all descriptions so as to help them improve their skills and

lower production costs. In the early stages of a processing mill and the experimental period for certain wild plants, it is possible that the quality of products will be low and production costs high. However, experiences have shown that with assistance given uninterruptedly to renovate skills of operation and to improve management these defects can be quickly overcome.

The commercial departments, meanwhile, should also actively purchase the new finished products and semifinished products of the industries managed by communes and sign contracts for production and marketing with the communes to assure a market for the processed goods and reasonable income for the industries managed by the communes, thus encouraging the confidence of the communes to manage and develop industry.

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WINTER AGRICULTURAL WORK STRESSED (Editorial)

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 December 1959

There is an old saying among the masses that "the harvest depends on good plowing and sowing; next year depends on this winter." Many facts concerning the development of agricultural production in the past two years have proved convincingly the accuracy of this old saying. Both the great leap forward in 1958 and this year's continued leap forward were launched on the basis of rich harvests of summer crops. That the output of summer crops can be increased year after year in our country is due to the fact that a solid foundation for reaping a bumper yield of crops was laid in the winter of the previous year.

The winter wheat sowing this year was not only carried out according to schedule, the acreage of wheat land and the progress of sowing were also larger and faster than last year; furthermore, the quality of wheat sowing this year was also far better than in any previous year. One of the most significant characteristics in this year's wheat production is the establishment of various portions of high yielding land in various parts of the country. The total acreage of high yielding land amounts to between 20 and 30 percent of the total acreage of wheat land in each locality of the country; in some places, the percentage is much higher.

The establishment of high yielding land has created a direct impetus to production on ordinary wheat land. In 1959, more concrete and effective measures have been adopted by peasants to increase output of ordinary wheat land. The masses unanimously reflected such a success by saying "there is no third-grade wheat in our land this year." The slogan at the present moment should be "next year depends on this winter;" that is, strenuous efforts must be made this winter to improve wheat land management and carry out irrigation construction and fertilizer application without any further delay so as to create a favorable condition for next year's bumper yield of wheat.

What are the reasons behind the tremendous results in carrying out this year's winter wheat sowing on such a greater, faster, better, and more economical scale? Such tremendous results are basically attributable to full utilization of the superiority of the people's communes, rational arrangement of labor forces, and great enthusiasm in production among the peasants. Another reason is that the higher-production measures of deep plowing and close planting adopted by the leading party organizations in the course of sowing this year's summer crops are entirely formulated in accordance with the successful experiences of each locality and through two years of careful observation, thereby playing a very effective role in increasing wheat output.

However, in order to reap a bumper yield of wheat next year, one of the most important tasks is wheat land management. Therefore, the most urgent task of agricultural production at the present moment is to carry out conscientiously and properly wheat land management this winter.

Because wheat sowing this year was completed ahead of schedule, large amounts of fertilizer were applied, and close planting was carried out this year, it is most likely that wheat may grow too rapidly this winter. It can be seen from this fact that even with favorable sowing conditions, corresponding good management methods are still necessary.

Inspection of the growth of wheat should be launched in each stage. While inspecting growth of wheat, leading party organizations should also constantly pay attention to the people's ideology so as to promote good ideology and criticize incorrect and bad ideology. Furthermore, efforts should be made from time to time to revise or improve methods of land management in accordance with actual conditions. Only by intensifying inspection and supervision can wheat land management be carried out successfully.

When shoots are growing this year far better than in any other previous years. We must fully utilize such favorable conditions to mobilize the masses to take proper care of the winter wheat so as to build a solid foundation for the continued leap forward in agricultural production in 1960.

SIMULTANEOUSLY PROMOTE MODERN AND NATIVE METHODS TO SPEED TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE (Editorial)

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 December 1959

This newspaper carries on its front page on December 8 news stories on wheat-producing areas throughout the country adopting the "Taiku" model wheat harvester of Shansi, successful production in Kiangsi of the "59" model rice-transplanting machine, preliminary experimentation and renovation of more than 20 models of agricultural machinery in the Shanghai agricultural machinery research institute, and the youth hog-raising team led by Yuan Yung-ming in Chungking using mechanized tools in hog raising.

While all of these are but a few examples of the numerous items in the nation-wide renovation of tools for agriculture, nevertheless they represent the trend in the current technical transformation of agriculture in our country, and, it should be said, are of highly encouraging and important significance in speeding the agricultural mechanization of our country.

The extensive establishment of the people's communes and the big leap forward in agricultural output have rendered it possible for agricultural development to further meet the needs of rapidly developing industry, as well as to push forward the development of industry. The fact that our national economy has developed quickly since 1958 attests sufficiently to this point. As a result of the economic development, an important problem has now become increasingly obvious. This is that while both the national construction and the people's livelihood demand a rapid increase in agricultural output, it is, however, impossible to increase correspondingly the manpower required in agricultural production.

How should we conduct the technical transformation of agriculture? Judged by current situations, there are two aspects to the technical transformation of agriculture. One is to promote the mechanization of agriculture, and the other is to renovate farm tools to bring forth semimechanization. To realize a mechanized agriculture is the goal of our efforts, for only upon mechanization will it be possible for agriculture to progress at the same high speed as industry. Accordingly, the tempo for promoting mechanization may only increase, it may not decrease. The CCP Central Committee is arranging precisely for this, with plans to strengthen industrial support to agriculture during the next few years to come, and to attempt its utmost to speed the progress of agricultural mechanization.

At the same time, however, the CCP Central Committee has also pointed out that it is necessary to bring forth mechanization step by step in accordance with the industrial foundation of the country and

the level of the national economy. In other words, the technical transformation of agriculture should necessarily proceed from the small to the large, from the low to the high, from a point to an area, and from the easy to the difficult. Undertakings characterized by greater requirements for manpower, by a predominately steady nature, and by obvious effect on output should be treated first, with step-by-step attempts aiming at mechanization of multiple operations.

In the technical transformation of agriculture now, we should integrate modern machinery and improve semimechanized farm tools. On the one hand, we should actively create conditions for carrying out mechanization, and, on the other, diligently renovate existing farm tools and create and promote adoption of new-style farm tools while also perfecting repair of the old-style farm tools. Within the next few years, we must also implement the guiding principle which calls for a simultaneous promotion of modern and native methods, with reliance primarily upon the native, or the simple and improvised method.

That is, we should aim at the modern and start with the native, develop from the native to the modern, and integrate the native and the modern.

Information from many areas serves to prove that in the wake of promoting a renovation of tools, it is also possible to raise labor efficiency many times. In the course of tool renovation, many native tools have developed into modern tools, and many native machines into modern machines. According to statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of October, there were more than 173 million pieces of tools created, renovated, and promoted for adoption throughout the country.

According to survey and study by the agricultural departments, there are many advanced tools of rather high scientific level such as the combined plow, the rich-transplanting machine, the single-animal wheat harvester, the thresher for both rice and wheat, the directional sowing machine for corn, and others. These tools contributed significantly to the agricultural output in 1959 under circumstances of extremely severe natural calamities.

The key to successful promotion of tool renovation lies in the effort to perfect intensive ideological work. We should help the people realize the great significance of tool renovation in the continued leap forward in agriculture, the change of the economic features of our society, and the creation of conditions for agricultural mechanization. The party organs should resolutely and enthusiastically uphold the proposals and experiments of the masses in tool renovation. At the same time, they should also always note and criticize the various erroneous ideas hindering the renovation of tools.

A small number of persons who harbored rightist-inclined ideas alleged that renovation of tools caused waste and harassed the people and that "the gain in the renovation of tools did not pay for the loss. [This] is a clear case of lying with their eyes open. After promoting tool renovation, work efficiency was raised by over 10 times at the construction of the Tzuyunshan water reservoir in Kiangsi, and the period of construction shortened by one year. With the same amount of manpower, materials, and financial resources, it was possible to build two water reservoirs instead of one.

There are also those impractical persons who would gaze at the vision of mechanization and belittle tool renovation, and regard any effort to promote renovation of native tools and creation of native machinery as conservative and backward. Is it really conservative and backward to promote tool renovation? We should say that to sit and await mechanization, instead of taking measures suitable to the localities, and starting with the native to open the way for mechanization, is truly to fall behind the development of production and the demands of the masses.

In order to assure an uninterrupted consolidation and development of the campaign for tool renovation, we should strengthen scientific and technological research in tool renovation. We should strive to establish in every province and every county a research institute for farm tools, each in a special field of research and of different sizes. These institutes should gather together scientists and technicians, and experienced carpenters, and blacksmiths in rural areas to collect the more advanced tools from their own provinces and counties and other areas for repeated comparison, incessant experimentation, evaluation of good and defective points, and designation of models for promotion.

Launched in the rural areas now is a production upsurge centered at building water conservancy projects. Tool renovation should be directed to serve directly the interest in the production upsurge during the coming winter and spring. Accordingly, we should actively promote tool renovation for building water conservancy projects, for accumulating and producing fertilizers, for processing farm and secondary products, for transportation, and for field management in the winter. An imposing mass campaign for tool renovation is possible only if it is carried out in close conjunction with current production.

RAISING HOGS EASIER THAN BUILDING FERTILIZER FACTORIES

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 December 1959

[From an editorial entitled "The Hog is at the Head of the Six Domestic Animals."]

Shantung and a number of other provinces and autonomous regions recently adopted the slogan "take the work of raising hogs as the main task and all the six domestic animals will thrive, and overall forward leaps will be achieved in agricultural, forestry, and animal husbandry production." This slogan highlights the relationship between animal husbandry on the one hand and agriculture and forestry on the other. It pinpoints the most important task in developing animal husbandry, raising hogs.

While a bumper harvest of the five grains will lay a good foundation for the thriving growth of the six domestic animals, the thriving growth of the six domestic animals will assist in bringing about a bumper harvest of the five grains. Only when agriculture is greatly developed to provide an abundant supply of forage, thereby laying a solid material foundation for animal husbandry, will animal husbandry be able to develop at a sure-footed high rate. The development of animal husbandry will provide more fertilizer, animal power, and funds for agriculture, making it possible for agriculture to achieve forward leaps continuously.

China now depends for its source of fertilizer mainly on farm-house fertilizer, the fertilizer produced by hogs, oxen, horses, sheep, and other animals. Similarly, it depends for its farming power in agricultural production mainly on that provided by oxen, horses, donkeys, and mules. A shortage in fertilizer will be detrimental to the growth of crops, and a lack of draft animals will make it difficult to complete farming operations. For this reason, it is particularly important in the overall development of our rural economy for us to pay close attention to agricultural production on the one hand and to animal husbandry production on the other, taking the work of raising hogs on a large-scale as the central link in the chain of production.

