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JPRS: 4890

17 August 1961

SELECTIONS FROM KUNG-JEN JIH-PAO

(Source Span: 9 May-30 June 1961)

Number 7

- Communist China -

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Foreword

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

CONTENTS

I. ECONOMIC

CHUNGKING WORKERS VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE "FOUR COMPARISONS-SIX MERITS" EMULATION CAMPAIGN

/Following is a translation of an article by the correspondence Section of the Chungking Federation of Trade Unions in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 May 1961, page 2./

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Central Committee of the Eighth Plenary All-China Party Congress, the industrial and mining enterprises in Chungking have developed a "four comparisons-six merits" emulation campaign. The four areas of comparison are: supporting agriculture, advancing quality, economizing materials and fulfilling quotas as determined by state planning. The six merits are: good units, good branches, good sections (班,組), good party members, good cadres and good workers. Thus the socialist labor emulation campaign of the enterprises in Chungking is based on the support of agriculture, with emphasis on excellent quality, high production, and low consumption. In this way they will solve key problems and strengthen weak sectors with technical innovations and revolution, thus vigorously promoting industrial and agricultural production.

The foremost characteristic of the "four comparisons-six merits" campaign is deep and extensive thought work by many people of vigorous spirit. So that the mass workers will recognize the good points of the situation as they struggle upward, various industrial and mining enterprises are carrying out a socialist education movement centering on class education, general affairs education and progress education. On the basis of thought awareness, more than 90% of Chungking workers have participated in the labor emulation campaign.

Guided by the policy that the national economy is based on agriculture, the industries have further supported agriculture. This is the second characteristic of the "four comparisons-six merits" campaign. First of all, the mass movement of supporting agriculture with industry is more popular than ever. According to the statistics of 40 factories and mines in Chungking, by the time of the spring festival, 200,000 dispatch-workers were mobilized to go into the countryside to directly support agriculture. Secondly, the mass worker's awareness of agriculture supporting has been advanced. They said: "Workers and peasants are of the same family. They are like two melons on a vine. Our responsibility is great. We are very important to the mechanization of agriculture. We would rather toil ourselves than inconvenience the

peasants." In the mass movement supporting agriculture, numerous activists have appeared. Thirdly, in the areas of technique, the mass workers support agriculture from all sides. In the first quarter of this year, factories and mines in Chungking manufactured more than 3,000,000 agriculture implements and repaired more than 800,000 small and old agricultural implements by sending workers into rural villages. In their spare time, the mass workers carry manure into countryside. Within one month, 60,000 workers of Chunking Steel Mill delivered more than 20,000,000 chin of manure to the Ta-tu-k'ou Vegetable Commune for 2,000 mou of vegetable land. Besides this, the workers have utilized refuse and odd material to make fertilizer, insecticides, and iron and wood implements. Fourthly, there are consistent activities to support agriculture. Many factories and mines consider technical support to agriculture routine work and organize technical forces to serve rural villages. Some units have also established an "agricultural activity support day."

The third characteristic of the campaign is the clear direction of emphasis on the impressive merit of struggle activities. The campaign has developed around politics and economics as outlined by the party. The various factories and mines attend to increase coal and coke production, product quality, the maintenance and repair of equipment, and the economizing of raw materials and other supplies. They adopt various methods favored by the masses to develop the campaign in order to solve key problems. The City Comparison and Merit Commission has formulated a coal campaign to affect coke and coal production. At the same time, the workers have been organized in the machine, transport, commerce and chemical industries to develop the "great campaign of one dragon". In order to advance product quality, the following campaigns have been undertaken: "advance quality," "qualify the product," "a safe and exact schedule," "struggle for a first rate product," and "create a well-known brand." According to the statistics of 51 principal products, 32 products using tilted furnace steel have higher qualities. In the maintenance of equipment, transportation departments have developed "cherish your vehicle and ship" emulation campaign to advance the "good mechanical condition" ratio and dispatch rate of vehicles and ships. The third contingent (tui) of the city automobile corporation has opened a "vehicle -cherishing guidons of the red banner" campaign. Many "guidons have appeared" to greatly improve the technical conditions of the vehicles and raise the dispatch rate to over 96%. In the campaign, many enterprises grasped the essence of technical revolution and summarized advanced experiences to effectively solve many key problems in production. In the campaign, a water wheel plant organized 104 teams to solve key problems concentrating on 10 key problems. They quickly solved five of them in expanding the technical revolutionary movement and fulfilling their production quota. The Chungking Steel Mill has selected skilled metallurgy workers and organized a technical demonstration group. The group demonstrates, summarizes, demonstrates again, and summarizes again. By regulating, incessantly revising, fulfilling, and advance operational standards, they help the workers to grasp and advance

the operational techniques to the quality level of tilted-furnace steel.

The fourth characteristic of the campaign is that the cadres enter into the first line of production to concretely lead the campaign. The cadres and workers of the Yu-t'ien-pao Coal Mine and other units have steadfastly maintained the "four identities" to develop the emulation campaign among cadres and imtimately combine the campaigns of cadre and workers. The cadre are participators and organizers who lead the campaign as they participate. After the cadre entered into production to lead the campaign, the inspection, comparison and merit work was systematized. It was imtimately combined with the labor emulation campaign and enterprise management.

The fifth characteristic of the campaign is reliance on the masses in the campaign to improve the standard of living. According to the party instruction to "simultaneously engage in production and living," the workers' lives now center around the mess hall. Every shops, section, office, party cell, and nursery lists the scheduled consumption of grain, its economizing of grain, vegetables planted, and information regarding hog husbandry. The purpose of the campaign to greatly inspire the subjectivity of the mass workers. According to incomplete statistics of more than 300 factories and mines in Chungking, in the first quarter of this year 15,000 mou of vegetables were planted and more than 6,000,000 chin of vegetables were harvested to greatly improve the worker's diet. After the initiation of the campaign among mess halls, Class A mess halls have greatly increased and Class C mess halls have greatly decreased. Many mess halls see to it that workers have plentiful and good food in healthful and satisfactory conditions, even though the mess halls practice food economy.

At present, the various organizationss of industry, transportation, and capital construction in Chungking are conducting campaigns of comparison and merit. Through these campaign Red banners will fly over six categories: good units, good branches, good sections, good party members, good cadre and good workers. Moreover, vanguard workers will appear to summarize and expand their advanced experiences. Thus will there develop a new and high tide of industrial production.

10,424

WORKERS' CONTINUATION SCHOOLS IN SHANGHAI BEGIN ACADEMIC YEAR

/Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 May 1961, page 1./

Most of the 2,900 workers' continuation schools in Shanghai have begun the academic year and are now in the sixth or seventh week of the first semester of 1961. Excepting periods of increased activity in commerce and transportation in Shanghai, continuation schools generally are closed for winter vacation on the eve of spring festival. During the period from the 20th of February to 10th of March, the schools gradually began the academic year. According to the imcomplete statistics, there are more than 800,000 workers attending the continuation schools throughout Shanghai.

In the second third of Jnauary, the Spare-time Education Committee of Shanghai convened an exoanded conference of commissars to summarize the merits and experiences of spare-time education work in 1960, and to plan the work of this year. On the foundation of public discussion, most commissars conducted investigations and research at the end of last semester and during the winter vacation. They studied the question school regualtions. After twice investigating the Shanghai Metallurgy Plant an enrollment rate of 85 per cent wasset for this semester. Owing to extensive thought education, the attendance rate of students has been constantly maintained above 90%. The Shanghai I-ming Fourth Food Processing Factory was originally given a low rating in spare-time education in Ching-an Ch'u. Upon regulating the enrollment rate, the teachers made a list of the students who constantly attended last semester. Afterwars, through extensive investigation and study, a higher enrollment rate was obtained through practicla and feasible measures taken by the school. Some units have adopted the work methods of the mass line to inspire a willingness in the students to vigorously porsue their studies. Before the beginning of the semester, the state-operated Second Textile Plant held a workers education exhibit to tell the story of the advanced worker I Shih-chuan, (詹式竹) and strengthen the confidence of mass worders in their study. Yung-hsin Electric Appliance Factory invited various advanced students to tell the factory workers their learning experiences in order to promote a vigorous learning atmosphere. At the same time there was a vigorous mobilization of worders to enroll in schools, the city of Shanghai strengthened the thought education of teachers. The responsible cadres of the City and Ch'u particularly made reports on solidifying and advancing the workers' education, and the

teachers of the continuation schools consistently conducted discussions. These discussions acknowledged solidification and advancement as positive steps necessary to the beginning of the semester of workers' continuation schools.

On the basis of investigation and research, many workers' continuation schools have followed the principle of "treating differently the different students". The Tung-i Brick Factory and I-ming First Food Processing Factory have organized their students on the basis of learning time, speed of progress, scope of fundamental knowledge, and learning objective. In the classes of junior middle school and upper grades of primary school of the B-section of the spinning preparation division of the 14th State Textile Mill, the adoption of joint progress in various lines of knowledge, solitary progress in a single field, has been universally welcomed by the workers.

Basing their actions on the spirit of "ensuring and advancing product quality, preserving and developing the necessary product varieties, vigorously increasing raw material production, and overcoming the waste of raw materials and tools" as formulated by the city party committee, some continuation schools, after the semester began, developed various teaching activities in order to serve production they centered their activity on the key points of the factory. Fro the trial manufacture of new products, the Shanghai Synthetic Fiber Plant has set up different classes. They are technical cadre training and technical shop classes to help students in solving the problems of a new product. For the key production problems caused by raw material variations, Shanghai Factory 106 has conducted different forms of teaching activities. Previously radio-receivers produced by the Shanghai Fourth Radio Factory did not meet state standards. The workers' continuation school actively strengthened political and technical education and served production in promoting radio quality to meet state standards. Since March there has not been a single radio-reciever produced by this facory that has been rejected. The quality of all products now meets the standard.

At present, there still exists an unbalanced situation regarding the development of workers' spare-time education in Shanghai. Some units haven't conducted detailed thought education on the basis of the different levels of intelligence. Some units have paid insufficient at attention to advancing teaching quality. In some factories, the workers have low enrollment and attendance rates. For these reasons city and ch'u leaders have sponsored meetings and lectures in order to continue the thought education of the cadres and teachers in spare-time education. At the same time, we must carefully investigate and study the basic levels so that we effectively conduct spare-time education work and co-ordinate it with current production. We must also advance teaching quality in order to further the solidification and advancemant of spare-time education.

10,424

TIENTSIN ENAMEL PLANT STEADILY ADVANCES PRODUCT QUALITY

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

The Tientsin Enamel Plant has relied on the masses to concretely engage in extensive and detailed investigation and study, the purpose of which is to seek the causes of the unsteady quality of enamel products. In this way they will follow the correct route for the raising of quality. This year first-rate products have steadily increased. The principal products, wash basins and cups, enjoyed an increase in the first-grade category of 30% and 17.78% respectively, in March as compared with last December. During the first 20 days of April, the rates also were higher than those of March.