The hog has traditionally been treated as the animal of least importance among the six domestic animals, horses, oxen, sheep, poultry, dogs, and hogs, in that order. This is truly very unfair to hogs. According to their contribution to agricultural production and to the livelihood of mankind, the six domestic animals should be rearranged in this order: hogs, oxen, sheep, horses, poultry, and dogs. In other words, it is only fair to put hogs at the head of the six domestic animals.

First, hogs have a faster rate of propagation. Second, and more important, hogs can continually produce large quantities of high-quality fertilizer. Generally speaking, a hog can produce approximately 40 piculs of fertilizer a year. The application of one picul of hog fertilizer may bring about an increase in grain production by from 5 to 10 catties. To raise hogs is much easier than to build chemical fertilizer factories.

While supplying fertilizer to crops on the one hand, hogs can also supply pork to men on the other. Following gradual improvement of living standards in our country, the demand for meat will be increased day after day. Raising hogs is the solution to the problem of meat supply in our country.

With the exception of some minority areas where a taboo is placed on pork, all urban and rural areas in our country should actively take action to raise hogs in large numbers to get more high-quality fertilizer and pork.

YU-YAO HSIEN, CHEKIANG, ORGANIZES SMALL FARMS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 January 1960

[For possible precedent see "Commodity Production Bases and Base Hsien Initially Formed in Heilungkiang" in Economic, General, section of Digest #8.]

Yu-yao Hsien in Chekiang is setting up small farms in many places as leaders in agricultural production and bases for promotion of modern techniques and production increases. In the planting and management of winter crops these farms are setting the pace for others to follow.

Some 3,156 of these farms covering 132,630 mou are already in operation, 18.5 percent of the winter-cropping area of the hsien. In most cases party secretaries of commune production teams are the directors of these farms. Communes and production brigades have also set up key-point small farms to exercise guidance over the other small farms as well as large-scale farms. Commune, production brigade, and production team party secretaries, in their efforts to promote all types of modern production techniques and production increase methods, generally first develop demonstration projects in cooperation with commune members, then call on-the-spot conferences to popularize the program.

This general establishment of small farms in Yu-yao Hsien is an expansion of the experimental plot idea carried out on a mass scale by cadres on all levels in 1958 which resulted in a great number of experimental plots, giving great impetus to the agricultural leap-forward movement.

By autumn 1959 Yu-yao Hsien already had 105 small farms. The average unit output of wheat, rape and early rice was 20-30 percent greater than in neighboring fields, hence these small fields were viewed very favorably by the masses.

Hence before winter planting began the Lin-shan production brigade of the Lin-shan Commune set up small farms as production leadership areas to guide in management of large farms. Results were good. Crops grew thick and sturdy. The brigade cadres said "The small farms are precious and indispensable in production leadership."

Therefore the hsien party committee is determined to promote this small farm program.

6. Transportation

ORGANIZING RATIONAL TRANSPORTATION NECESSARY

Peiping, Ching-chi Yen-chiu (Economic Research), No 7, 17 July 1959

[From an article by Kao Yu-huang.]

At present, with the present communications-transport facilities, the transport power, on the one hand, is insufficient as a result of which great strains are felt and huge quantities of materials are piled up awaiting transport, while, on the other, in the course of transport, there still exists certain irrational phenomena as is witnessed in that: some units can obtain their supplies from nearby places but, instead, they go to places far away to buy or transfer materials, thus causing unnecessary waste of transport power; other units do not send commodities direct to the points of consumption but, instead, dispatch them half way for transfer and transshipment, resulting in goods being unloaded today, only to be loaded again tomorrow and in overlapping of transport; still others ship the same type of goods to each other, resulting in a very irrational state of interflow between two localities. There also are cases where goods are sent out today but shipped back tomorrow. Other cases are that goods which can be easily shipped by river are still handed over to over-burdened railways or highways for transport.

In 1958, of the total volume of freight traffic completed by railways, the above-stated irrational transportation accounts for around 8 percent, equal to the volume of grain transport of the whole year. For the past five months this year, thanks to the efforts made by all concerned, the situation has improved, but still it accounts for 5 percent. As to the duplication of transport and the waste of transport power by two parallel transport lines sending back and forth similar types of goods, instances are more numerous. It is, therefore, clear that such irrational phenomena not only waste a large amount of transport power of the state and unnecessarily waste labor and money of the transport enterprises, causing the already badly strained transport situation to worsen, but lead to additional transport expenses for the freight department which otherwise could be avoided, thus increasing in turn the production cost and the burden of the consumers and delaying the circulation of materials, resulting in short supply of raw materials.

In capitalist society, due to anarchism in production and free competition, the irrational state of transport is unavoidable and may even serve as a means to the fantastic profit for the transport enterprise. Ours is a socialist society where planned economy is practiced, the means of transportation is under socialist ownership, and the

distribution and appropriation of major items of materials is all controlled by the state. To this end, the eradication of such back-flow, overlapping and the unreasonable choice of longer route of transport is not only entirely possible but a necessity under the objective law of development of the national economy according to plan and ratio.

TEN GLORIOUS YEARS OF NATION'S RAILWAYS
Jen-min Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 September 1959

The railways of old China, had suffered the ravages of 10 years of war and strife, and on the eve of liberation there were only about 11,000 kilometers of railways in operable condition. Railways now in operation total over 32,000 kilometers and the aggregate length of track is over 57,000 kilometers. There are railways in all of the provinces and autonomous regions with the exception of Tibet.

The volume of freight transported in 1959 is likely to reach 520 million metric tons, which is an increase of 8 times over that in 1949. The freight turnover will probably amount to 240 billion ton-kilometers, an increase of 12 times more than in 1949. The improvement in efficiency has advanced with great rapidity as is shown by the fact that the density of freight traffic averages 7,500,000 metric tons per kilometer of railway [per year]. Freight car turnaround time has been reduced to 2.52 days. The [average] daily kilometrage of freight locomotives has been raised to 395 kilometers. The ratio of carloads to car capacity now averages over 95 percent. The average carload of freight is now 39.4 metric tons. Such operational efficiency far exceeds that in any capitalistic country.

UNITY OF PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 November 1959

[From the editorial entitled "Organize More 'One Dragon' Transportation Lines."]

Attended by the five industrial ministries of Metallurgy, Coal, Food, Petroleum, and Forestry under the sponsorship of the ministries of Railways and of Communications, the conference on thorough cooperation for "one dragon" transportation has adjourned. Originating in Chinghuangtao, the method of the "one dragon" transportation line has now been promoted for nationwide adoption. It is an advanced method of closely associating production, transportation, and marketing; of assuring the all-purpose utilization of all types of transportation; of exploiting the potentialities of transportation; and of developing the undertakings of transportation with a view to greater, faster, better, and more economical achievements.

This conference has formulated a "dragon network" comprising more than 300 "large dragons" and "medium dragons," between land and water transportation routes; among production, supply, and marketing operations; and especially along the railway trunk lines. Thus transforming the "one dragon" lines of transportation into advanced lines to fulfill state plans on transportation. At the same time "small dragon" lines of local transportation are also being organized in many, many areas. Between the Sungliao Plain in the North and Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Hainan in the South, from land to rivers, and from the interior to the sea, more and more enormous dragons are traveling freely in all directions.

The emergence of the "one dragon" transportation line in Chinghuang-tao has attracted the attention of all transportation departments and consigning agencies throughout the country. The experience was promptly adopted in all areas, and its further development insured. There are now in the country "one dragon" transportation lines in many forms. There are the "one dragon" lines for the large shipments of materials of key importance, such as iron, steel, and coal.

There are also the "one dragon" lines for the miscellaneous and scattered freight of the local and the special products; the "one dragon" lines for joint land and water transportation, which have been set up in Ching-huang-tao and promote cooperation among agencies of land and water transportation and harbor authorities; the "one dragon" lines which include several railway bureaus and extend for several thousand kilometers; the "one dragon" lines of water transportation, now being organized by the Port of Shanghai, connecting the sea and rivers; the "one dragon" line now set up in the Changli County of

Hopei which unites production, transportation, and marketing; and the "one dragon" line of short-distance transportation now in use in the Li-cheng hsien of Shansi, which combines modern means of transportation with native means of transportation under the system of dividing responsibility to enhance the functions of all. This situation of "all dragons flying and dancing" has considerably transformed the character of transport work and has enormously raised the efficiency of transportation.

The "one dragon" transportation line serves to reflect the inner relationship among production, transportation, and marketing. From production to marketing, all products require transportation, and many require transportation by more than one type of conveyance. In this work, close cooperation among all concerned is not always easy to achieve. For instance, in the sending of coal to the south from the north by rail and water, a poorly organized transportation system might lead to a situation in which coal would be awaiting transportation without railway cars being available, or the latter available without coal; or to a situation in which railway cars were available but not vessels, or vice versa. Finally, the arrival of too many vessels at once might cause harbor congestion, making it impossible to unload any freight. Such poor cooperation would not only slow down the flow of materials, but also restrict the development of efficiency in using our limited transport resources.

To organize "one dragon" transportation lines is to avoid such lack of coordination. It serves not only to organize the various means of transportation into an integrated operation as a transportation line which joins together all the individual links, but also to combine in one string the mines, plants, and other enterprises at the start, and the consignees of freight at the end, so as to assure a rapidly and freely flowing process of products from production to marketing.

Since the formation in October of the "one dragon" transportation line, Dairen harbor, the key to land and sea transport in the north-east, has established its highest record of absorbing and discharging freight for the 60 years since the establishment of the harbor. The agonizing traditional problem of backlogs of timber awaiting shipment has been basically solved. This change is truly remarkable.

To organize the "one dragon" transportation lines is precisely to organize all-round thorough cooperation -- not cooperation merely among a few links in the process of transportation, by all-round cooperation, from beginning to end, in the entire process of transportation. As such, it can enhance the potentialities of the cars and vessels, and render it possible for transportation enterprises to utilize currently existing facilities for discharging greater transportation tasks.

Loading and unloading of freight constitute the weakest link at present in the chain of transportation. Congestion usually occurs when the loading and unloading of freight falls behind schedule, with the result that it becomes impossible either to dispatch the empty cars or to accept the loaded cars. In the effort to strengthen the loading and unloading facilities, it is necessary to continue implementing the principle for simultaneous promotion of modern and native methods.

On the one hand, we should increase the necessary loading and unloading machinery, especially at the large yards and in the large ports, and in the localities where heavy freight must be handled. On the other, we should actively promote the adoption of effective measures which combine modern and native methods, such as the "high platform and low freight position," the coal-storing warehouse, and so forth. Only by doing so will it be possible to solve the problem promptly.

TO STEP UP TRANSPORTATION IS AN URGENT TASK NOW (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 November 1959

The favorable situation on the agricultural, industrial, and commercial fronts and the favorable trend in the development of a continuous leaping progress have posed more and heavier tasks on the transport departments. However, transportation has not been correspondingly developed. The transportation volume is big, while the transportation force is small. This is a contradiction which needs to be overcome. The volume of railway freight in the 4th quarter of this year will increase by 17.4 percent compared with that in the third quarter; the volume of freight carried by the central government-operated water transport enterprises will increase by 25.3 percent, and that of short-distance transportation by 70 percent. It is very difficult to fulfill such a heavy transport task for the fourth quarter with the existing transport equipment and transport means. In order to face the present economic situation and to fulfill successfully the transport task, in addition to efforts to increase transport equipment and transport means and to speed up technical innovations in certain weak aspects of transportation, efforts should also be made to continue to oppose rightist tendencies and go all-out and to further develop both in scale and intensity the present mass movement which has already taken shape on the transport front.

The large transport volume and small transport force is a contradiction which occurs almost every year. However, it was always overcome through resolute dependence upon the masses' energy and wisdom and through implementation of technical innovations and technical revolution, which, in addition, has stepped up the transport work. In view of the fact that the mass movement has overcome so many difficulties in the past, today in order to cope with the heavy transport task for the fourth quarter of this year and to prepare for the transport work for the first quarter of next year, the only correct way is to adhere to the general line, to continue to carry out mass campaigns, and to continue to step up technical innovations and technical revolution.

At present, the mass campaign on the entire transportation front has been launched. So that the mass campaign on the transport and communication front will continue its development, the leading departments of transportation in all areas should improve their arrangements for transportation, sufficiently develop the use of means of transportation of all descriptions, implement the guiding principle of consolidated utilization of all means of transportation and of sensible transportation, and assure proper coordination between long-distance transportation and short-distance transportation, and between transportation and loading and unloading. While assuring fulfillment of the transport tasks, all transport agencies should also pay attention

to the quality of transportation, lower the cost of transportation, assure production safety, and meet in full the goal of greater, faster, better, and more economical achievements, as well as properly adjusting the sequence of labor performance and rest among the workers. In particular, efforts should be exerted to arrange for the livelihood of the masses who participate in short-distance transportation.

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TRANSPORT IS KEY TO PLAN FULFILLMENT (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 December 1959

Two major tasks are being carried out by the people of our country in the field of economy. The first task is to overfulfill ahead of schedule this year's national economy plan in an overall manner. The other is to make sufficient preparations for production next year, especially for the first quarter of the year.

However, these two major tasks are directly related to transport work. Consider industrial production and capital construction, for instance. In order to properly overfulfill ahead of schedule this year's plans, it is necessary, first of all, for transport departments to ship large amounts of raw materials, building materials, and fuel. In order to make sufficient preparations for production next year, especially for the first quarter of the year to carry out the continued leap forward, it is also necessary for the transport departments to ship more raw materials, supply materials, and fuel. At the same time, it is necessary to have new equipment and construction machinery which should be put into operation in the first quarter of next year delivered to designated locations as fast as possible by transport departments so that industrial and mining enterprises as well as capital construction units will be able to make sufficient material preparations.

As for agricultural production, the task of shipping grain after the bumper harvest of autumn crops is arduous and heavy, and the great results achieved in our country in reaping a bumper yield of "minor autumn crops" have also brought new tasks to transport departments throughout the country. As a result, the daily loading capacity of freight cars in our country's railway lines will increase by 1,300 freight cars. In addition, since industry is now expanding its support to agricultural production, the amount of farm machinery, farm tools, fertilizer, and insecticide to be delivered to our country's rural areas is being increased tremendously. Therefore, this is another problem which must be solved by transport departments.

With regard to commercial work, in order to provide the peasants with a sufficient amount of the means of production and daily commodities after the bumper harvest of autumn crops and to properly arrange the supply of special commodities needed by the masses during the forthcoming new year and spring festivals, commercial departments must deliver more commodities to each locality throughout the country. In one word, large amounts of freight in the fields of industry, agriculture, and trade must be shipped by the transport departments. Under such circumstances, to carry out transport work properly has become the key to fulfillment of this year's plans and production plans for next year, particularly in the first quarter of the year.

Therefore, we must not waste the existing transport forces. We must use it properly to transport the most urgently needed supply materials. In doing so, in addition to asking transport departments to observe strictly the transport regulations of the state, it is also necessary to ask each department concerned to make joint efforts to carry out transport work properly.

First, efforts must be made to turn over supply materials which should be transported to transport departments without delay. If supply materials are not turned over to transport departments for shipment, there is no way the transport departments can ship them. At present, coal and pig iron are supply materials which should be urgently transported. Each province and autonomous areas must work out a thorough plan to turn over coal and pig iron to transport departments for shipment according to a fixed schedule and amount.

Second, shipment of supply materials which are not urgently needed should be carried out later. At present, many localities have doubled their efforts to speed the construction of some unnecessary projects for fear they may have to return the balance of capital construction funds to the state by the end of this year, thereby increasing the transport of construction materials such as earth and stone tremendously. However, it must be pointed out that such an act is not only improper, but also unnecessary because it has been clearly stipulated by the state that capital construction funds can be used next year. Therefore, it is absolutely unnecessary to spend construction funds hurriedly and aimlessly.

In order to transport more supply materials, it is also necessary to further promote all sorts of advanced experiences which are not only effective but easy to learn. Shoulder-pole transport is a very good example. In carrying out such a type of transport, extra equipment is not necessary to remove a large number of items. At present, some 100,000 tons of supply materials are being handled daily at railway stations in our country by means of shoulder-pole transport.

As another example, the method of organizing the privately owned motorcars of government departments, enterprises, and people's organizations to participate in transport work in cities has also proved very effective in rapidly increasing the transport force. However, less than 20 percent of such vehicles have been organized to take part in transport work in the cities. If 30 to 40 percent of such vehicles can be organized to take part in transport work in cities, their transport efficiency will be equal to the increase of some 10,000 motorcars. Shanghai has gained valuable experience in carrying out transport work in this aspect.

As regards short-distance transport, the mass movement to launch short-distance transport has been carried out in our country at a rapid rate this year. Large numbers of people have taken part in this movement which has achieved tremendous results in the past several months. In many localities of our country, the stockpiled materials have already been shipped to the designated locations.

However, attention must be drawn to the fact that after a certain period of time, the number of people taking part in the short-distance transport movement will be suddenly reduced following the arrival of spring plowing early next year. Therefore, measures must be adopted now so as not to affect the continued leap forward in production when the number of people engaging in short-distance transport movement is suddenly reduced next spring. In doing so, special attention must be paid to the following two tasks: (1) establishing and improving the transport organization of the people's communes and (2) making efforts to carry out the construction of communications and the technical innovation drive.

BUILD PIG IRON AND SHEET-METAL RAILWAYS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 December 1959

Since tremendous forward leaps were achieved in production and construction, a new look has appeared in railway construction. On the one hand, the construction of heavy-duty railway trunk lines is picking up. On the other hand, a mass campaign for building native railways on a large scale is gaining momentum, and the construction of simplified modern railway is now receiving continual attention day after day.

The so-called native railway is a type of railway whose rails are made of pig iron or, in some cases, made of timber covered with sheet iron. The locomotives run on this type of railway are generally powered by gas, diesel, or automobile engines. In some cases, the locomotives are operated by small steam engines. Compared to the wooden and bamboo railways on which hand barrows and other hand-operated cars operate, the native railway has many advantages. When compared with regular railways with steel rails, however, this type of railway has a lower load-bearing capacity, its trains must run relatively slowly, and its shipping facilities are poorer. It is named native railway by the masses in order to distinguish it from the modern railway.

Since 1958 when Yu-hsien Hsien in Shansi, and the Weiyuan and Changyeh counties in Kansu started to build native railways many localities have benefited from this experience. This year, Tzu-po shih in Shantung has built 11 native railways. Of the 17 native railways planned to be built in Anhwei, 8 have already been opened to traffic. In Honan, the 60-kilometer native railway from Lo-ho shih to Wu-yang hsien via Yen-cheng has been opened to traffic, while more such railways are under construction.

The so-called simplified modern railway is a light-duty railway. It is built with light-duty rails. Although it is a modern railway, because of its light-duty rails its transportation capacity is a little lower than the railway built with heavy-duty rails. The masses have named it simplified modern railway to identify it from the heavy-duty railway. A number of the railways built in the past were of this type.

The simultaneous construction of both steel and pig iron railways and both heavy-duty and light-duty railways is a very important measure in railway construction in our country for the implementation of the general line on socialist construction and the policy of "walking on two legs".

WATER CONSERVANCY-WATER TRANSPORT TIE URGED
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 December 1959

[From the editorial, "Establish a Waterway Transportation Network in Coordination with the Water Conservancy Campaign."]

In the course of the present mass campaign for building large-scale water conservancy works, a mass campaign to establish waterway transportation networks is taking shape.

Taking advantage of [1958 leap-forward] experience to continue the establishment of waterway transportation networks in the midst of the mass campaign for building water conservancy works on an even larger scale this winter and next spring is a matter of far-reaching importance for fully developing the functions of waterway transportation and the potential of existing transportation facilities in our country.

The development of waterway transportation is a project requiring relatively little investment, yet the volume of transportation can be tremendous. Many of the larger rivers in our country are navigable by relatively large ships. Factories built on river banks have no supply problem as far as transport is concerned. For this reason, the establishment of factories along rivers is a new trend in the distribution of industrial enterprises in industrially more advanced countries.

By the end of 1958, the total length of navigable inland waterways had been increased to 150,000 kilometers. As far as the needs of our developing national economy are concerned, however, the development of our waterway transportation is still inadequate. Many potentially navigable rivers have not yet been improved for navigation. Many of our waterways are still in their original condition and the utilization of irrigation canals for navigation has not yet attracted widespread attention.

At present, because of the heavy pressure on agricultural production making it impossible to assign much additional manpower to the work of opening new shipping lines over and above the manpower assigned to water conservancy construction, the work of establishing waterway transportation networks should mainly be carried out in conjunction with the construction of water conservancy works, making fuller use of the waterways and canals which have already been, or which are being, dredged and opened.

In areas where it is both necessary and possible to carry out the work of establishing large-scale waterway transportation networks, specialized teams may be organized that are devoted exclusively to this work. However, overall arrangements should be made with regard to the

manpower needed. In the establishment of waterway transportation networks, attention should also be paid to large-scale technical innovation, the renovation of tools, the improvement of labor organizations, and the work of raising labor productivity.

How to increase the number of shipping vessels is an urgent problem in the establishment of water transportation networks. Close attention should be paid to the work of assembling and installing small motors on sailboats and barges on the one hand, and to the construction of vessels on the other.

In shipbuilding, a great effort should be made to use substitutes for regular materials in building vessels. We have now already surmounted all the technical problems in construction of vessels with steel-net and glassfiber-net reinforced concrete. Large numbers of vessels of these types may be built for use as inland river barges, etc. In Hopei, some vessels are built on woven reeds, and in Szechwan, bamboo mats are used in building ships. In areas where vessels of these categories can be built and used to good advantage, they should be further studied and built in large numbers.