Emulate Sian Enamel Quality

This plant is one of the biggest, oldest and best equipped enamel factories in all China. Over the years, production developed a high quality product. However, in the campaign of criticism and competition in the enamel industry it was discovered that the product quality of this plant was behind that of the Sian People's Enamel Plant, and had inferior equipment and techniques. Some cadres in the plant complained that the principal causes of inferior quality were poor coal quality, low furnace temperature and inferior raw materials. Therefore, though some measure to raise quality were adopted, owing to an obscure situation and incorrect analysis, they were not effective.

In January of this year, the Ministry of Light Industry convened in Tientsin a meeting of competition and criticism. Its subject was the factory emulation campaign in the enamel industry in North China and the Northwest. Beforehand, the Tientsin Enamel Plant eyeing first palce prepared itself well. However, the Sian People's Enamel Plant still occupied first place and their products from the standpoint of brightness, whiteness and pattern, were actually better than those of the Tientsin factory. There were also many superior products from other factories from which one could learn. The workers began to ponder the problem. Why couldn't this well-equipped plant match the product quality of the Sian factory? What was the cause? At that time, the party's plant committee organized cadre so that they could learn new methods of investigation and study from related documents. The workers gradually realized that the reason for the prolonged and unsolved problem

of product quality was principally blindness and self-satisfaction in an obscure situation. The party's plant committee on the one hand introduced a slogan, "Emulate Sian enamel quality" to inspire the working spirit of the mass workers. The committee then gave the masses the determination to investigate and study the causes of low quality and the infrequency of top grade products.

The party's plant committee organized the leading cadre of the related shops, the leaders of pan (班) and tsu (組), and inspectors so that they could thoroughly analyze nearly 30,000 manufactured articles. The result was that 32% of the unacceptable products were so because of improper furnace temperature, and 24% were unacceptable owing to their iron casing. The balance of the rejects was the result of incorrect operations.

Solve Problems Completely

The situation became clearer. Efforts for subjectivity were necessary in advancing quality. What problems had existed in the various shops and work steps? In order to completely solve the problems, the party's plant committee had the various shops concretely inspect their own responsibility first, before analyzing outside factors. In this spirit, through "three-combination" special industry meetings and conferences, extensive investigation and study were conducted. The enamel baking shop analyzed 100 wash basins of second class or B grade and below and discovered that nearly half of them were rejects because of the carelessness of the workers. The ninth and tenth pan used the same furnace to produce the same products on a similar technical level, however, there was a 100% difference in the class A products. Through an analysis and comparison of these two pan, it was discovered that the high quality of the tenth pan was principally attributable to good leadership of the cell. Its leaders were able to inspire the workers' subjectivity so that everyone paid attention to quality. The ninth pan learned from this experience and reformed cell leadership, catch up with the tenth pan in quality. Through extensive investigation and study it was also discovered that the quality is intimately connected to operational standards. Some baking workers of the enamel manufacturing shop did not seriously adhere to operational standards of craftsmanship and sometimes used materials which gave only 80 or 90% completeness of reaction. Thus a class A product was unobtainable. Why could not operational and craftman's standards be thoroughly carried out? In discovering many shortcomings on management the shops studied step by step such problems as the slackening of technical management and the absence of responsible personnel in many important sectors, the discarding of the inspection of half-finished products and quality analysis by the masses. These problems were not understood and were neglected by the leadership in the past.

At that time, the party's plant committee did not neglect inadvantageous objective conditions. After analysis, they concluded that the grooves on the iron casing affected product quality. The finishing work stage, the iron casing manufacturing shop, said that the grooves

were due to bigger creases made on the iron casing at the punch work stage. Why were the creases bigger? The people at the puch and press work stage said that the bigger creases were due to the inferior quality of the iron sheeting. This was the conclusion. However, what kind of problem is presented by iron sheeting quality and bigger creases? Is there any way to solve it? Nobody had studied it in detail before. Ch'en Chi-ming (陳紀明), the secretary of the party branch of the iron casing manufacturing shop, decided to solve the problem. He inspected the punch machine and discovered that on the same machine, using the same kind of iron sheets, the produced iron casing had creases of varying size. What was the cause? In solving this problem, Ch'en worked alongside workers in the first and second pan of the punch shop in order to learn from the pan leader, old workers, and young apprentices. Everybody said that the problem was in the iron sheeting. He asked an old worker, Wang Chen-chiang (王振江), who said that in the past, the hardness and thickness of every iron sheet was identical. Now, he said, there are different degrees of hardness and thickness in the iron sheets. However, the casing die of the punch shop was without variations. The iron casing produced had creases that varied in size. The method of solution was "discriminated treatment." Based on the proposals of Wang and two other workers, Ch'en began the experiments. The creases became smaller. Thus, Ch'en helped the finishing shop to eliminate the grooves on the iron casing. Shop superintendent Wang Meng-pu (王夢卜) said: "In the past, they only complained of inferior iron sheet without investigating and studying, and had not solved the problem. It is not the correct attitude." Therefore, they convened seven special industry meetings in the shop to examine and solve the problem of every work stage and quickly raise the iron casing acceptance rate from 50% to more than 90%.

The Workers Analyze Causes and Summarize Experiences

Low furnace temperatures in the enamel baking shop is an old problem. In the past, every time this problem came up, people complained about the heavier density of anthracite. This time the shop cadres worked alongside the furnace workers and seriously studied anthracite and its relationship to furnace temperature. They knew that furnace worker Chu Li-te (朱立德) used the same anthracite as others but produced a higher furnace temperature with good flame. A furnace workers conference was convened to analyze the situation. In the end the three experiences of Chu Li-te in controlling fire were summarized. These are a strong sense of responsibility, a good mixture of coal varieties, the diligent addition of coal, as well as diligent removal of ash. After the spreading of these experiences throughout the various pan, furnace temperature has been raised 70 degrees centigrade, using the same coal.

Through cooperation given by the various levels in extensively investigating and studying, the various problems affecting product quality have been fundamentally solved. The party's plant committee again had the mass workers repeatedly discuss the restoration and establishment of

management systems and the inspection every week of the execution of these systems. All plant workers have developed various labor emulation campaigns for key problems. Through the efforts of all plant workers, the class-A percentage of enamel products has been steadily increasing every month and even every ten days. The qualities of brightness and whiteness have also been greatly advanced. Moreover, 48 new patterns have been added.

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CHIN-LUNG ENAMEL FACTORY ADVANCES PRODUCT QUALITY

/Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 11 May 1961, page 2./

The party organization of the Shanghai Chin-lung enamel Factory have stressed ideological and political work in demanding the highest standards of enamel quality. The total manufacturing rate was further raised from 93.85% in the fourth quarter of last year to 96.15%, and internal binding strength was increased from 12,000 grams at the end of last year to more than 18,000 grams.

In the fourth quarter of last year, this plant steadily advanced the quality of brightness and whiteness to match the top quality level of products of the Sian People's Enamel Plant. Some workers came to think that they already had achieved "top quality". They thought that this factory, smallest and of low standards in the enamel industry, was capable of manufacturing first-class products. It is not an easy task. The party branch discovered these incorrect thoughts. With the spirit of the documents of the Eighth Central Committee of the Ninth Plenary All-China Party Congress they made the masses recognize the significance of "high quality, more variety and low consumption." At the same time, a struggle slogan was introduced: "Emphasize quality to catch up with the first-class products." Excellent products from other places and foreign countries were compared and inspected by the workers. The workers realized that though the product quality of the factory is good, there are many better products. Thus they had no reason to be smug and slacken their pace.

The thoughts of self-satisfaction in achieving top quality disappeared. The workers, however, had different concepts as to the meaning of high quality. Some said quality meant only new patterns and pretty appearances. The majority of workers acknowledged that internal quality is more important. The party branch organized the workers to develop discussion. Through facts and reasoning the workers deeply realized that even with good appearances, consumers will face loses stemming from the wasting of raw materials, if the enamel product id not durable.

There are many factors affecting quality. In the operation of the enamel factory, there are the "three-manys": many handwork steps which occupy more than 60% of the total; many work steps (56 work steps for a wash basin and 61 work steps for a cup), many barrels of ash and refuse from the furnace of the powder manufacturing and enamel baking shops. What should be emphasized in order to advance product quality? The factory

leadership repeatedly gave the workers quality education. At the same time, the cadres had the masses investigate and study seven major quality-problems of low humidity, the low grade of unfuese plate, defiled enameling, pattern errors, the defferent grain sizes of pulverized enamel and operations when starting the work shift. The workers were mobilized to coordinated shop operations and with the management and to seek problems and solve them. The masses then advanced with vigor on the clarified target. Through several discussions on individual, cell (小組) and work levels 101 problems were discovered. These problems were analyzed so that they might be able to conclude and establish a complete operational standard.

After the adoption of these measures, product appearance was greatly advanced. The factory leadership then classified the internal quality of enamel into eight categories. Some problems looked easy but were difficult to solve. Thus the masses were organized to seek step-by-step measures for firm execution. Taking the brightness and whiteness of the products as an example, excepting the proper mixing of materials, sanitation is the most important factor. The workers decided to screen all the rock powder before bringing it into the shop. Before sending it to the enamel baking shop, enamel powder is screened by sieve. The enamel baking workers cover the enamel powder jar at lunch time, and thoroughly clean their tools before the end of work. Some problems are complicated but can be solved, so the masses have been inspired to study incessantly and test courageously, thus improving and creating new operational methods. For instance, pincers used to be used in enameling cups. However, the pincers left two marks on the enamel. Though the traces were later covered by a layer of enamel powder, the baked products had two burging spots. This affected quality. The workers tried many work methods. They then decided to place the pincers on the cut edge. This method was a deviation from an operational custom going back many years. This method solved the long-time problem of the bulging spot. The workers have further concentrated their wisdom to solve key technical problems of an advanced nature which were complicated and difficulty to solve. Take for instance the raising of the internal binding strength of the product. A "three-combination" technical study section was formed and led by the factory superintendent, the leaders of the powder manufacturing and enamel baking sections, the technicians of material mixing and chemical testing, and related old workers. Their task was to adopt different proportions of mixing material, different furnace temperatures and different baking times. The experiments started on the second third of February. In every experiment time surveys were taken and compared and mixing material proportions were studied. Superiorities and shortcomings of operation were then determined. Withing more than a month's time, 120 experiments were concluded. Results indicated "standard furnace temperature," "even heating of product" and "properly baking." After applying these experiences in production, binding strength has risen from 12,000 grams to 18,000 grams to achieve first-class standards.

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HOLDS MEETING FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF AUTO PARTS

/Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 June 1961, page 1./

Recently, the Ministry of Communiaction has held an all-China exchange meeting in Shanghai to coordinate the supply of automobile parts. All the units that have participated at the meeting have helped one another to overcome shortages with surpluses. They have signed 5,500 contracts for such supplies and the various types of automobile parts that have been coordinated have reached 4,370,000.