7. Water Conservation

WORK DILIGENTLY ON WATER CONSERVATION (Editorial)
Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 November 1959

[From an editorial entitled "Plant the Red Flags of High Efficiency of Work Throughout the Construction Sites of Water Conservancy Projects."]

To oppose the rightist-inclined tendency, to raise enthusiasm for work, to work diligently in the coming winter and spring, and to speed the program of building water conservancy projects" is the combat slogan which the people of our country raised immediately following their victory over the extremely serious natural calamities and after achieving a bumper agricultural harvest under the leadership of the party. An upsurge has now appeared in the enthusiastic campaign for water conservancy projects.

The water conservancy projects this year comprise stupendous earth and stone works, while the tasks of agricultural production in the winter are also very heavy. It is neither reasonable nor possible to divert a large amount of manpower to take part in the construction of water conservancy projects. Accordingly, active promotion of technical renovation and improvement of labor performance constitute the only way to strive for greater, faster, better, and more economic achievements in building water conservancy projects.

At present, development of the campaign for high work efficiency is uneven. Efficiency on the part of advanced units has remained far ahead of the average work efficiency of the country. If we can raise the nationwide average for work efficiency by 30 to 50 percent we would not only speed progress of construction projects, but also increase manpower potential in terms of millions of persons.

At the small construction sites, the task is, first of all, to promote the adoption of vehicles and other simple facilities of all description on the ground and above. At the large and medium-scale construction sites we should start with developing the light machinery and strive to promote railways for transportation and pneumatic tools for drilling and excavation. At construction sites where modern mechanical equipment is now in use we should learn to master modern machinery, sufficiently develop the potentialities of the machinery, and strive to achieve a high-degree of combined mechanical operation and automation. Accordingly, only by adopting the principle of integrating the modern and the native methods, and of combining semi-mechanized and mechanized operations, will it be possible to achieve an all-round improvement of work efficiency at the large, medium, and small-scale construction sites.

Secondly, we should develop the renovation of tools and techniques at the construction sites of water conservancy projects from one or two types of work, and one or two work sequences, into an all-round renovation, so that the technical renovation will graduate into an extensive mass campaign at many construction sites. For instance, in the construction of earth works, the renovation of earth-moving tools has developed into an all-round renovation of the whole work sequence of excavating, loading, transporting, unloading, and pressing. Much as the workshops in a plant, the types and sequences of work in a construction site of a water conservancy project, especially one of the large-scale or medium-scale construction sites of water conservancy projects, are linked in a chain. Defects in one link would effect others, and changes made in one link would necessarily call for corresponding improvements in other links.

During the campaign, it is necessary both to enhance the communist styles of thinking and working boldly among the masses, and to conduct conscientiously scientific analysis, research, and experimentation; to encourage both soaring enthusiasm for work among the masses, and to attend to improvement of living conditions, public health, and construction safety at the construction sites. A combat spirit can be maintained for a long period only upon proper adjustment between labor performance and rest.

Thirdly, we must strengthen party leadership, adhere to political guidance, and actively promote the mass campaign.

WATER CONSERVANCY INSPECTION NEEDED (Editorial)

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 December 1959

[From the editorial, "Organize an Extensive Inspection of the Construction of Water Conservancy Projects."]

At present, large numbers of workers are taking part in the construction projects throughout the country, achieving rapid progress in pushing forward the construction projects. To further strengthen the party's guidance and expeditiously supervise and inspect the construction projects at this time is of decisive significance to the overall fulfillment of this year's water conservancy construction tasks.

In order to solve all these problems it is necessary to launch an overall inspection of all water conservancy projects that are now under construction. The inspection should center around the construction plans, construction efficiency, construction designs, the quality and effectiveness of all projects, the operational safety, and the living conditions of construction workers. We believe that through this extensive inspection we will be able to give even greater impetus to the development of the water conservancy construction movement and to accumulate more valuable experiences in solving the difficulties in water conservancy construction.

LIVELIHOOD PROBLEMS OF 70 MILLION WATER CONSERVATION WORKERS (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 December 1959

[From the editorial, "Be Concerned with the Livelihood of the Civilian Workers at the Water Conservancy Construction Sites"]

There are approximately 70 million water conservancy construction workers in China who are engaged in a battle against nature and showing an incomparably heroic spirit. In spite of the snowy weather at some of the construction sites, the civilian workers have developed very high morale. They are leveling high mountains, filling up deep valleys, detonating rocky cliffs, and opening up canals. Just as described in Mao Tse-tung's poem, Goodbye to the Devil, at these construction sites "silvery hoes are operating on the five mountain ranges, and the iron arms of workers are moving the earth in an effort to open three rivers at one stroke."

Under the circumstances, the leadership should be very much concerned with the living conditions of the workers, and should be sure that these workers are able to work harmoniously and to enjoy proper food and rest. This will insure their physical health and happiness in labor. Only in this way will they be able to maintain their surging labor enthusiasm and soaring revolutionary work spirit, and the water conservancy construction campaign be able to develop at an increasing speed.

Although many of the construction sites have now semimechanized their construction operations, relatively heavy labor is still required from the workers. For this reason, if the workers toil too long or are unable to eat and rest properly, their health will be adversely affected. It is particularly necessary for the construction sites situated in remote mountains and in the wilderness to pay attention to insuring proper living arrangements for the civilian workers after winter sets in.

To provide proper housing for the workers calls for letting all the masses participating in water conservancy construction live in houses, caves, or field tents. All the field tents, caves, and houses should be able to protect the workers from rain, snow, and dampness. The living quarters should also be equipped with heating facilities for cold winter weather.

The workers should be guaranteed at least eight hours of sleep, and four hours for eating and rest each day. In addition, they should also have some cultural and recreational activities. Mobile projection teams and theatrical groups may be invited to give shows at the construction sites. The civilian workers may be encouraged to conduct,

stage, and see their own shows. With regard to safety and health conditions, measures should be adopted to insure that there will not be outbreaks of major epidemics and mishaps at the construction sites. The food, bowls, and chopsticks should be kept clean. Attention should be paid to environmental hygiene. Houses, particularly field tents, should be equipped with fire extinguishers. In the meantime, the masses should be educated on the importance of safety, and the various construction grounds should have medical equipment and personnel, so that in case of epidemics or mishaps the masses will be able to receive medical treatment immediately.

There are two ways to improve the living conditions of workers at water conservancy construction sites. One is to leave the task to a small number of persons. If this is done, the work will be carried out with smaller, slower, poorer, and less economical results. The other is to mobilize the great masses of workers to do it collectively, thereby bringing about greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Many construction grounds have now adopted the latter method in this work. They have established livelihood control committees to assist the leadership in caring for the workers' livelihood, in convening meetings to discuss the improvement of living conditions, and in mobilizing the masses to raise hogs and vegetables in their spare time.

To be more specific, the CCP committee should appoint a secretary to handle exclusively the problem of the livelihood of the masses at water conservancy construction sites. Under the overall leadership of the CCP committee, finance, trade, communications, grain, public health, and welfare units should be organized to take care of the construction workers' needs: food, housing, clothing, hair-cutting, and medical attention.

What is more important is for the leadership at the various levels to follow the example of Nanchao County, Honan, by regularly sending inspection and comfort delegations to water conservancy construction sites. These delegations will boost the morale of the masses on the one hand, and enable the directing organs to discover and solve problems in good time on the other.

It is our deep conviction that if only the leadership will pay attention to this matter, mobilize the masses, and strengthen organizational work, it will most assuredly be able to improve the living conditions of the masses at water conservancy construction sites and to enable the masses to keep up with their high working enthusiasm and soaring revolutionary spirit, and to work practically, painstakingly, and skillfully. As a result, the water conservancy tasks for this winter and next spring will definitely be fulfilled in a victorious manner.

8. Development of Chemical Fertilizer Industry

By 1952, the end of the national economic restoration period, nitrogen fertilizer output had increased to 194,000 tons. In 1957, the year that the First Five-Year Plan was successfully completed, nitrogen fertilizer output increased to 683,000 tons. The 1958 nitrogen fertilizer output was 1,010,000 tons, 5 times the preliberation peak yearly output and almost 40 times the 1949 output. The annual output of phosphorous fertilizer also increased from 120,000 tons in 1957 to 344,000 tons in 1958. (Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, No 1787, 30 Jan 59, p 11)

Before the liberation, China had only two chemical fertilizer plants; one was the Nanking Plant of the Yung-li Chemical Industry Company, started in 1935 and completed in 1937; and the other was the Dairen Chemical Plant, built in 1935. By 1949, only the Yung-li Nanking Plant was in operation; its output of 27,000 tons represented China's total chemical fertilizer output for 1949.

According to estimates in 1957, the industry could produce 800,000 tons of chemical fertilizer including 684,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer and 116,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizer.

During the First Five-Year Plan, China built the large, modern Kirin Fertilizer Plant, the Lan-chou Fertilizer Plant, and the Nanking Phosphorous Fertilizer Plant. The Kirin Fertilizer Plant entered production in July 1957. Chemical fertilizer output of this plant in one year alone is one third more than the preliberation peak yearly output (1941). Construction of the Nanking Phosphorous Fertilizer Plant has recently entered the installation phase; the plant can enter production this year, producing 400,000 tons of calcium superphosphate per year. The Lan-chou Fertilizer Plant can also be basically completed by the end of 1958. Besides constructing these new plants, large-scale expansion is being carried out on the Yung-li Nanking Plant and the Dairen Chemical Plant. Production capacity of these two plants increased many fold after the first phase of construction was carried out. According to estimates, the 1957 nitrogen fertilizer output of the Dairen Chemical Plant will increase 353 percent over the 1952 output, and the Yung-li Nanking Plant output will increase 176 percent. At present, the total output of these two plants represents 62 percent of the chemical fertilizer output of all of China and 73 percent of the entire country's nitrogen fertilizer output. Increases in chemical fertilizer output during the First Five-Year Plan were due primarily to the expansion and technical improvement of existing plants. Provinces and municipalities also built and expanded a few medium- and small-scale fertilizer plants. There are now six plants producing phosphorous fertilizer. (Peiping, Hua-hsueh Kung-yeh, No 1, 6 Jan 58, p 13)

9. Economic Briefs

POWER EQUIPMENT OUTPUT RISES

As of 10 September 1959, the output of power equipment in China in 1959 was 2,570,000 horsepower, thereby passing the original 1962 planned output, and completing three quarters of the 1959 annual plan. Output so far this year is more than 500,000 horsepower above the entire 1958 output. Of this equipment 1,810,000 horsepower was agricultural power equipment; this output is 16 percent above the entire 1959 annual plan for agricultural power equipment. (Peiping, Ch'hsieh Kung-yeh Chou-pao, No 38, 19 Sep 59, p 1)

TRAILER PRODUCTION UP

During the 1958 the automotive transport industry manufactured 30,000 trailers. (Peiping, Ch'i-ch'e, No 9, 8 Sep 59, p 2)

STANDARD OF LIVING IN HEILUNGKIANG

Together with the continuous development and forward leap of socialist construction [in Heilungkiang], several new tendencies have appeared in social and economic life: (1) The population of municipalities and cities has increased in the wake of the large industrial growth. The ratio of urban population to rural population was 1 to 2.7 in 1952. In 1958, it became 1 to 1.5. The total amount of social wages in 1958 was up 206 percent over 1952. (2) There is rapid development of the rural economy, peasants have greater incomes, and purchasing power has greatly increased. According to typical surveys, the 1958 annual average income per rural household increased 32.1 percent over 1957. (3) Based on the continuous development of production, the consumption level of the broad masses has been rising daily. (Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 8 Sep 59, p 2)

COAL, COKE AND OIL SUPPLIES LESS THAN DEMAND

The inescapable fact is that the supply of coal, coke, and oil is not equal to the demand. There are two ways to equalize these amounts. One is to increase output, and this is being widely done, especially by discovering and utilizing latent powers. The other way is to reduce consumption and eliminate waste. Unfortunately, too few people are aware of the urgency of this situation. (Chungking Jih-pao, 20 Jun 59, p 2)

PEIPING PLANS SUBWAY

It has been decided to begin construction of a subway in Peiping. The total length of this facility will be 170 kilometers. (Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 3 Oct 59, p 3)

SCHEDULED FLIGHTS BETWEEN SIAN AND KUEI-LIN

Beginning 1 June, regular airplane flights were inaugurated between Sian and Yu-lin in northern Shensi Province. The distance between the two cities is about 460 kilometers, and the time required for a round trip is 3 hours and 5 minutes. The schedule calls for a round trip, at fixed times, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week. (Sian, Shensi Jih-pao, 5 June 59, p 1)

AIRPLANES SEED SANDY AREAS

On 3 June, for the first time in this region, two planes of the China Civil Aviation Company rose from the airfield at Hailar and dropped seeds in two sandy areas in the Hu-lun-pei-erh grassy plains. In this region there are about 1,000,000 hectares of sandy desert, and by the dropping of seeds it is hoped to start vegetation there to hold down the sand and enlarge the grazing area. The planes flew as far as A-mu-ku-lang of the Hsin-pa Tso-ch'i, and dropped over 1,600 catties of hu-chih-tzu seeds from a height of 6.8 meters above the ground.

On 31 May, a plane dropped 300 kilograms of white birch tree seeds on a portion of the Cho-erh logging district in the Greater Khing-an mountains which had been denuded by forest fires. (Hu-ho-hao-t'e, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 10 Jun 59, p 1)

DATA ON 10 YEARS OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

Taking 1949 as a base of 100, unless otherwise indicated, the June 1959 index figures for posts and telecommunications operations were as follows: outgoing mail, 189.4; newspapers and periodicals (1950 equals 100), 874.1; outgoing telegrams, 212.9; outgoing long-distance telephone calls, 287.2; locally sponsored bureaus and branches, 863.2; total length of postal routes, 452.9; total length of long-distance communications routes, 252.8; total capacity of municipal telephone exchanges, 235.3; total capacity of hsien telephone exchanges (1951 equals 100), 1,273.1; carrier-wave telephones, 373.1; carrier-wave telegraph, 295.4; teletypewriters, 651.6; facsimile machines, 525.0; radio stations, 1,309.5; railroad mail cars (1949 equals 0), 76 cars; postal trucks 264.9. (Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 1 Oct 59, p 2)

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION DATA

January to September 1959, percentage completions of capital construction investment plans for posts and telecommunications in various areas were as follows: Chekiang; 83.3; Sinkiang, 83.1; Peiping Municipal Telephone Bureau, 80.2; Hunan, 74.3; Heilungkiang, 72.6; Kwangtung, 71.5; Shansi, 69; Shanghai, 59.5; Yunnan, 55.4; Inner Mongolia, 54.4; Shensi, 50.7; Kiangsu, 49.2; Szechwan, 49.1; Fukien, 46.6; Kansu, 45.5; Hupeh, 42.4; Honan, 38.9; Shantung, 38.7; Kiangsi, 38.3; Hopeh, 36.5; Peiping Long-Distance Telephone Bureau, 35.3; Kweichow, 34.5; Tsinghai, 32.5; Liaoning, 32.5; Kirin, 32.3; Kwangsi, 30.7; Ninghsia, 27.5; Peiping Postal Bureau, 16.7.

The aforementioned investment plans included that of the central government and local authorities. The statistical data were supplied by the Capital Construction General Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. (Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 24 Oct 59, p 2)

HONAN PRODUCTION DATA FOR 1958

A great leap forward was realized in 1958 in Honan and the great leap forward continued in 1959. In 1958, the total value of industrial production increased 173.71 percent over 1957, about equal to an increase of five times the total increase during the period of the First Five-Year Plan; capital construction investment more than tripled that in 1957; the total volume of grain production increased 62 percent, cotton increased 58.6 percent, and coal increased over 150 percent. On the foundation of the great development of production, the level of the livelihood of the people was also raised greatly. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Oct 59, p 5)

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1959

Purchases of industrial goods in the first half of 1959 are 60.3 percent ahead of those in the same period of 1958; purchases of agricultural goods for the same period are ahead 25.1 percent; and domestic retail sales for these 6 months increased 23 percent. Increases in the retail sales volume of some of the major products are as follows: cotton knit goods, 60.4 percent; wool yarn, 92.6 percent; woollens, 74.8 percent; rubber shoes, 54.6 percent; gold pens, 142.4 percent; etc. (Peiping, Chung-yang Ho-tso T'ung-hsun, No 9, 11 Sep 59, pp 1-2)

PRIVATELY OWNED TRUCKS PRESSED INTO PUBLIC SERVICE

The need in Shanghai for more transportation during the fourth quarter is so great that steps have been taken by the municipal transport officials to organize for public transportation the freight-moving equipment owned by the various industrial enterprises for their own use. Such privately owned motor trucks comprise about 65 percent of all trucks in the city. Their efficiency and rate of utilization of capacity are only about 20 percent of that of the trucks of the officially operated public motor transport agencies.

An analysis of freight transport in Shanghai for the first 9 months of 1959 shows that by far the greater part of it has been handled by the official transport agencies and only a small part of it by the privately owned equipment. Obviously, a large part of the latter's potential capacity has not been utilized. This is a great waste and is one of the main causes of the current tense transport situation. (Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 6 Oct 59, p 2)

KIANGSI'S LARGEST GENERATOR STARTS TEST RUN

The installation of Kiangsi's largest steam turbine generator, with a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts, in the Ch'i-li-chieh Thermal Electric Power Plant was completed on 15 September 1959.

The installation of the last of the four generator units with a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts in the Shang-yu-chiang Hydroelectric Station was completed on 10 September 1959, ahead of schedule. This marked the completion of the construction of Kiangsi's largest hydroelectric station. (Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 23 Sep 59, p 1)

TOOL AND MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION

During the last decade, the machine tool and the tool industries have grown at a rate of 40 percent per year. China's output of metal-cutting machine tools reached 50,000 sets in 1958 (not including simple machine tools), more than 31 times the 1949 output, and almost 11 times the peak output year (1941) of old China. According to the 1959 plan, the original 60,000-65,000-set target for the end of the Second Five-Year Plan will be reached 3 years ahead of schedule. (Peiping, Chi-hsieh Kung-yeh Chou-pao, 1 Oct 59, p 9)

SUPPLY OF FERTILIZER AND FARM CHEMICALS RISES

The supply of chemical fertilizer by the state to the farmers has risen steadily over the past few years. Using the index figure 100 for the amount supplied in 1952, the indexes for some succeeding years are as follows: 1954, 271.2; 1956, 545.8; and 1958, 915.3.

Using the index 100 for the amount of agricultural chemicals supplied by the state to the farmers in 1952, the indexes for subsequent years are: 1954, 273.3; 1956, 1,300; and 1958, 3,066. (Peiping, Ching-chi Yen-chiu, No 3, 17 Mar 59, p 32)

AN-SHAN IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT FIGURES

After An-shan's record output of steel and steel materials in July and August 1959, the fulfillment of the annual steel output plan was set ahead 10 days, and the date for completing the annual steel materials output plan was moved ahead 17 days. With but 3 months remaining until the end of the year, 38.03 percent of the steel target and 40.41 percent of the iron target are yet to be fulfilled. (Mukden, Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, No 10, 3 Oct 59, p 30)

LIAONING PROVINCE ESTABLISHES ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

To meet the needs for the development of economic construction in Liaoning Province, summarize the wealth of experiences accumulated in socialist construction, and widely organize theoretical research workers to carry out the study of economic theory, an economic research institute has formally been established for the province with offices at Liaoning University. (Mukden, Liaoning Jih-pao, 7 Jun 59, p 1)

FLOODS INTERRUPT TRANSPORT IN KWANGTUNG

Floods occurring in Kwangtung Province between 25 May and 16 June destroyed 133 main highway bridges and washed out 1,026 meters of roadbed, involving some 100,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks, and inundating the roadbed in 63 places, totaling 177 kilometers. Destruction was most serious in Tung-juan, Hui-yang, and Po-lo hsiens, but Fo-shan and Shan-t'ou (Swatow) and three other special districts also suffered greatly. Traffic was interrupted for varying periods on the Canton--Shan-t'ou, Canton--Shao-kuan, and Canton--Chan-chiang (Fort Bayard), and other main highways.

Urgent repairs made during the past 10 days have made these roads passable for 70 percent of the damaged sections. Through traffic between Canton and Chen-t'ou is now possible by making a detour through Tan-shui. Repairs to the damaged part of the Canton--Shao-kuan highway lying between Ts'ung-hua and Ch'ing-yuan has made through traffic possible. Through traffic between Canton and Chan-chiang is now possible by using a motor vehicle ferryboat at one place where the bridge is still out of commission.

Within the past 3 days, river traffic has been resumed on 36 important water routes: between Canton and Hui-yang, Hsiao-yuan, Yung-chi, Hsi-chiao, and Shih-ch'i. To hasten the dispersion of congestion of passenger and freight traffic occasioned by the floods, extra boats, and extra buses and trucks have been scheduled, and in some cases the fares have been reduced.