The meeting has been carried out on the principle of coordinating a unified supply with voluntary and mutual benefits and mutually eliminating the "have" and the "have not". The Kiangsu Provincial Automobile Parts Company has in its warehouses more than 19,000 valves of the "I-fa" model cars. This amount surpasses the reasonable storage for the entire province by several times. This province has no use for these valves. At this meeting, it has offered 15,000 valves and satisfied the needs in 26 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. The various areas urgently need the flexible brake pipes for the "Liberation" model cars, but the supply possessed by the Tientsin Automobile Parts Company can supply the entire city's need for one and a half years. Tientsin City has kept enough of the parts for a half year's use, and supplied the rest to more than 10 provinces, such as: Shansi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kueichow, etc. The Yunnan Provincial Automobile Parts Company has a quantity of "Chi-ssu (5)" and "Feng-t'ien" model car pistons and acccelerator shafts, which are not suited for the use in this region. At this meeting, they are supplied to eight province, such as: Szechwan, Fukien, etc. and their needs are satisfied.

At present, the various supplying units are actively organizing means of transportation, and striving to ship these parts to the areas where they are urgently needed. Attending this meeting, there are delegates from the automobile parts companies and the special departments that need more cars in the various provinces, cities, and automomous regions. During the meeting, the delegates visited the exhibition of old broken parts that have been recovered and repaired for use, under the aupices of the Shanghai Communication and Transportation Bureau and the Shanghai Automobile Parts Company. Many delegates have realized that there not only are potentialities in storage goods but also are potentialities in recovering and reparing the old broken parts for use.

10,010

TSINGTAO TRANSPORTATION UNIT MAINTAINS TRUCKS

[Following is a translation of an article by the Transportation Bureau of the State Commission for Economic Affairs, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 June 1961, page 1.]

The Fourth Truck Brigade of the Transportation Bureau in Tsingtao stationed at Ts'ang-k'ou Ch'u has accepted the transportation mission of steel and iron. This brigade has 60 old trucks of Toyota and Chevrolet brands of models 1937 through 1942, including 18 coal-gas trucks. Although these trucks are dilapidated, the rate of good mechanical condition and transportation volume is high. The rate of good mechanical condition in the first quarter of this year was 73%, and 79% for April, exceeding the average level of transportation departments in the whole country. The monthly transportation volume in the first quarter of this year was 5,080 ton-kilometers, which also exceeded the average level of transportation departments in the whole country. The team firmly maintains double-shift operations of one truck with one trailer.

The technical level of this truck brigade is not high. Of the present drivers and maintenance workers, there are more than half of the personnel who have joined the brigade since 1958. The equipment conditions are also not good with a total of four pulley-driven machine tools recovered from the repair of used ones. The principal experiences, by which they can achieve the better technical conditions of the trucks, are as follows.

Seriously Execute the Responsibility System and Drivers Cherish the Trucks

According to their experiences, in "letting the drivers cherish trucks like their own bicycles," the responsibility system should be clarified to the use of trucks to fix personnel, fix trucks, and fix trailers to be relieved by special personnel in fixing the relationship between personnel and trucks to clarify the maintenence responsibility of truck by drivers.

This brigade firmly maintains the system of one truck with one trailer working on double shifts. Two drivers are assigned to one truck. In the operation of double shifts, how do they execute the responsibility system? Except for the applying of education to the drivers for cooperation to maintain good trucks, "four relieves " on work shifts are performed to relieve mission, relieve the technical conditions of the trucks, relieve the tools in the trucks, and relieve the fuel consumption situations. Besides, they strictly carry out the inspection upon entering the warehouse

and spot-check on leaving. Every day two technicians inspect the technical conditions of the trucks to examine the routine maintenance by the drivers. For the repairs which are the drivers' responsibility, the on-shift driver should be responsible for repair to insure the delivery of a good truck to the next shift. In case of minor repairs, the technicians issue a truck repair slip. At the dispatch of the next shift, the technicians, based on the conditions when entering the warehouse, make a spot check in detecting whether the drivers of the upper shift have repaired it or not. In carrying out this method, the routine truck maintenance by the driver can be supervised. Moreover, it is convenient to clarify the drivers' responsibility between two shifts to prevent mutual dependence and making excuses.

Good Spirit of Relying on Oneself

Upon establishing this truck brigade, there was a big ditch on the site without sufficient parking space. They utilized the return trip of the trucks to transport the furnace clinkers in the steel mills to fill up the ditch. The truck parts were unable to be purchased from outside, so the used parts were repaired or re-manufactured. For instance, the differential gear of a Chevrolet truck developed trouble and needed minor repairs often. An old worker, Kung Shui-kao (龔 水 高) changed the outer case of the differential gear by using GMC parts. In case of shortage of water prevention pads, they were made from raw rubber in a self-made dye. Once, there were many broken-down knuckle joints which threatened steering, so these parts were forged from old materials. In case the big gear, universal joint, or main and secondary shafts in the gear box broke down, they were welded and forged from the used parts. In case trouble developed in the spring hole, the broken part was cut down and welded to another block to be re-bored. In the first quarter of this year, 80% to 90% of the parts needed for minor repairs were obtained through re-manufacture. They can, at present, completely self-provide the small parts such as screws.

Good Leadership Attitude

First, this truck brigade executes the principle of collective leadership centering on the Party Branch to sufficiently exploit the functions of the administration, union, and Communist Youth League. As for the important problems, they are discussed by the Party Branch Committee or the extending meeting to make decisions and executions. The secretary of the Party Branch does not manage all the administrative affairs. The leaders and deputy leaders of the brigade have their duties and the technicians also have their responsibilities under the leadership of the supervising brigade leader.

Second, the leading cadres of the truck brigade reside at the same place as the workers and consistently inspect the shop to understand the production situation and help in the solving of concrete problems on a solid

working attitude. For instance, a driver over-consumed gasoline and many people considered him somewhat erroneous in thought. However, he intractably asked the team leader to drive his truck. The gasoline was over-consumed again. So the brigade leader inspected the truck to discover that the camshaft was deformed owing to long years of operation.

Third, the leadership is concerned with the workers' living. This truck brigade has dilapidated office rooms, however, all the workers have a dormitory to live in with clean toilets. There is tea service and shoe repairs for workers exclusively. Recently, based on the workers' opinions, they erected a restroom in the repair and maintenance shop.

Fourth, they have good cooperation and coordination with the local civilians and police. They constantly hold conversations with the customers to discuss how to accomplish the transportatinn mission to improve the truck depot, to solve the problems of loading and unloading, and sometimes invite the civilian police to lecture on security regulations.

Fifth, the leading cadres can humbly listen to the masses' opinions to improve the work. Since October of last year, the brigade leadership has slackened the work at certain periods because of the worsening of truck conditions; thus transportation volume decreased. However, in March of this year, the leadership of Tsingtao proposed to greatly emphasize truck maintenance. Then they actively inspected the difficulty-scaring and slackening sentiments and based on the workers' opinions for improvement. For instance, the workers criticized the Party Branch secretary and brigade leader saying that the "four-ize" movement was slacker than in the past. Last year, among urgent tasks, the cadres worked with the workers in the rain and delivered hot meals to the work sites. At present, there are more dilapidated trucks and the cadres seldom come to the work sites. The truck brigade leadership then ordered the cadres to carry out a system of "one day of studying, two days of working, and three days of laboring." For another instance, the workers brought forward an opinion, "In avoiding the breaking of the springs of the truck, the road and truck depot have to be fixed besides the complaining of the drivers," and "in stressing the routine maintenance, how can we do it without tools?" The brigade leadership then contacted the customers to successfully fix the roads and truck depot and established tool rooms for the necessary tools for routine maintenance.

Of those problems that cannot be solved by the brigade for the time being, such as the improving of the award system and executing the maintenance system, they are studied and solved by the municipal transportation bureau. After the solving of problems, the workers said, "The leadership has done such good things. If we still do not work hard, we cannot face the leadership." Owing to good leadership attitude and the intimate relatinnship between the cadres and the masses, in this year's emphasis of truck maintenance, the masses were better initiated to do the work more effectively. After once having a lowering of the situation and production, a steady advance has begun since March.

10,424

SHANGHAI YUNG-FENG MACHINERY FACTORY PROMOTES INCREASED PRODUCTION ECONOMY MOVEMENT

[Following is a translation of an article by Chen Pai-ch'ing (陳柏青), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 June 1961, page 2.]

In order to overcome the production technique problem, the Yung-feng Machinery Factory in Shanghai by plan and on purpose promoted the masses to coordinate the working tools and moulds, so that product quality and production efficiency would be raised. Thus the increased production economy movement will be accelerated.

In the beginning of March this year, the Party Branch in this factory summarized and inspected the production and technical reform conditions of the two previous months. It discovered that though by the end of February a number of tools and moulds have been created, their practical use has not been high, while many of them have been used and then discontinued, so they have not been fully utilized. In processing a certain number of parts, because there are no advanced tools and moulds, output and quality are not very high. In order to overcome this difficulty, the leading cadres of this factory have gone into the No. 2 parts forging workshop to investigate. They have discovered that this unit has utilized scrap materials and within a short period, has created a number of simple and delicate advance tools and moulds. Because of production needs, they have been expanded rapidly throughout the entire unit. In the normal apllication of many mechanical equipment, some of them have been stream-lined. In the working procedures of some of the parts, they have used advanced tools and moulds, enabling output and quality to rise universally and realizing the requirement of "specialization of tools and moulds and the simplification of parts". Because the stream-lining of tools and moulds has been done well, the production in this unit is outstanding. Immediately, the leading cadres have summarized their experiences and they believe that this method, not only meets the needs of pushing through development in technical reform but also promotes the profound promotion of the increased production economy movement. Therefore, they have decided to expand the method throughout the factory.

In order to enable every lathe, every part, and every working procedure to have its own set of tools and moulds, the advanced technical experience of the odd parts must be stream-lined. The Party Committee in the factory has aroused the masses to promote a technical reform

movement with the promotion of advanced tools and moulds as the main object. In this movement, the committee has sponsored an exhibition demonstrating the multiple chises, the multiple processing new items, the advanced tools, the advance moulds, and the advanced cutlery tools, which have been successfully experimented with by the masses. Thus everybody will coordinate great reform with small improvement, and will stream-line each lathe, each part and each procedure, so that they will be applied into production.

10,010

SHANGHAI INCREASES TEXTILE VARIETIES

[Following are translations of articles by Shih Hao-feng (施浩峰) and Shao Shen-ch'ang (召申昌) of the Party Committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill First Factory in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 June 1961, page 1.]

Light Industry Bureau Increases Product Varieties

The Shanghai Light Industry Bureau has arranged the producti varieties on the whole scale to preserve the original varieties and vigorously develop new varieties to satisfy the demands of State construction and people's living. At present, there are more than 2,000 product varieties of light industry in all of Shanghai with approximately 30,000 patterns to double those of 1957 before the great leap forward, except for the unselected part.