Urgent repairs of the damage on the railway line between Canton and Shen-chen are still being made, and through traffic is expected to be restored by the end of June. (Canton, Kuang-chou Jih-pao, 27 Jun 59, p 1)

CHUNGKING INCREASES BOAT TONNAGE CAPACITY

In the effort to handle the growing amount of local water borne traffic, the Chungking municipal water borne transport company, following the example of boatmen in Lo-shan Hsien, Szechwan, have introduced the device of supporting long drum-shaped (bamboo) baskets on both sides of small river boats. A boat with this arrangement is called a fish-belly boat. It has been shown that such a boat can increase its cargo-carrying capacity by as much as 50 percent. This practice is now being widely extended.

Following the suggestion of local boatmen, boards have been added to the gunwales of boats to increase their permissible drafts, thereby increasing their capacity as much as 66.67 percent. The company has 651 wooden boats with an aggregate tonnage of 27,850 metric tons. If the capacity of all or most of these boats were raised by either of these methods, the company believes it could raise the aggregate capacity of its fleet by at least 35 percent. This gain in capacity can be secured without increasing the number of boats or of the number of boatmen to handle them; and the cost involved is much less in materials and labor than the building of additional boats. (Chungking Jih-pao, 10 Jun 59, p 1)

DAIREN PLANT BUILDS 78 LOCOMOTIVES IN FIVE MONTHS

From the beginning of 1959 to the end of May, the Dairen Locomotive and Rollingstock Works produced 78 locomotives. This is nine locomotives more than were built in the same period of 1958. (Mukden, Liaoning Jih-pao, 5 Jun 59, p 1)

HSIN-SHUI INSTALLS VERY HIGH FREQUENCY COMMUNICATIONS LINE

The installation of a 4-channel very high frequency telephone line from Hsu-shui to An-chou was completed and formally inaugurated at 1200 hours on 24 September 1959. This is the nation's first such line ever constructed extending from the hsien to the commune. This project was completed under the direct assistance and supervision of the Shanghai Telecommunications Research Institute and the Hopeh Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Engineering Corporation together with the great efforts exerted by employees of the Hsu-shui Bureau. (Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 10 Oct 59, p 1)

YIN-CH'UAN LAYS COMMUNICATIONS CABLES

An underground cable of the latest type with a total length of some 6,000 meters was successfully laid between the Yin-ch'uan Bureau and the Hsin-ch'eng exchange point on 29 September 1959. With the installation of this new line the number of pairs of junction cables located between Yin-ch'uan and Hsin-ch'eng was increased by 4 times; now there are 24 pairs. (Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 10 Oct 59, p 1)

CHAN-CHIANG LAYS CABLES

On 4 October 1959, a total of five pairs of native submarine cables produced by employees of the Chan-chiang (Fort Bayard) Posts and Telecommunications Bureau with a length of 1,800 meters was laid on the sea bottom between Hsia-shan and Ma-hsieh. On the same date, telephone service along these lines was initiated. (Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 21 Oct 59, p 4)

INADEQUATE ELECTRIC POWER IN ANHWEI PROVINCE

According to statistics gathered from the Anhwei electric power industry, there is a difference of 50,000 kilowatts between the present Anhwei electric power capacity and the actual need. Whether a solution can be found is a serious problem related to the possibility of further leaps forward in Anhwei industrial production and construction.

At present, in Anhwei Province, the Mao-chien-shan, Hsiang-hung-tien, and Mo-tzu-ling hydroelectric power stations and the Huai-nan and Ma-an-shan thermal electric power plants are being expanded. At the completion of these projects, their total power-generating capacity will be equivalent to 1.6 times or more the present power capacity of the entire province.

Construction is underway on the gigantic Mao-chien-shan Hydroelectric Power Station project. This project will include the three power stations, the Hsiang-kung-miao, Mao-chien-shan, and Chiu-ching-kang, which are linked together. According to the plan, six turbo-generators will be installed with a total capacity of 56,000 kilowatts. (Ho-fei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 27 Jun 59, p 3)

HARBIN POPULATION

[The following is from an article, entitled "Rely on Masses to Operate Social Service Operations," by the Trade and Finance Department, Harbin Municipal Party Committee.]

Owing to large expansions in production, the population of Harbin has increased from 700,000 in the early stages of the liberation to 1.7 million. (Peiping, Chung-yang Ho-tzo T'ung-hsun, No 9, 11 Sep 59, pp 24-26)

CANTON MANPOWER

The value of industrial production at the end of the First Five-Year Plan in Canton was three times greater than in 1949, industrial employees increased from more than 60,000 to 130,000 (in 1949, total employment in Canton stood at 181,655; by 1957, it had increased to 355,764); and of all industrial enterprises, those that are state-operated (including local state-operated) accounted for 37 percent and public and private jointly operated accounted for 61.36 percent. Therefore, Canton can already be called a city with socialist production. (Peiping, Ch'iao-wu Pao, No 9, 20 Sep 59, pp 20-21)

VOLUME OF SHORT-DISTANCE TRANSPORT RISES

A powerful short-distance transport mass movement is being developed all over the country. Since the beginning of September, there has been a flying leap upward in short-distance freight transport. September figures for 18 provinces show an increase of 26 percent. All party and government leaders and cadres are pushing and directing the movement, grappling with the problems of local bottlenecks, revealing buried potentialities, and increasing efficiency.

In many provinces, the movement has stimulated the building or improvement of hundreds of kilometers of motor highways and big cart roads and the building of river boats. (Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 10 Oct 59, p 2)

SHORT-DISTANCE TRANSPORT MASS MOVEMENT

The nationwide short-distance transport mass movement called for by the Central Committee and the State Council is being vigorously promoted in and around Tsingtao and is yielding notable results. Between 12 September and 28 October, more than 310,000 man-days of work were done by organized groups of office workers, students and other city dwellers, and they have moved 970,000 metric tons of freight. (Tsingtao Jih-pao, 29 Oct 59, p 2)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES IN SIAN AREA

In Sian and vicinity, 85 percent of the motor trucks draw one or more trailers; 75 percent of them are working two shifts per day. (Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 11 Oct 59, p 1)

TIBET HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR LAST QUARTER 1959

Beginning 1 September, the Tibet Highway Bureau conducted a work conference of its staff and employees, after which its decisions as to work projects and targets for the last 3 months of this year were announced as follows: Complete surveys for making the Lhasa--Tse-tang highway a sixth-class highway before end of 1959. Complete repairs and improvements on the Szechwan--Tibet highway to permit safe vehicular speeds of, at least, 40 kilometers and, if possible, of 50 kilometers per hour. Put to work a force of 1,000 Tibetan laborers on the tasks of relocating a 17-kilometer-long section of the Tsinghai--Tibet highway and of widening the Szechwan--Tibet highway between Lhasa and Mi-la-shan, including putting its bridges and culverts in better condition. (Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 11 Oct 59, p 1)

CH'ANG-TU--TING-CH'ING HIGHWAY

Two thousand or more Chinese and Tibetan engineers and laborers are engaged in building the approximately 280 kilometer motor highway from Ch'ang-tu to Ting-ch'ing. Work on this road began in July 1958, and by the end of the year about one half of the earthwork was finished. By 15 June 1959, with more than 2,000 men at work, the road has been made passable as far as Cho-ta. The Cho-ta to Hsueh-pi-la-shan part of the highway is nearly finished.

Most of the workers are Tibetan; they are of less technical ability than the Chinese laborers, but, under the leadership of the Chinese cadres, all are cooperating in good spirit, with the Chinese acting as instructors and the Tibetans as apprentices. (Lhasa, Tibet Jih-pao, 16 Sep 59, p 2)

MOTOR SHIP HO-P'ING NO 60 MAKES TRIAL RUN

On 26 October, the Motorship Ho-p'ing No 60 made its trial run on the sea, 56 days after the start of laying the keel at the Shanghai Hu-tung Shipyard. This ship is a coast-wise freighter with a displacement of 4,835 metric tons. (Shanghai, Wen-hui Pao, 27 Oct 59, p 4)

SOCIOLOGICAL

1. Education

SOME PROBLEMS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Tientsin, Tung-feng (East Wind) No 13, 10 July 1959

[From an article by Ko Hua, Secretary of the CCP
Committee, Tientsin Normal University]

Since our school implemented the educational guideline of the Party a year ago, there is a strong political atmosphere, and a new phase has emerged. This new political aspect forms at the moment the main current of all teachers, students, and working personnel in the school in the political and ideological field.

However, confronted by this new situation, there have also appeared some problems. For example, some cadres have developed a complacent and priggish sentiment. They have no proper understanding for some shortcoming in work. They have no deep understanding of and do not study in good earnest the ideological changes of the teachers and students under the new situation. They fail to grasp the problems of essentiality, and are unable to deal with problems of different nature in a down-to-earth manner. Consequently, some subjectivist and formalistic shortcomings have developed. Among some students, there appears the tendency to neglect politics. They have no clear-cut goal in study. They are ideologically infirm with specialization. Their understanding of the correct relationship between personal and state interests is vague. Some teachers are not clear on the relationship between Red consciousness and vocational proficiency, and tend to neglect ideological remolding to some extent.

These conditions show that prolonged work of a careful and thorough nature must be carried out before the problems of the teachers, students and working personnel pertaining to life philosophy, stand and ideological style can be solved gradually. And tendency to neglect these problems and any method which favors allowing the matter to follow its own course are wrong. In order to solve these problems satisfactorily, we must further study and improve the way of carrying out ideological work, and oppose and overcome the subjectivist and formalistic style of thinking.

1. We Must Proceed from Reality, and Must Not Forejudge Things Subjectively

In our work, there exist two different ways of working. One is to boro deep into reality, carry out investigation and research, gain possession of plenty of materials, analyze them concretely and make

correct judgments as a basis for carrying out work. The other does not bore deep into reality to conduct investigation and research, makes no attempt to gain possession of plenty of materials, does not conduct analysis and research in good earnest, and is fond of fore-judging things subjectively and having things done by impression. These are two different ways of working which distinguish Marxism from subjectivism. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, the former "applies the Marxist-Leninist theories and methods to make a systematic and careful investigation and study into the environments". It is work carried out in a matter-of-fact manner with the goal set. This is capable of correctly mastering the conditions and solving the problems, and carrying out the work successfully. The latter makes no attempt to understand the conditions thoroughly, and is alienated from reality.

2. We Must Listen to Several Voices, and Not Only One Voice

It is for the sake of fostering the ability to plan and to make decision that we seek to understand the actual condition and to analyze thinking progressively and in totality, so that we can deal with problems correctly. This is a dialectical materialistic problem of recognition. Those who listen to only one voice are those who want to hear only praise but not criticism, only achievements but not shortcomings. Those who listen to several voices want to hear both good and bad things as well as views that agree with their own and those different from theirs.

3. We Must Practice Concrete Analysis and Discrimination and Must Not Become Stereotyped

Concrete analysis of concrete problems constitutes the soul of Marxism. Opposed to it is the formalistic working style of dealing with problems in a stereotyped manner without considering the factors of time, place and condition.