At the beginning of April, the subordinating companies of the Shanghai Light Industry Bureau adopted various measures to timely regulate scores of products under State-controlled production plans, such as paper, paper board, alcohol, soap, bicycles, and sewing machines. At the same time, many small products were also included in the plan, such as sewing machine needles, collar hooks, pants hooks, knives, sewing needles, kitchen choppers, zippers, hairpins, door locks, shoe pins, stationery cases and tools. Based on the market demands, the patterns and specifications of some products were adjusted to the production proportion. For instance, as in the past, the biggest sewing needle, No. 0, only occupied 2% to 3% of the total production. This year, to coordinate the sewing demands and mending services, the percentage has been increased to around 13%.

By working hard on the original product varieties by the Light Industry Bureau, except for the arrangement of the ordinary products, the traditional well-known brands have paid attention to the production, raw materials, techniques, and labor force. At present, many well-known brands patronized by the masses have been restored and production expanded, such as "Double Arrow" brand knife, "Golden Coin" vacuum bottle, "Dreadnaught" sewing machine, "Golden Star" fountain pen, and Liang-hsin-chi toothbrush. With the help of related bureaus, the workers producing such well-known brands have reformed workmanship, product structure, and equipment to advance the quality more and more. For instance, after the "Three-Five" brand clock has adopted the unified mechanism body, the clock sometimes operates as long as 18 days for each winding, and the time error for 15 days does not exceed three minutes.

While preserving and advancing the original products, the Light Industry Bureau further vigorously developed new products and varieties. In stressing the trial manufacture and production of the new products, the various trades have carried out the "four-fixation" measure of fixed item, fixed personnel, fixed time, and fixed method from trial manufacture, approval, improvement, re-approval, re-improvement, to production to solve problems thoroughly and practically. The measure has increased greatly the trial manufacture and production of the new products while insuring quality.

In preserving the original product varieties and struggling for more production, the mass workers of light industry, under the premise of insuring the product quality, studied the substitution of raw and other materials and the adoption of new materials to overcome temporary shortages of some materials. The paper-making trade has adopted a kind of mat plaiting rushes named lung-hsu-ts'ao to produce electric capacitor paper which meets all requirements after treatment. The daily-necessity chemical factory utilized a new material to substitute for pyrethrum in production of effective mosquito incense. Owing to a well-arranged plan and a sufficient supply of raw materials, many light industry products have timely met the market demands.

Shanghai Cotton Mill Advances Cloth Quality

Under the Party leadership, the A Shift of the Second Loom Team of the North Weaving Shop of the First Factory of the Shanghai State-operated Cotton Mill has incessantly advanced thought awareness. Since the establishment of the team in May 1958, the difficulties of a four-time change of varieties, and two time change of work ch'u to the unfamiliar loom specifications have been overcome. In the three years, they have overfulfilled production every month, and the waste yarn has been decreased by 202 pounds more than was planned.

This team originally produced No. 400 beige, which is a coarse fabric of easy weaving. Because of the long-time experiences, the quality became better and better. However, since the third quarter of 1959, this team has changed the varieties of intricate fabrics and higher quality four times. Furthermore, the work of ch'u was changed, so the weavers were unfamiliar with the machine and product specifications and met many difficulties during production. Under such conditions, the team workers have always unified the whole situation to advance the acknowledgement and to overcome the difficulties by stubborn revolutionary spirit. For instance, in the third quarter of 1959, when they changed the produced coarse fabrics into high quality fabrics, the team unifed the situation with the great leap forward of the State, and discussed the significance of satisfying the clothing necessity of the people to advance the awareness and to strengthen the confidence. On the foundation of advancing the awareness and vigorously developing the operations, every worker is diligent to master the technique quickly and achieve the quality requirements.

Not only are the workers of this team of good thought and high morale,

but they also emphasize difficulties on concrete problems. Over the years, through extensive and intricate investigation and study, in the situation of complicated and many varieties, the workers have started from practice to adopt measures in insuring and advancing the product quality. They have investigated from two sides.

On the one hand, they started from operational techniques. There are three concrete measures. First is the analysis at the team meeting. It is mainly to solve the key quality problems of the work categories in related departments and the whole team. For instance, there was once the second class cloth of uneven spacing of wefts. After many analyses, it was discovered that the trouble was because of the technique of the weaver, weft-removing helper, and loom-starting helper, so they improved these sides to fundamentally solve the uneven spacing of the cloth weft.

Second, it is the quality analysis among the workers of the same work category to solve the key quality problems of some work category. In certain periods, more inferior cloth with weft-removing traces were spotted. Through studies and analyses, it was discovered that most people paid attention to long inferior cloth with weft-removing traces. After adopting proper measures, this kind of inferior cloth was decreased immediately.

Third, it is the collective diagnosis to analyze on the spot to help the individual workers in solving the quality problems. For instance, one worker once produced a bolt of inferior cloth with coarse warps. In clarifying the cause, some good-technique workers analyzed the clues and found out that a woman worker, after starting the loom, did not inspect the cloth surface but attended the otherlooms, so the coarse-warp inferior cloth emerged at this moment. After this worker understood her shortcoming, she quickly changed the work method and advanced the technique.

On the other hand, they started from the people's thoughts sentiments. There were some workers in this team who had some family or individual living problems. So during production their mind was not concentrated and they produced inferior cloth. The team leader and activists analyzed the causes from many sides and situations in adopting different measures. For instance, the team cadres recently discovered that after 8:00 p.m. in the medium shift, some workers were sleepy. After study, it was learned that because the daybreak was earlier in the morning, the workers had less sleep and did domestic affairs. In the afternoon of medium shift, they were easily tired. So, attention was paid to compensating labor and rest to help all workers in the successful arrangement of domestic affairs. Moreover, it was subjective in successfully performing the work of concerned people.

The workers of this team incessantly exerted their efforts to advance the technical level to suit the production requirements of new products. Emphasizing every period of the key production points, they learned from the advanced, erected the vanguard soldiers, intermingled the experiences, and learned the operational techniques. In September of last year, the product varieties were changed. Owing to finer yarn counts and denser warps for the new varieties, it was easier for the cloth to appear

to leave a hairy surface in the production of great quantities of inferior cloth of weft -removing traces. Pointing out the situation, the team first conducted intricate investigation and study to register the loom number and length in ts'un of every time the inferior cloth was removed. Then after checking the inferior cloth from the finishing room it was discovered that on the same loom with the same warp yarn some shifts produced weft-removing traces of inferior cloth but some weft-removing helpers did not produce inferior cloth. Through the searching of differences and means of advancement, they discovered that three weft-removing helpers, Shao Chao-ti (邵招弟), Chu Fa-ti (朱法弟), and Hou Ts'ai-pao (侯彩宝), in C Shift produced the least weft-removing inferior cloth. So they adopted an on-the-spot study and collective approval based on the operational characteristics of these three workers to conclude a series of weft-removing operation methods. Then after demonstration and individual help, the majority of weft-removing helpers advanced the technique to fundamentally eliminate the weft-removing inferior cloth. Besides, the team paid further attention to collecting the experiences of the masses to coordinate into a series of systematic experiences.

By firmly maintaining the participation of management by the masses and incessantly advancing the management level, the team vigorously made practical plans and concrete measures. It is the powerful guarantee of the incessant solidification of the merits and incessant development into victory of this team. Every month, they take the regulated plan of the shop to concretely apply to every worker and every machine to let everybody understand their own struggle target. If we make a plan according to production for May, 32 bolts of cloth should be produced every day by this team. With every weaver operating 12 looms simultaneously, she has to control the stopping looms under two sets at all times. If over two sets are stopped, the plan cannot be accomplished. The quality requirements of May are the foundation of regulating that every weaver is allowed to produce a bolt of inferior cloth in more than four days. They further regulated several types of inferior cloth for the responsibility of different category of workers. For instance, the weaver is responsible for the inferior cloth owing to carelessly inspected cloth surface. The weft-removing helper is responsible for inferior cloth owing to weft-removing traces. The mechanic is responsible for inferior cloth owing to improper loom maintenance. Thus, the responsibilities are clarified among workers of various categories.

After the concrete plan, measures and production key points were set, the inspection paid attention to criticism and competition to compete every day, criticize every week, and conclude experiences every month. Through incessant inspection, criticism, and competition, the comrades of teams can constantly maintain the vigorous working enthusiasm and the confidence to incessantly overcome the difficulties of insuring the whole-scale accomplishment of the production plan.

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WU-HU TEXTILE MILL EDUCATES THE WORKERS TO SAVE COTTON

[Following is a translation of a news article by the Correspondence Section of the Industry and Transportation Bureau of the Anhwei Provincial Party Committee in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 29 June 1961, page 2.]

The Wu-hu Textile Mill in Anhwei Province educates the workers by a method of thorough calculation to save cotton with a great effect. Since the beginning of this year, for the purpose of further advancing the product quality, the cotton consumption of the mill for every bale of cotton yarn has been at an average of less than the state-regulated figure by 10.21 shih-chin. From January through May, altogether 1,740 tan of raw cotton were saved for the State.

At the beginning of this year, among the political thought work, the Mill Party Committee not only requested the workers to exert their efforts to advance the product quality and increase the product varieties, but also incessantly educated the workers in saving the cotton to produce more and better yarn with a less amount of cotton. For the mill workers to sufficiently acknowledge the significance of economizing cotton, the Mill Party Committee initiated the workers to make three calculations concerning the economizing the cotton.

The first calculation was to calculate the relatinnship of the economizing of cotton and the support of agriculture. The Party Committee found some workers who formerly lived in the rural villages and had planted cotton. They told all the workers the procedures of planting cotton so that everyone would understand the difficulties in harvesting cotton, and would understand that the wasting of cotton was wasting the land and labor of the rural villages.

The second calculation was to calculate the relationship between economizing cotton and the increased production of cloth. The workers of the South Spinning Shop made careful calculations. They realized that if the effective cotton fibers from the machine opening to the spinning frame in every work step could be sufficiently utilized, six chin of raw cotton could be saved in spinning every bale of yarn. Thus, for a whole quarter of the year, they could save 200,000 chin of cotton and 500 bales of yarn could be spun from this cotton, or more than 680,000 meters of cloth could be woven.

The third calculation was to calculate the relationship of advancing the product quality and the economizing of raw cotton. The workers listed many facts to illustrate that if they eliminated the waste and inferior

products to prolong the useful lifespan of the products, it would be the same as economizing raw cotton.