There are many contradictions in the objective world. These contradictions are of different nature, but they exist in the objective world in an intricate and complex way. Ideological work deals with human behavior. The solution of the problems of the thinkers is frequently more complicated than problems involving the transformation of nature. Ideological work in schools has its peculiarity. A school is a place to foster people and to propagate knowledge. A new pedagogical order has been established on a new foundation in teaching work this year. It is different from the condition before the rectification campaign last year. Ideological work is thus required to conform with the law governing the carrying out of ideological remolding in conjunction with work to enhance the quality of teaching based on teaching work, and to consider the law governing the learning of knowledge.

In order to carry out concrete analysis and to practice discrimination, we must first carry out class analysis. At present, it cannot be said that the contradiction between ourselves and our enemy is non-existent. However, most of these contradictions are expressed in the form of contradictions among the people. These contradictions should be distinguished further to find out what are the problems involving stand and viewpoint, what are the problems involving ideological method and working style, and what are the problems involving moral quality.

4. We Must Clearly Define the Direction of Ideological Work, and Insist on the Principle of Ideological Education.

It is for the sake of solving contradictions that we reveal the contradictions. In order to solve contradictions satisfactorily, we must first clearly define the direction of political and ideological work, and know what are the things to confirm and to oppose under certain conditions. In present day teaching, study, and work, the activism of the teachers, students and cadres must be safeguarded. Such good things as deep political feeling, the good habit of studying in earnest, respect for the teachers and affection for the students, and mutual advancement of the teachers and students should be affirmed and actively backed for continued consolidation and exaltation.

5. We Must Render Warm Assistance, and Must Not Adopt the Indifferent Attitude

In addition to a definite direction in political and ideological work, the attitude of showing concern for the masses and helping people to make progresses must also be adopted. In this connection, positive assistance must be combined with waiting with forbearance.

The correct attitude should be to show abundant concern, to give warm assistance, but not to adopt an indifferent attitude. First, we must have regard for other people in thinking. This point is of particular importance to the cadres engaged in political work, and as far as the backward people are concerned it is especially essential. Next, we should have confidence when helping the backward people to make progress. It should be noted that not all people would resist transformation for ever. Provided we carry out our work satisfactorily to arouse their self-consciousness, our work would bear fruit. Third, it should be known that when we want to help a person to make progress, we must get in touch with him. We cannot be shelved, for only contact can bring understanding, and only understanding can give better help.

The progress of a person always follows a course. The length of the course varies according to the person. We must not be over-eager for success, and this calls for waiting with forbearance. Waiting with forbearance does not mean the adoption of an indifferent attitude. The former stands for positive assistance, while the latter stands for nonchalance.

2. Minority Nationalities

RESOLUTELY AND COMPLETELY STAMP OUT NATIONALISM

Sinkiang Jih-pao, Urumchi, 22 August 1959

[From an article, entitled "For Further Development And Elevation of the Socialist Relations Among Nationalities," by LU Chien-jen, which appeared originally in the 17th issue of the Sinkiang Hung-ch'i. LU Chien-jen was Director of the United Front Work Department of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region Party Committee in 1955 and member of Nationalities Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1954.]

The local nationalists launched frantic attacks on the Party, taking advantage of the Party's rectification campaign. In view of this, the Party organizations in Sinkiang, acting on instructions of the Central Committee, waged an extensive and penetrating struggle against local nationalism beginning in December 1957. This struggle has ended in a great victory. The victory in this struggle is of momentous and far-reaching significance in so far as the consolidation of the unification of the fatherland and the unity of nationalities, the consolidation and strengthening of Party leadership and the smooth progress of socialist construction are concerned.

After liberation of Sinkiang, the united and fraternal people of all nationalities forged ahead along the socialist road under the unified leadership of the central authorities. But a handful of local nationalists did not reconcile themselves to the defeat of the exploiting class. They dreamed of turning back the wheel of history. Taking advantage of the activities of the bourgeoisie throughout China in 1957, they resorted to despicable and treacherous tactics and launched ferocious attacks on the Party, under the cry of "study Soviet experience and protect nationalities interests"! They opposed Party leadership and socialism in their attempt to split the unification of the fatherland and undermine the unity of nationalities. They had an illusion of engineering a Hungary-type incident in Sinkiang. Their malicious intentions and unruly behavior went to the extreme! This was how our controversy was touched off against local nationalism.

The struggle against local nationalism was a profound and impressive Marxist-Leninist education for the Party organizations and all cadres in Sinkiang.

(1) If one still clamors for self-determination of the nationalities and secession of nationalities after the working class of China has come to power, then he does not demand national liberation but opposes national liberation; he does not oppose imperialism but opposes socialism to the advantage of imperialism.

(2) In view of the characteristics of the different nationalities of our country and the historical characteristics, only the policy of uniting the nationalities in the big family of the People's Republic of China and enforcing regional autonomy on the principle of equality of all nationalities can completely accord with the interests of all the nationalities and can provide a fundamental road to a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the solution of China's nationalities problem.

(3) As in other parts of China, with democratic reform and socialist revolution carried out, a complete change has taken place in the relations among different nationalities and within individual nationalities in Sinkiang, and fraternity, unity and mutual aid is the basic direction along which the relations of the nationalities are developed. The local nationalists asserted that national contradictions are the principal contradictions in the Autonomous Regions. Their scheme lay in excluding the Han cadres and Han people and undermining the unity of the nationalities.

(4) A proletarian view must be taken of the nationalities problem. The substance of the nationalities problem is a class problem. Without tackling the class substance the nationalities problem cannot be completely resolved.

(5) The leadership of the Party is a fundamental guarantee for victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. And the solidarity and unity of the Party is the life of the Party. The local nationalists opposed the leadership of the Party and wanted to substitute the principle of nationalism for the Marxist-Leninist Party-building principle. Their aim was to seize the leadership of the Party and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The rectification campaign centered around a struggle against local nationalism brought to light a group of local nationalists, counter-revolutionaries and undesirable elements, purified the ranks of cadres, saved a large group of persons from local nationalist poison and brought them back to the correct stand of the Party and the side of the people. It steeled and fostered a large group of local nationalistic cadres (some of them have joined the Party), firm in stand, hard-working, and able to build ties with the masses. In a word, this movement has laid an excellent ground work for the communization of cadres of the local

nationalities. In addition, this movement dealt blows to and isolated rightists and undesirable characters in the upper strata of the religious circles. The majority of the persons in the upper strata of the religious circles actively support Party policies and follow the socialist road.

The lessons and experience learned from the struggle against local nationalism are extremely rich. It brought home once more to all cadres that the key to the elimination of bourgeois nationalism and strengthening of nationalities unity lies in intensifying education in Marxist-Leninist conception of nationalities, in intensifying patriotic education and socialist and Communist education, and in constantly raising the political level of cadres and people of all nationalities. Nationalism is an expression of bourgeois thinking and an arch enemy to nationalities unity: it must be stamped out resolutely and completely.

We must resolutely combat bourgeois individualism among cadres and destroy the ideological foundation of local nationalism. Such is another lesson taught us by the struggle against local nationalism. Bourgeois individualism is incompatible with collectivism and Communism and is fundamentally antagonistic to the interests of the Party and the interests of all nationalities. Persons imbued with individualism can never wholeheartedly serve the people. Facts brought to light during the struggle against local nationalism indicated that all those who stood for local nationalism were persons seriously imbued with bourgeois individualism and that the more serious the individualism the more pronounced the local nationalism will be. Almost every head of the local nationalist groups was an individualist with political ambitions.

There are many concrete tasks to be fulfilled in connection with the nationalities work from now on. Attention must be paid to the following which are of particular importance:

(1) Continue to overcome bourgeois nationalism (great Hanism and local nationalism) and endeavor to develop the socialist and new relations among nationalities so as to promote a constant leap forward in the socialist construction in the Autonomous Region.

(2) Continue to carry out seriously the nationalities policies of the Party and realize the right to regional autonomy laid down in the Constitution, and give importance to the characteristics and customs of different nationalities.

(3) Raise and foster nationalities cadres.

(4) Persist in systematic study of nationalities languages so that Han cadres can have the command of the language of the local nationalities and cadres of the local nationalities can have the command of the Han language.

(5) Step up research in nationalities history and review and absorb lessons of historical experience.

(6) Continue to unite with and transform intellectuals of all nationalities and upper strata of nationalities and religious circles. Continue to carry out the united front policy of the Party. Bring their activism in socialist construction in full play.

ARMY IMPLEMENTS PARTY POLICY AMONG NATIONALITIES

Peiping, Min-tsu T'uan-chieh (Nationalities Unity) No. 8, 6 August 1959

[From an article, entitled "The People's Liberation Army Is the Army of the Nationalities People," by Han Li.]

The Chinese People's Liberation Army led by the Chinese Communist Party is the army of our people of all nationalities and also a revolutionary army that serves heart and soul the cause of these people. Chairman Mao said, "If the people do not have their own army, they will not be able to have anything at all." This is one of the most important lessons drawn from the experience of the Chinese Revolution. From their personal experience, our country's people of different nationalities have come to appreciate deeply the unqualified correctness of these works of Chairman Mao's.

The people of minority nationalities of our country cherish profound feelings for the People's Liberation Army. They love the People's Liberation Army because it always unites itself firmly with them, as their own family members. It did so during the revolutionary wars. It is continuing to do so during peaceful construction.

Having won the decisive victory of the nation-wide War of Liberation, the People's Liberation Army continued to advance to the minority nationalities areas which had not yet been liberated. There, with the support of the local nationalities people it wiped out the remnant forces of the Kuomintang reactionaries. When social reform was being carried out in minority nationalities areas, the People's Liberation Army as a rule detailed large numbers of personnel to help the nationalities people to build the people's regime and carry out the movement for lower rates, the movement against local despots, and land reform.

In March and April this year, the reactionary bloc of the upper strata in Tibet started a revolt in betrayal of the motherland. The units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet again stood up to fight. The revolt was soon put down. It was with the help of the People's Liberation Army in this way that the people of the minority nationalities won their liberation.

During the period of peaceful construction in recent 10 years, the units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in minority nationalities areas whilst busily undergoing combat training, continuously enhancing their conversance with military and political affairs, and vigilantly guarding the frontiers of the motherland, have also spent a definite time in taking part in the socialist construction of the motherland. They do not try to evade hardships, but help the

people of the minority nationalities to make progress economically and culturally. In short, all the units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in minority nationalities areas are rendering service heart and soul to the people of the various nationalities and showing infinite loyalty to them, and this irrespective of the time of the day and the season of the year.