Through the calculation, the mill workers had a deeper acknowledgement of the economizing of cotton. Workers said, "If we don't calculate, we will not understand. Only after calculation will we understand the situation." On the foundation of advancing the masses' awareness, the mill leadership further initiated the masses to discuss and regulate cotton consumption allotments to organize every shop, work tuan, pan, tsu, and individual to regulate the indexes of waste cotton to consider cotton economizing as the principal item among the competition of pan and tsu, since workers can use every possible means to prevent the over-spending of cotton. The bobbin workers paid attention to the yarn fastening to shorten the length of waste yarn from more than six ts'un to less than three ts'un. The workers operating combing machines discovered the falling cotton on the machine. They immediately informed mechanics to properly adjust the machine. The workers operating the opening machine strittly followed the operation standard to decrease the waste cotton from 5% to 2%.

By developing the competition of cotton economizing among the masses, this mill further stressed the technical management and inspection work of the raw cotton to rationally adjust the design of cotton opening and combing work-tuan, to spread the experiences of recovering and utilizing the waste cotton, and to stress the equipment maintenance work to create advantageous conditions of economizing cotton.

10,424

LET US PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS TO SUIT A PARTICULAR LOCALITY, A PARTICULAR CROP AND A PARTICULAR PEASANT

/Following is a translation of an article written by Hsing Te-yung (邢德勇) and Ho Hen-ch'uan (和根全), First Secretary and Secretary, respectively, of the Secretariat, Ling-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 13 May 1961, page 2./

In order to prepare for plowing this year, and in order to inspect and understand the preparation small agricultural implements, we accompanied cadres as they visited the users and producers of small agricultural implements. They investigated the utilization of these implements and instructed the workers so that production would suit each locality, each crop and each peasant. From investigation and study, we learned the method of analyzing the "sparrow".(麻雀)

Small Agricultural Implements are Especially Important in Mountaineous Areas

In agricultural production today, small implements are irreplaceable and important production tools. They are especially important in Ling-ch'uan Hsien. Ling-ch'uan Hsien in the Tai-hang Mountain area, has a thin layer of soil and thick layer of stone with most of the fields sloping and terraced. Picks must be used in leveling fields and in working on edges and banks. Even in regular-sized lots, the pick not the plow, is used to level the field. The peasants say: "In Ling-ch'uan, the mountains are high and rocky. As for the road from home, if it is not uphill, it is downhill. There are almost 100 lots to every mou of field; the pick is used everywhere." Iron shovels, hoes and harrows are also extensively used.

Though agricultural implements are small, quality, variety and specifications cannot be neglected. All peasants know what kind of implement is used for a particular field, crop and labor. Each tool has different applications. The quality and variety of small agricultural implements can affect the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. Therefore, the preparation of good small agricultural implements should meet the demands of quartity, quality and variety to facilitate the work of the peasants.

Several "Sparrows" are Analyzed

Through the initial investigation and study of small agricultural implements, we discovered that the small agricultural implements always has not been suited to the particular locality, crop and peasants. In order to understanding the demand and production situation of small agricultural implements, we investigated and studied several "sparrows", the small agricultural implements. First we analyzed the pick. We came to understand that in exploiting the potential of the pick, we must manufacture different models of pick to meet different localities, fields, and peasants production demands. In 1959, the Nan-kuan Production Brigade of Ch'eng-kuan Commune levelled the uncultivated land. Owing to an insufficient number of blade picks, tooth picks were used as substitues in levelling 21 mou. Breaking six picks, they averaged 0.2 mou per man per day of shallow levelling. In 1960, blade picks were used to level uncultivated land without damaging a single blade pick. They worked on 21 mou at 0.28 mou per man per day, doing fine and deep levelling. In the fifth team of this brigade, every task basically used three picks and on pick-hoe: the teeth pick and pick-hoe in river banks, the blade pick in sloping fields and the horse-tooth pick in rocky fields. Thus labor efficiency is comparatively high. The first production team's picks were few in number and variety and every laborer had less than two picks on the average. In this case, on any kind of field, only one kind of pick was used. Thus the work was not efficient and weeds were not completely removed from the river banks, mould or field edges, stones remained mixed in with the soil. Their yield was lower by 6% than that of the fifth production team. The Li-i Production Brigade of the Li-i Commune had level ground. In the past, the pick had been two ts'uns in thickness [one ts'un equals .0358 meters], so it was inconvenient to use. Later, 3.8 and 4.5 ts'un pick-hoe were bought from the hadware factory of the hsien, so it is now possible to cultivate more field area and dig deeper to double work efficiency. In the Ku-chiao Production Brigade of Ku-chiao Commune in Tung Shan (Ta-shan Ch'u) the peasants universally complained: "If we use the picks of the western country (river area) in Tung Shan, the picks will either bend or break when levelling the field." From the above investigations of river-bank fields, mountain fields, and sloping fields we can see why in Ling-ch'uan Hsien different kinds of picks are used for d different fields. The correct work method clarified the situation with intelligent thought. Through analysis of the use picks, thorough comprehnsion of small agricultural implements was not as simple as we had thought. These implements could not be used to suit general conditions but must be used separately.

We then organized cadres at the hsien and commune levels into five sections for work in five production brigades of five communes to analyze the shovel, harrow, hoe, sieve and bucket. We made many valuable discoveries. Then we conducted a full-scale investigation, taking the commune as an unit, to undamentally understand the preparation of small agricultural implements in every task of the 324 production brigades of the 12 rural communes in the whole hsien.

Fulfill the Wish of the Peasants

In the course of the analysis of six small agricultural implements, including pick and shovel, we heard the following lines written by the masses for their beloved implements:

Sieve of Hung-shui, pick of the hardware factory,
Iron shovel of P'ing-ch'eng, bucket of Hsi Ho-ti,
Hoe of Fu-ch'eng, harrow of Ku-chiao.

Why do the masses praise these implements? These good implements, excepting the hsien-operated hardware factory, are produced by the agricultural machine repair factories of the communes. How can they manufacture the good implements praised by the masses? Through study, we have discovered that their common experiences are: extensive investigation, concrete study, listening to what peasants say, and following the wishes of the peasants. They then manufacture i plements to suit a particular locality, crop or peasant. A pick produced by the hardware factory, for instance, is forged by the well-known blacksmith Yang Hsiao-nao (楊小鬧) and his workers. The picks that Yang have produced suit the vaious fields, crops and peasants. However, in the beginning it was not so. In 1954, when pick production began, the quality was no good, so the peasants made many suggestions. At that time, the factory branch of the party urged all workers to discuss the question: "why the picks cannot be sold?" Through vigorous debate it was determined that the pick is welcomed by peasants if it can meet the practical demands of a particular locality and peasants. They then decided that the advice of the pick users should be followed. The constantly sent personnel into different areas so that they might understand the peasants' requirements regarding specifications, variety and quality. Moreover, they divided the six baking furnaces in the factory as follows: two furnaces to make implements for sloping fields, two furnaces to make mountaineoud-area implements, two to make river-bank implements. Furthermore, they have established a strict system of specifications and quality control. They re-manufacture inferior products and reject un-acceptable products. Through simultaneous investigation, forging, tests, and improvements, four kinds of pick were eventually made to suit different areas, crops, and peasants. They were wide and narrow, long and short and light and heavy. At the same time they increased implement variety, they improve forging techniques and thereby advanced pick quality. The steel is fitted on the sharp edges of the horse-tooth pick and the blade pick with rigidity and durability to avoid direct impact on stone and facilitate work on stone and hard ground. The shining steel is fitted on the sharp edges of the tooth pick and the pick-hoe, facilitating the levelling of the field with little effort and high efficiency. Therefore, these picks have become a well-known brand in Ling-ch'uan Hsien.

During the production of these well-known implements, in meeting the requirements of the old, the young and the woman peasants, different patterns were used. The implements of these peasants have difference in length, thickness and weight.

Realization and Results

Through the analysis of small agricultural implements, we have acknowledged that in the preparation and production of small agricultural implements we must understand that these small implements should suit each field, crop and peasant. In producing implements, constant and extensive investigation and study are necessary to listen to peasants' advice for manufacturing good implements.

At the same time, we also acknowledge that the preparation and production of small agricultural implements are not matters of figures o only, but have to be based on a particular locality, crop, and peasant in order to prepare in sufficient quantity and variety and in good quality goods to thoroughly satisfy the demand of agricultural production.

In educating the cadres of the hsien, we have used these small agricultural implements as teaching materials. We have done this to develop investigation and research among the cadres in the hsien in order to teach them the methods of analyzing the "sparrow" and transforming the general work methods.

By transforming work methods, our work has been changed its appearance and has had a direct effect in the following manner.

(1) There are now concrete preparation in the production of small agricultural implements. Throughout hsien, five implements suiting particular localities, crops and peasants in sufficient quantity and variety. They are of higher quality than those of past years.

(2) Many skillful craftsmen have emerged and spread the advanced experiences of producing small implements.

(3) Small implements have greatly facilitated spring-plowing production. The 12 communes in the hsien have accomplished spring plowing 15 days earlier than that of past years. Work quality was good, laying a good foundation for a bumper harvest this year.

HOW TO DECREASE THE COST OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

[Following is a translation of an article by Ch'ih Yu-hua (池玉華), Wu Hai-k'uan (吳海寬), and Liu Hung (柳紅), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 June 1961, page 2.]

Recently we visited the Hung-kuang Commune in Chang-pei Hsien and the Agricultural Implements Repair Factories of Ta-wen-lun and P'ing-ting-pao Communes to investigate the cost problem of small agricultural implements. Through investigation, we saw the feasibility of appreciably decreasing the cost of small agricultural implements.

Sharp Comparison

In the three communes, the cost comparison of the produced small hoe and iron shovel in the period of January through April is as follows.

Name of Factory	Iron Used	Coal Used	Labor	Production Expenses	Total Cost
Small Hoe					
Repair Factory of Hung-kuang Commune	1.2 chin	6 chin	0.31 yuan	0.10 yuan	1.15 yuan
Repair Factory of Ta-wen-lun Commune	1.3 chin	10 chin	0.50 yuan	0.21 yuan	1.47 yuan
Repair Factory of P'ing-ting-pao Com.	1.3 chin	16 chin	0.80 yuan	0.40 yuan	2.82 yuan
Iron Shovel					
Repair Factory of Hung-kuang Commune	3.5 chin	10 chin	1.00 yuan	0.30 yuan	4.17 yuan
Repair Factory of Ta-wen-lun Commune	3.5 chin	16 chin	1.20 yuan	0.42 yuan	4.68 yuan
Repair Factory of P'ing-ting-pao Com.	3.8 chin	25 chin	1.40 yuan	0.82 yuan	6.17 yuan

Footnote: 1. The total cost includes the secondary materials and other expenses.

2. The coal used is the mixed coal of Hsia-hua-yuan. A part of pulverized coal is also included.

The situations of equipment, technical level, and supply of the raw

and other materials of the three factories were as follows.

The equipment and technical conditions of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune were good, and the Repair Factory of the Hung-kuang Commune had a better supply of materials. Generally speaking, it was about the same conditions. The distances between the factories and the raw-material producing sites are different, so the product costs are different. For instance, the Repair Factory of P'ing-ting-pao Commune had 0.018 yuan higher transportation expenses per kilogram of coal than that of Hung-kuang Commune. However, the figure only constitutes 3% to 5% of the total cost. According to the above table, the differences of total production cost are scores of per cent more than double. Why is the difference so great? How can we decrease this difference and lower the cost of small agricultural implements?

Let the Masses Participate in the Cost Management

Relying on the masses of workers to manage the enterprise to strictly carry out the economic computation is the fundamental principle of socialist enterprise management. Somebody said, "The commune-operated industry cannot be compared to that of large-scale factories and mines. The workers are of low cultural level, and the cadres have no experience. It just cannot be done." The facts prove that these sayings are without any foundation. Through the investigation of these three commune factories, the commune-operated industry not only has the necessary qualifications to carry out the mass calculation of "pan" and "tsu," but also can do it well. The key point is whether the leadership has the determination or not.

Since the third quarter of last year, the Hung-kuang Commune has initiated the workers to carry out the computation of "pan" and "tsu." The factory, on the one hand, stressed the thought education, and on the other hand organized the accounting personnel to concretely help the workers' computation and to quickly train the worker-computers. They were very responsible to make timely and correct computations. For instance, a worker-computer, Cheng Kuo-liang (鄭國良), of the forging shop only had the cultural level of primary school; however, since he worked as a worker-computer and has been helped by the accountants, he has done the job without one day's break in the eight months with little error in computation. After the emphasis on computation, everybody paid attention to lowering the cost to become a popular attitude. Since the computation in "pan" and "tsu," from the comparison of used materials in producing iron shovels and large carts, we can see that it is important to let the worker masses participate in the cost management.

Time	Iron Used	Coal Used	Labor Used
Iron Shovel			
Before the carrying out of computation in "pan" and "tsu"	4 chin	12 chin	6.5 hours

Iron Shovel (continued)

Time	Iron Used	Coal Used	Labor Used
After the carrying out of computation in "pan" and "tsu"	3.5 chin	10 chin	4.5 hours

Time	Elm Used	Mixed Luber and Boxwood Used	Labor Used	Total Cost
	Large Cart			
Before the Computation	23 ts'ai	89.8 ts'ai	124 hours	112.8 yuan
After the Computation	18 ts'ai	71.8 ts'ai	96 hours	89.8 yuan

Footnote: Ts'ai is the unit for the computation of lumber at one square ts'un in a cross-section and 12 ch'ih in length.

However, this work was slackened in the repair factories of the Ta-wen-lun and P'ing-ting-pao Communes. Though the comrades there had the subjective willingness of decreasing the cost, only few management cadres learned to improve the methods so it had only a little effect. This is also one of the main reasons that they could not decrease the cost for a long time.

Our Minds Must Be Clear

The cost depends on whether we can economize and rationally use the labor and materials. Under normal conditions, the raw and other materials constitute 60% of the total cost of small agricultural implements and the labor constitutes more than 20%. From the comparison among these three factories, there are appreciable differences. To produce the same small hoe, the factory of the Hung-kuang Commune used only six chin of coal, but the factory of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune used 16 chin. The former only used 0.31 yuan of labor while the latter used 0.8 yuan of labor. The material management and allotment-production system of the factory of the Hung-kuang Commune are better. There are allotments of coal, iron, etc., for every kind of small agricultural implement. There are special personnel responsible for receiving and use of materials. Awards are given for economizing and criticism is given for over-spending. It fundamentally eliminates the use of large and fine materials that can be replaced by small and inferior materials. Kuo Yu-ts'ai (郭有財), a stock keeper of the factory, said, "Before the material management system was established, the workers selected the materials, resulting in a big waste." The lumber used for making a large cart was 0.376 cubic meters. But the Repair Factory of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune has no clear computation, even the factory and shop superintendents. Nobody knows who wastes and who economizes. So, the materials are wasted.

In raising productivity, the repair factories of the Hung-kuang and

and Ta-wen-lun Communes initiated the masses to establish a step-by-step allotment of the principal products to carry out the overfulfillment award and develop the "five competitions," so the workers' subjectivity is very high. Though the factory of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune worked under good conditions, they claimed, "The products are unsteady with many varieties and few quantities, so it can't be done." They did not carry out the system of allotment production that is feasible to carry out. Their management method hindered the raising of labor productivity and the decrease of cost.

Decrease Production Expenses

Production expenses act as one of the principal factors of cost. Taking the iron shovel for instance, the production expenses of the factory of the Hung-kuang Commune are 0.3 yuan, but 0.82 yuan for the factory of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune. Why is the gap so great? It is mainly because the factory of the P'ing-ting-pao Commune has more of a percentage of non-productive personnel. In the factory of the Hung-kuang Commune, there are 66 workers, and only nine non-productive personnel. Among the nine, there are three non-productive cadres and one semi-productive cadre. The stock keeper, Kuo Yu-ts'ai, is a semi-productive worker and also works part-time as an oil painter for wooden articles. Before, the oil painting on wooden articles was contracted to the outside with an expenditure of 400 to 500 yuan annually. Now the stock keeper does the work of oil painting and saves 300 yuan every year. The wages of non-productive personnel of this factory only constitute 11.9% of the total.

Is it inconvenient to run the factory with fewer non-productive personnel? It is not so. There are very few cadres in the factory of the Hung-kuang Commune, however, they firmly rely on the masses to base on the production demand and to initiate the workers in participating in management, so production has been successfully organized with an incessant advancement of product quality and a gradual decrease of the materials and labor used.

The incessant decrease of cost provides the mass commune members in rural villages with durable, convenient, and cheap implements which were welcomed by the peasants. In our investigation of the low-cost Hung-kuang Factory or the high-cost P'ing-ting-pao Factory, they all avowed to catch up the advanced to change the lagging situation of high cost to better serve agriculture. We believe that only by seriously executing the policy of diligence and economy in running the enterprises and firmly relying on the masses can the cost be greatly lowered to produce more by the same amount of manpower and material power for the support of agriculture.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THE INCOME OF RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

[Following is a translation of an article by Fu Wen-yeh (富文業) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 June 1961, page 3.]

Everybody knows that a system of ownership has its corresponding distribution system. The authority who controls the means of production distributes the products. The distribution of the commune income is like this.

In the present stage, the rural people's communes have carried out the ownership of production teams as the foundation of three levels of collective ownership (commune, production team, and production brigade.) The principal means of production fundamentally belongs to the production team. The production unit is a production team in agriculture with self-contained operations. Therefore, the products and the income thus obtained are fundamentally distributed by the production team. Excepting the fundamental ownership system of the production team, the commune level has a part of ownership, and the production brigade also has a small part of the ownership. They also have incomes. Therefore, the income of the whole commune is composed of three levels of commune, production team, and production brigade. However, the incomes of the various levels are not added together to be distributed in the commune. They are distributed separately in the three levels.

Except for the payment of taxes to the State and deductions for production expenses, management expenses, and workers' wages, the remaining commune income is the accumulation to be distributed by the commune. The accumulation of the commune level is principally used to expand the commune enterprises to purchase the means of production as machines, etc., and to engage in the capital construction of the whole commune.

The production team has income in its managed enterprises and its secondary trades as well as a part of the income of the subordinate brigades for their overfulfillment of production. After the payment of agricultural taxes and secondary trade taxes, deductions of the production expenses and management expenses, and the deposit of a part of accumulations and welfare fund, the remaining part is distributed through the production brigades to the individual members according to their actual work record.

The income of the production brigade is principally the award on overfulfillment, savings on cost allotment, and incomes from secondary trades and the planting of odd lots. After the depositing of small accumulations, most of the remaining income, with the addition of the wages of

production team, are distributed to the members according to their work record.

The three-level incomes of communes are generally distributed this way.

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SHIH-TAO AND ITS FISHING INDUSTRY FLOURISH

/Following is a translation of an article by Ch'i Chih-wen (齊志文) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 May 1961, page 4./

At the southeast corner of the Shantung Peninsula like a piece of chrysoprase almost surrounded by the sea, is Shih-tao. Upon arriving at Shih-tao, you will feel that it fits its name well. /Shih-tao means 'Stone Island'/ In front of you there are houses of stone and under your feet the road constructed of stone. The big dyke, the wharf, warehouses, bridges, and schools and most everything else is built of stone. It was said that Shih-tao was given its name because of rock at the base of Mao-ting Shan.

Shih-tao is one the larger fishing ports among the scores in Shantung Province. In March the fishing season brings a mild climate and fat fish. After hibernating in the South China Sea, fish and shrimp returned from their annual long distance trek. These fish form dense schools in shallow sea near the estuaries. Shih-tao is in the path of the fish schools, so it is a good fishing port. There are fish and shrimp swimming south and north at any given time. There are great quantities of hail-tail fish and silverside barracuda by March 5th. By April 20th many fish swim toward the continent. The period from April 20th to May 5th is the golden season of fishing when great quantities of herring, mullet, chia-fish (鮚魚), globe fish and eel are caught. At the end of summer and the beginning of autumn and winter, there are many small white shrimp. The fishermen praise the rich resources in the bay as "gold and silver." There is limitless wealth.

When we visited Shih-tao, we found many fishing boats from Tsingtao, Port Arthur, Dairen, Tientsin and Chefoo. These boats prepared for big catches. There were also the entertainment troups, movie photographers making newsreels and artists painting the sea. The prosperous markets in the midst of busy fishing activities, were full of the daily necessities: rubber shoes, towels, tea, wine, candy..... on the wharves there were also fine nets made by Shanghai textile workers, net-dyeing pig blood from Shansi and Hopei, tung oil from Szechuan, bamboo from Fukien and coir rope from Hainan Island.

In the past Shih-tao had no industry. Since the establishment of the people's commune, industire have gradually developed in Shih-tao. The cord-weaving factory can wind thread, spin cord fiber and weave net. The fishery can produce more than 10 varieties of products including

salty fish, dry fish, shrimp-sauce and fish-sperm sauce. These are sold all over the country. Fish-scale glue made of fish-scale and shell paper made of shromp shell are important raw materials of the chemical industry. The commune shipyard repairs tools in ships, mends sculls, fixes up rudders and reparis masts to ensure the operations of fishing fleets. Huang-hai Shipyard is the biggest factory operation in Shih-tao. Last year, they manufactured scores of 60-horsepower motorized ships for fishing production contingents of the coastal communes. This year they successfully manufactured a big 250-horsepower steamship. These ships add mobility to the fishermen. In line with the development of fishing production, great quantities of marine products have to be transported out and great quantities production material have to be transported in. So transportation over land and sea has developed greatly. There are passenger ships steaming northward to Dairen, scheduled ships southward to Tsingtao, and also small ships to Chefoo, Wei-hai and Li-tao. On the Chefoo-Shih-tao Highway, everyday the bus criss-cross between Chefoo and Shih-tao. Steamships and automobiles now bring closer Shih-tao to other places on the seacoast.

Shih-tao is now in its golden age.