In the minority nationalities areas in which they are stationed, units of the People's Liberation Army always firmly execute the Party's policy of equality among nationalities and solidarity among nationalities and respect the customs and religious beliefs of the nationalities people. After the outbreak of the revolt in Tibet, the Tibetan Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army immediately issued notices to the troops, stressing the protection of the interests of the masses and the protection of farming, livestock raising industry, and trade, urging the payment of fair prices for things bought prohibiting the seizure of even a needle and a thread from the masses and urging respect for the customs of the masses, the protection of lamasseries, and the protection of cultural relics. For this reason the People's Liberation Army has always been held in high esteem by the mass of minority nationalities people.

As the army of our country's people of different nationalities, the Chinese People's Liberation Army not only has grown in size and strength first of all among the people of the Han nationality, but have also set up insurverable and intimate relations as of flesh and blood with the people of the minority nationalities.

The People's Liberation Army attaches great importance to the training of officers and men of the minority nationalities. Apart from helping and training them as routine duties, the People's Liberation Army also sends them to relevant military academies for advanced studies. Some military academies have opened training classes expressly for the officers and men of the minority nationalities. Under the fostering and education of the Party, the officers and men of the minority nationalities have been making rapid progress. In Yunnan over 1,300 officers of 20 minority nationalities have been trained. The troops in Lanchow area have also trained large numbers of cadres of the Tibetan, Hui, and Mongol nationalities, among whom are commanding officers. In the units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Sinkiang, there are a considerable percentage of officers of the minority nationalities; some of the generals are comrades of the minority nationalities. Many minority nationalities troops have done well in combat training. Many officers and men of minority nationalities, because of their high political consciousness and excellent work, have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party or the China Young Communist League.

Why is it that the Chinese People's Liberation Army makes no distinction among the nationalities and renders loyal service to all the people of different nationalities? The first reason is the nature of the People's Liberation Army. An army is an instrument for class struggles. The People's Liberation Army is the army of the working class and all the laboring people of China. In its "Resolution on Several Historical Questions," the Central Committee of the Party pointed out; "Our Army does not and cannot have a different form. It must be the instrument that obeys the ideological leadership of the proletariat and serves the struggles of the people and the construction of the bases." Chairman Mao also said that all the participants in this army "were united and fought not for the interests of a minority of people or those of small groups, but for the interests of the nation as a whole. To unite firmly with the Chinese people and to render service heart and soul to the Chinese people - such is the only aim of this army". (See On Coalition Government). Where their interests are concerned, the Chinese people of different nationalities form an integral whole.

The composition in terms of nationalities of an army does not influence, still less determines, the fundamental properties of the army. The Tibetan troops of the former Tibet local government were the jackals of feudal serf owners and specialized in oppressing and trampling on the Tibetan people. These troops were bitterly hated by the people of the very nationalities to which they belonged. This is well known.

One of the most fundamental reasons why the Chinese People's Liberation Army renders service heart and soul to all the people of different nationalities is the leadership of the Communist Party. Throughout its growth and development, the People's Liberation Army was under the leadership of the Party. When the Army was first built, the Party and Chairman Mao took great care to make this armed strength into a genuine army of the people, and formulated the policy for the building of the Army. The People's Liberation Army must, under the absolute leadership of the Party, struggle for the execution of the Party's lines and policies. The Party has asked and taught all the officers and men of the People's Liberation Army to protect the interests of the people at all times, to think of the people in everything it does, and to maintain close relations with the mass of people. The Party has also educated the Army in Marxism-Leninism and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung and has never stopped to raise the patriotic, internationalist, and Communist consciousness of all its commanding officers. In some minority nationalities areas, out of consideration for their historical characteristics and the characteristics of their inhabitants, a definite number of nationalities troops have been built in accordance with the concrete conditions. Chairman Mao issued the directive in this connection long ago in his On Coalition Government.

He said, "Help must be given to the broad mass of minority nationalities people including the leaders who unite themselves with the masses, so that they may win liberation and development politically, economically, and culturally and build their nationalities army which protects the interests of the masses." Of course, the nationalities troops, like any other unit of the People's Liberation Army, is a component part of the integral whole that follows a unified command under the absolute leadership of the Party.

It is the leadership of the Party and the military line and political line drawn up by the Party that determine the properties of the People's Liberation Army and make it an army that protects the interests of all the people of different nationalities and renders service heart and soul to them.

Where the nationalities work is concerned, the People's Liberation Army is said to be the model in the implementation of the Party's nationalities policy. It fully deserves this title.

INNER MONGOLIA'S AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRY MECHANIZES
AND INNOVATES

Huhehot, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 12 October 1959

At present, over 2,500 standardized tractors of all types are being used in the region's agricultural and pastoral production. Eighty-five people's communes have already begun to use tractors to till their land. The area of mechanized farming (including that of state-operated farms) has reached over 2.1 million mou, or around 3 percent of the total area of the cultivated land of the region. In the field of farm land irrigation, the total capacity of power-driven machines, including locomobiles, diesel engines, electrical engines, gas engines, etc., has reached 10,000 h.p., and the area of irrigated land over 300,000 mou. In the vast pastoral and agricultural districts, over 51,000 water-wheels of the "Liberation" type are in use, apart from the large-type, modern animal-drawn farming tools, the double-wheel double-blade plows, the double-wheel single-blade plows, the disc seeders, the rocking harvesters, the three-toothed light plows, the disc harrows, the multiple-toothed harrows, the pressers, the plows for the hilly land, the plows for turning the earth, the foot plows, the weeding hoes, totaling over 283,300 pieces, not counting the 9,600 pieces of tools, including ensilage cutters, feed and fodder crushers, electric milking pumps, hair or wool clippers, cream separators, mixers, etc.

On the other hand, beginning from last year, a tools reform movement has been launched with fanfare throughout the region. The broad masses of cadres, technical personnel and the people of all nationalities, encouraged by the Party's general line, have broken down superstitions, emancipated their thought, started with vigor technical innovations and achieved a brilliant success. Among the 111,000 improved farming and pastoral production tools are the new or improved ones for close planting, mid-season weeding, fertilizer application, water-carrying, plant protection, transport, harvesting, grass-cutting, feed or fodder-processing, artificial semination, etc. In the eastern part of the region, during the summer hoeing this year, the weeding machine was widely introduced and the weeding plows improved, thus making it possible to cast aside the outmoded hoes which had been in use for the past several thousand years. At present, 35 percent of the region's farming tools has been semi-mechanized.

SCIENCE

MARKED ACHIEVEMENTS MADE IN KWANGTUNG IN STUDY OF APPLICATION OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES

Canton, Kuang-chou Jih-pao, 14 October 1959

Marked achievements have been made in the study of the application of radioactive isotopes to medical science and agricultural science in this Province.

The application of radioactive isotopes is the most modern, top-level scientific technique, which Kwangtung Province has formally started to study since last year. At first, the Chung-shan Medical College was the only unit undertaking this study and using radioactive isotopes for diagnosis and therapy, making rapid progress in one year's time. At present, apart from the Chungshan Medical College, many other units including the South China Agricultural College, the School of Biology of the South China Normal College and Chungshan University, the Kwangtung Agricultural Science Research Institute, the Kwangtung Radio-Medical Research Institute and the people's hospitals in Kwangtung Province and Canton municipality are taking part in the research work. The Botany Institute of South China is also actively starting research activities in this field.

The Chungshan Medical College and its isotope laboratory have already achieved a remarkable success in the application of radioactive isotopes for diagnosis and therapy. Besides, the Chungshan Medical College has held four training classes concerning the application of isotopes, where from more than 100 cadres have been cultivated. This rendered favorable conditions for medical units in Kwangtung by providing them cadres to further develop research and application of radioactive isotopes.

The South China Agricultural College, the Kwangtung Agricultural Science Research Institute, and the School of Biology of both the South China Normal College and the Chungshan University have acquired certain success in research work on the application of radioactive isotopes to agricultural science.

The Biology Department of the South China Normal College also employed radioactive isotopes in studying vegetables, economic crops and paddy rice.

Moreover, certain achievements have also been obtained by the Kwangtung Agricultural Science Research Institute and the Biology Department of Chungshan University in the application of radioactive isotopes to studying agricultural crops and mulberry trees.

LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

[Because of their extensive availability, the translations of the American Consulate General, Hong Kong are not included in the Digest's listings.]

1. Engineering Specifications for Planning Railroads in the People's Republic of China, JPRS: 2095-N (Translation of an article in the Russian periodical Zheleznodorozhnyy Transport, No 3, March 1959)
2. Report on Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region 1959 Economic Plan, JPRS: 2066-N (Report by Hsin Lan-t'ing to the First Session of the Second People's Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, January 1959)
3. T'eng-ko-li Desert - JPRS: 2076-N (Geographic-geologic report in the Ti-li Chih Shih, No 12, Dec 58)
4. T'ao Ho Project - JPRS: 2075-N (Report on the project for diversion of the T'ao Ho in Kansu province)
5. Tientsin, The New Capital of Hopeh Province - JPRS: 2094-N (Economic-Geographical report in the Ti-li Chih-shih, Nov 58)
6. The Hill City of Chungking - JPRS: 2093-N (Economic-Geographical report in the Ti-li Chih-shih, Mar 58)
7. Selected Translations from T'ien-feng - JPRS: 2100-N (Translations of items from issues 9, 10, 12-15 for 1959)
8. Translations From Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No 21, 1 Nov 59, JPRS: 1098-D
9. Impressions From A Study of Engels' Theory on "Citizens' Communes" JPRS: 1093-D (Translation of a chapter of a monograph published in Peiping, April 1959)
10. Microclimatic Regions in Irrigated Areas in Communist China JPRS: 1009-D [Article by Lu, Ch'i-yao in the Peiping Ti-li Hsueh-pao, Vol XXIII, No 4, Nov 1957]

11. Tropical and Sub-tropical Calcareous Soils of Communist China - JPRS: 2130-N (Translation of an article by Chang Chun-min in Ti-li Chih-shih, Peiping, Vol IX, no 10, Oct 58)
12. Physical and Economic Geography of China [Selected Translations], JPRS: 1097-D (Translations from the Ti-li Chi-kan, No 1, Oct 57 on the water and soil conservation problems of the Kuan-t'ing-shan Gorge of the Yung-ting River)
13. Information on Nationality Affairs in China - JPRS: 1112-D (Translation of selected sections of the journal Chiao-hsueh yu Yen-chiu, No 6, June 1958)
14. The First Ten Years of Communist China's Coal Industry - JPRS: 1123-D, 57 pp
15. Economic and Cultural Statistics on Communist China Compiled by The State Statistical Bureau - CIA, Foreign Documents Division, Translation No. 737, 2 February 1960 (Full translation of monograph on the great 10 years, published 1 September 1959 by the Jen-min Ch'u-pan-she)
16. Rightist Opposition in Liaoning Province, October 1959 (Documentary review from the 3 October 1959 issue of Mukden, Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, appearing in Foreign Documents Division, CIA, Weekly Report on Communist China, No 6, 28 Dec 59, pp 37-53)

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