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TIMBER PRODUCTION METHODS IN YUNNAN

[Following is a translation of an article by Wang Chang-yuan (汪章元), in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 June 1961, page 2.]

Beginning in April, the various forestry bureaus in Szechwan Province have promoted the double-shift system, developed labor potentialities and raised the utilization of labor time. As the result of experiments in the Ch'uan-hsi, Ta-cnin and Ma-erk-kang Forestry Bureaus, the general labor efficiency has been raised over 25%, which has a great effect on the guarantee for the fulfillment of large quantity timber collection, timber transportation and timber delivery tasks. Now, there are more than 100 units in over 50 wood cutting areas, that are promoting this system.

Recently, the Szechwan Provincial Forestry Department, in fulfilling the delivery task, has discovered that the strength for timber collection cannot catch up with the needs in log sliding and ditch transportation, and the strength of timber transportation equipment does not correspond to the strength of timber production. In respect to labor power, on the one hand, there is shortage, and on the other hand, there are too many workers in reserve and auxiliary workers; thus, very often there are many workers without employment and the utilization of labor time is very low, affecting the fulfillment of the delivery plan. In order to overcome this contradiction, based on the instructions from the provicial forestry department, the various areas have held fast to these weak links, improved labor organization, promoted the double-shift system, and provided the two shifts with cadres to lead production. The two-shift system stipulates: each day the workers work eight hours, the first shift works six hours in the morning as the regular shift, concentrating all its strength for the collection and transportation of timber, while the two hours in the afternoon are used to repair the log-sliding roads and banks, for short distance transportation, the reclama- of waste lands and sowing, as the supplementary shift. The second shift works two hours in the morning as the supplementary shift and six hours in the afternoon as the regular shift. After the promotion of this method, it first has overcome the contradiction between collection and transportation. The Ch'uan-hsi Forestry Bureau has two wood cutting areas. On account of shortage in labor power for timber collection, the logsliding transportation has been stopped very often. There are two other areas, which have narrow ditches. Though there is an ample supply of labor power,

it cannot be fully utilized. The realization of the two-system has enabled the working areas to increase its working time from eight hours to 12 hours, fully utilizing the day time to collect more timber. The transportation time on the log-sliding roads and ditches has been correspondingly increased from four hours to six hours, raising the utility rate of the equipment. Next they also have utilized the supplementary shift time to fulfill equipment repair, reforestation, reclaimation, vegetable growing and other supplementary works. Accordingly, even reducing a great number of reserve workers, the works in the various phases are guaranteed normal operation.

Changsha Railway Bureau Holds Fast to Trench Boards Transportation to Support Coal Mining

In order to support coal mining production, the Changsha Railway Bureau, since May, has held fast to the transportation of trench boards. Up to the 26th, it has transported over 21,000 tons exceeding the monthly plan by 11% and five days ahead of schedule. At the same time, it has exceeded the out-ward transportation task and supported the key-point coal mines.

Those that are carrying the principal task of transporting the trench boards are more than 10 stations, including Leng-shui-t'an, Li-yu-chiang, Ch'en-chou, Pai-shih-tu, etc. In the process of fulfilling this task by the railway bureau, the workers at the Li-yu-chiang and Leng-shui-t'an Stations and the workers at the timber collecting area have jointly studied and fully exerted the function of raising the logs. After having investigated the process of operation, the three procedures of log-raising, entering the station and loading into cars have been closely coordinated. They have also created the "three-in-one" flow line operation method. That is, starting from raising the logs, they reduce the transportation involved in entering the station, so that the boards will not touch the ground and will be loaded onto the cars directly; thus, labor efficiency has been raised greatly. The workers of the Ch'en-chou and Pai-shih-tu Stations have established contact system with the highway transportation department by making advance reports on the quantity of timbers to be transported so that the required number of cars can be reserved. In order to guarantee the timber brought in by the trucks to be unloaded on time, the railway stations, have assigned space so that as soon as the timber arrives, it will be unloaded from the trucks and loaded onto the cars, so that it will not be piled up at the stations. Some stations have promoted a movement to utilize the scrap binding materials and requested the workers' dependents to process the used iron wires and steel wires, which are sent back to the loading station by the unloading station, so that these materials can be used again. At the same time, they have used bamboo strips and ropes as substitutes. In piling the timber onto the cars, they do their best to raise the sides of the cars in order to use less binding materials.

EXPLANATION OF "JUDGMENT OF LABOR AND UNIT RECORDING"

/Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 May 1961, page 3./

Labor judgment and unit recording are carried out in accordiance with each commune member's participation in labor and the amount and quality of the agricultural labor he has accomplished each day. On the basis of these, a judgment is made on the number of labor units he should receive for his labor. These units are recorded and are entered into the member's labor unit handbook. These units are calculated at fixed periods (10 labor units equal one labor day).

A labor unit is the proof of how much labor each commune member has contributed. It is also the basic proof, by which the production brigade determines how much consumption fund it may distribute to each member. Therefore, labor judgment and unit recording constitute a very important system for the implementation of the principle of distribution based on labor.

Labor judgment and unit recording is a kind of careful activity. At present, the rural people's communes in the various areas are making constant studies and constant improvements on the over-all method of labor judgment and unit recording. Now, there are sveral methods that are in general use: 1. collective contracted labor, calculated by pieces on the individual basis. Principally, this method is suited for that agricultural work that is performed by independent individuals, such as: harvesting, weeding grass, and separating seedlings. 2. collective production by piece and flexible calculation for the individual. Principally, this method is used in that agricultural work which is performed by the collective body, such as, grain threshing, sowing, etc. 3. individual production by piedes and units are recorded on the basis of peices done. 4. Labor is recorded on the basis of time (or day). Principally, this method is suited for those agricultural jobs which are not conveniently recorded by pieces. 5. basic labor unit with reward. Principally, this method is suited for those agricultural jobs which are performed by special people for a long period of time, as the raising of domestic animals, etc.

At present, the rural communes are strictly carrying out the labor judgment and unit recording system. For, people's laboring strength is different, technical ability varies, and the degree of awareness is not the same, so, the quality and the amount of each person's labor is defferent. At the same time, there are numerous types of agricultural

works, which requires various strength and techniques. Judgment of labor and the recording of units are to reflect all these differences, so that when distributions are made, those people who have done more and better will receive a greater reward for their labor than those who have done less and worse. Heavy labor will be better rewarded than light labor. Similarly, highly technical and complicated labor will be better rewarded than the less technical and simple labor. As such, the people's positive factors in labor will be encouraged and they are favorable for production development, favorable to the consolidation of the people's communes and favorable to socialist construction.

Labor judgment and unit recording is a material encouragement to the masses. But material encouragement must be coordinated with political education, in order to exert its excellent function. Now, the rural communes, under the premise of political prominence, earnestly perform well the work of labor judgment and unit recording; thus, a new situation has been created, with more members laboring, more above norm works done, and greater amount and better quality works done.

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CH'A-HUA-MIAO IRON MINE INCREASES PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE IRON ORE

/Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 10 May 1961, page 2./

Ch'a-hua-miao Iron Mine of the Lien-yuan Steel Mill in Hunan Province has simultaneously increased ore production and raised ore iron-content by drilling the explosion holes. In this way the workers lower appreciable the amount of inferior ore and considerably raise ore quality.

There are great reserves of iron ore in the Ch'a-hua-miao Iron Mine. However, the ore's iron-content is only 33.4%. In order to increase the iron content, the party's mine committee had all the workers stress ore selection work through multiple selections during transportation, breaking, selection and car loading operations, thus greatly raising the ore's iron-content. However, the ore quality still didnot meet standard requirements. At the beginning of this year, the party's mine committee convened a meeting of mining, transportation, breaking and mine-selection units to deal with this problem. A three-combination meeting of the leading cadre, workers and technicians engaged in study. In addition the leading cadres of the various organizations were organized to go into the first production line and investigate the problem alongside the workers. Very soon, the proper method of raising ore quality was found. One worker said: Our mine is of hematite (赤鉄矿), which is brittle and easy to break. Moreover, the top tunnel of the mine is composed of gray-green color shale, which easily separates and forms mud in in combination with water. When the mud is mixed with ore, the quality is then lowered. In raising the ore quality, we started from the first work step of explosion-hole drilling and the explosion in order to decrease the percentage of refuse rock in the ore.

Based on the opinions of the masses, the party's mine committee continuously inspired the workers to stress mine selection. Furthermore, the committee decided to have the minign workers improve the operational methods of drilling explosion holes and making detonations. The committee asked the mining workers to mine better ore.

The workers of the various mining districts vigorously answered the call of party's mine committee to decrease poor ore, the first important task. Exploiting the characteristics of the top tunnel in the mine, the mining workers stricly controlled the cross-sections of the tunnel and

adopted the mining method of "close to bottom", i.e. they properly shortened the top-tunnel width and properly lengthen the bottom-tunnel width to decrease the pressure on the tunnel-top and lessen the collapse tendency of the top tunnel. Because of the brittleness of the ore, the compressed-air drill operators properly drilled holes of different thicknesses in the ore seams. They also drilled more holes in the thicker ore seams and drilled deeper, putting in more explosives. In thin ore seams, the drilling holes were fewer and shallower and had less explosives. Thus less rock dropped from the tunnel top and the size of the ore was greater. Moreover, they have decided to mine and clear a layer and then separately transport that layer's ore and rocks as rapidly as practicable. After adopting these effective measures, the mixing of rock was considerably lessened during transportation and at the breaking work site. Since February, the poor-ore rate has decreased from 3.12% in the fourth quarter of last year to 2.5%.

While stressing the first work step in order to raise ore quality, the party's mine committee further turned its attention to ore selection work. In addition to continuously inspiring the workers engaging in ore selection work at the transportation, breaking, ore selection and car loading stages, systems of quality supervision and inspection have been established and have considerably raised ore quality. In the past, the mined ore sometimes could not meet the standards of grade B. Now the average ore iron-content is over 36%, with the highest over 38%.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS ON COAL ECONOMY

/Following is a translation of several brief news items in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 May 1961, Page 1./

Insist on Reform Techniques, Constant Reduction of Coal Consumption

In Shanghai, the workers of the Li-ming Chemical Fiber Starch Plant insist on the constant revolution of coal burning techniques, so that coal consumption has been reduced month after month.

This plant is specialized in the manufacture of raw material starch for artificial cotton. These products require a higher steam volume and steam pressure than those required by the printing and dyeing of cloths, and the amount of coal consumption is correspondingly increased. But, the workers in this plant have realized that coal is brought to the plant from hundreds or thousands of li away and by the strenuous labor of countless people. Therefore, there must be constant revolution to economize the use of coal.

In order to realize this objective, the cadres together with the boiler workers went to the Kuang-hua Printing and Dyeing Factory to learn the advanced experiences in coal economy from more than a dozen units. Then, based on the conditions of the various types of coal, they studied and reformed their boiler equipment. In order to further satisfy the steam needed by the production in the workshop, the boiler workers have again learned the advanced experience of the semi-gas furnace from the Shanghai Oxidized Iron Dye-Stuff Factory. They have reformed their furnace into a semi-gas furnace, supplying the baking cylinder with high pressure steam. At the same time, the realtion between the boiler workers and workers in the workshop has been strengthened. The boiler workers tried to understand subjectively the conditions of the high pressure steam needed by the manufacture of products in the workshop each day and to reasonably control furnace temperature. When the workshop needs high-pressure steam, good quality coal should be appropriately used, and when high-pressure steam is not needed, coal slag are used. Because of the common effort of the workers in the entire plant, while they have attained high production and better quality, their coal consumption is reduced month after month. The coal consumption for the manufacture of every ton of starch (including the calculation of coal slags), in March, was 5.164 tons, in April, was 3.91 tons, but in February, it was 9.167 tons.

Introduce Coal Economy Methods to the Residents

The coal supply sales department of Wan-ch'uan Store, under the Mei-chien Company, in Mukden City, has adopted the on-the-spot experiment and the typical demonstration methods, to introduce the vaious coal economy methods to the residents.

One of the coal economy methods is the mixing of coal slag in coal burning. Mixing coal slag, in various proportions, with the various types of coal and making it into coal balls, they can be burned more readily, burn longer, burn thoroughly and give very little gas. Another method is to reduce the large and deep cavity of the furnace to make it smaller. At the same time, there have been experiments with and expansion of the "short-neck furnace" and the "pilot flame furnace". These coal economy experiences are rapidly applied by the masses and they have economized a great amount of coal.

Safety; Coal Economy; and More Generation of Power

The Liao-yuan Power Plant has insisted on political prominence, ideology first, and at the same time, has held fast to over-all measures. It has promoted the expansion of advanced experiences and has attained safety, coal economy and more generation of power. In April, the plant has used 50% inferior coal and has attained the lowest level of coal consumption of all these years. From 1 to 18 April, to generate one kilo-watt hour of power required 0.501 kilograms of coal. Compared with that used in the same period last year, it has been lowered by 0.004 kilograms. From 19 to 25 April, the daily consumption has been lowered by 0.499 kilograms. From 1 to 25 April, the plant has increased the production of 4,130,000 kilowatt hours of power and it has economized 135 tons of standard coal.

The Obvious Achievements in the Recovery of Scrap Coal

In the increased production economy movement, the workers of the Kuo-sung Steel and Iron Plant, in Kirin Province, have sought methods and policies for the active economy of coal. In April, the various key-point workshops have economized over 3,000 tons of original coal and economized over 330,000 kilowatt hours of electric power. All the workers in the plant are organized into economy teams. They utilize the off-hour time to recover scrap coal. In April, they have recovered 1,800 tons of coal. After the beginning of the red month of May, the morale of the workers of this plant rises higher and they are determined to attain still greater achievements.

"Coal Eating Tiger" Becomes a Coal Economy Engine

The well-known "coal eating tiger"---No.1732 train engine, of the mechanical department (段) on the Kiangsu-Hsu-Chou Railway, after the Youth Contracted Passengers Unit (青年包乘組) of this department having driven it, has now become a long-term coal economy train engine.

This engine was begun to be driven by the Youth Contracted

Passengers Unit in February, 1959. During the last two years, they have done their best to find out various means to economize coal, such as: a thorough inspection and repair of the engine, improvement of operation methods, and the learning of the advanced experiences of the Charter Train Unit. In the second month after the Youth Contracted Passengers Unit having taken over, the "coal eating tiger", for the first time, has economized over one ton of coal. They always make a timely summary of their experiences. Later, they finally reduced the actual coal consumption, on the monthly basis, lower than the goals set by the plan. From January last year to April this year, they have economized 1,440 tons of coal.

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COKE ECONOMY METHODS IN HOPEH'S CHENG-TING IRON SMELTER

/Following is a translation of a condensed editorial, published by the Metallurgy Magazine, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 2 June 1961, page 1./

In Hopeh Province, the Cheng-ting Iron Smelting Plant has attained obvious achievements in coke economy. For the production of every ton of wrought iron, it uses only 1.44 tons of coke. The production cost of each ton of wrought iron is reduced to about 169 yuan. The wrought iron is of good quality and its proficiency rate is over 90%. In iron smelting production by the small blast furnaces, they have achieved more, faster, better and cheaper. It is important to learn conscieutiously the experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Smelting Plant.

The reason that the experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant are so important that it has developed the great potentialities that the small foreign group has used for iron smelting to increase wrought iron production. Because of the lower ratio in coke, the Cheng-ting Iron Plant, lasr year, saved over 15,000 tons of coke, with which, more than 10,000 tons of wrought iron can be produced. The Cheng-ting Iron Plant has pointed out for the small foreign group the direction for continuous progress in iron smelting. The various iron smelting small foreign groups, if they uses the Cheng-ting Iron Plant's experiences to inspect their own works, will discover that the potentialities of coke economy are very great.

There is another reason why the experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant are so important, because they have a universal meaning. Its coke economy achievements are not attained through increased equipment, increased labor power, and increased technical strength and other superior conditions. Its principal experiences are: good personnel work, good raw material control, keep to the guaranteed schedule, and the calculations for the various units. Everybody controls production and everybody manages finance. These experiences should be learned by all the iron-smelting small foreign groups.

There is still another reason why the experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant are so important, because on the basis of the great leap forward's victories in the last three years, the plant has again attained a new victory. After the small foreign group has solved the problems in the two phases of more and fast, can it also solve the problems in the better and cheaper phases. At present, most people are interested in whether the small foreign groups can stand the test of lowering of the

ratio in coke and coal economy. Just as the iron-smelting small foreign groups, the Cheng-ting Iron Plant has positively responded to this problem. In less than three years' time, they have reduced the coke ratio to 1,44 tons, the coke ration in the furnace is lowered to 1.03 tons, and production cost is lowered to 169 yuan. Is this not fast enough: The Cheng-ting Iron Plant is a miniature picture of thousands of small foreign groups throughout the country. What the Cheng-ting Iron Plant is today, will it not be what the countless iron-smelting small foreign groups are tomorrow? The strong life force of the small foreign groups cannot be restricted.

In order to expand the coke economy experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant as an enterprise, the most important link is the insistence of political prominence, and the strengthening of education among the workers, so that they will operate the enterprise with thrift, loving coal as grain; thereby, a mass movement will be formulated, in which everybody has the responsibility ot economize coke. The task, the measures and the system of coke economy should be established on the basis of the masses' awaremess. The basic reason that the Cheng-ting Iron Plant can maintain coke economy for a long period of time lies in these facts.

While strengthening the political and ideological works and establishing some effective and control systems that are supported by the workers, it is an essential measure to further the mobilization of the workers' positive factors in coke economy. Looking from the experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant, to use the coke norm contracted work system, the unit economic calculation system, the various work procedures quality inspection system, and the correct wage reward system is to promote the workers of the entire plant in earnestly improving the production control, technical control, operation control, improving techniques and preventing waste. These are the essential systems. With these systems, the masses' morale will be aroused. The method for the fulfillment of the coke economy will be delivered to the masses. Of course, the various iron smelting small foreign groups, based on their own conditions, can establish some essential systems to meet their local needs.

We believe that the coke economy experiences of the Cheng-ting Iron Plant will definitely bloom and yield fruits in the various areas throughout the country. In the not distant future, there will appear hundreds of Cheng-ting Iron Plants. The output of wrought iron will present a prosperous picture.

10,010

"NANKING CHINA CEMENT PLANT" AND "P'ING-HSIANG STEEL MILL" OPERATE GOOD MESS HALLS

[Following are translations of two articles in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 23 June 1961, page 1.]

Nanking China Cement Plant Has A Sound Democratic System of Mess Halls

The mess hall of the rock mining and kiln shops of the China Cement Plant in Nanking has a sound democratic system of management to further inspire the subjectivity of workers to successfully manage the mess hall in insuring the workers good food, sanitary food, and a satisfactory diet to promote production.

Since this year the plant Party Committee has considered the successful management of the workers' mess hall to be the nucleus of the workers' living. They helped the rock mining and kiln shops to democratically elect a "mess hall democratic management commission" in which the shop cadres, workers' representatives, and cooks participated. The Management Commission convenes routine meetings to study the workers' opinions, to incessantly improve the food, to help the mess hall in purchasing grain and vegetables, to preserve the food in the warehouses, to deliver the raw foodstuffs to the cooks, and to supervise the mess hall in the monthly publishing of the accounts of income and expenditures to provide the workers with a clear idea of the management of the mess hall. In fulfilling the wishes of part of the workers to cook their own food, the Management Commission established the "cooking service station from customers' raw foodstuffs" in the transportation tuan and other units. The service stations were greatly welcomed by the workers.

In successfully managing the workers' mess halls, the secretary of the Party Committee, superintendent, union chairman, and members of the Democratic Management Commission have constantly worked in the mess hall to inspire the cooks to develop a "three good emulation campaign" of "good production, good service attitude, and good cleaning and sanitation," so the cooks' working spirit has risen higher and higher. The Huang-ni-shan Work Site of the Rock Mining Shop is a distance of three to four li from the mess hall, and there is no branch mess hall. So the cooks and managing personnel delivered the hot meals to the work site at noon. Thus, the workers could rest during the lunch hour and save the trip to the mess hall. So, the day-shift workers increased the output of yellow earth by 46 carts. The cooks incessantly advanced the meal quality, and increased the variety of the food. They also served porridge and nourishing soup daily, owing

to the hot summer days. With the help of the sanitation personnel, the cooks further learned the common sense of food sanitation and established a good cleaning and sanitation system to sterilize the dishes after every meal and to sweep the kitchen and mess hall clean every day. The food is under gauze covers. Gauze doors and windows were made from the used materials. Heat-resistant equipment was installed to insure that the workers would have clean and sanitary food.

P'ing-hsiang Steel Mill Produces Secondary Food to Let the Workers Have Good and Plentiful Food

On the policy of paying attention to production and living at the same time, the P'ing-hsiang Steel Mill developed the production of secondary food to rely on the masses to improve the messhall management, and to let the workers have not only good and plentiful food, but also decrease the food expenditures month by month.

The various leadership levels at the P'ing-hsiang Steel Mill paid much attention to the workers' living for its good management as routine work to be managed by cadres of every level. In the welfare work of the workers' living, first of all they must pay attention to the secondary food production. The leading comrades of the Party Committee led the masses to till the uncultivated land for vegetable planting, and poultry and hog husbandry. There are more than 1,000 mou of vegetables planted in the whole mill, with many vegetables of cheap prices served in the mess hall even earlier than those in the market.

The P'ing-hsiang Steel Mill stressed and improved the management work of the mess hall. The mill Party Committee dispatched good cadres, Party members, and League members as management and cooking personnel in the mess hall. At the same time, the leading cadres consistently attended and worked in the kitchen to help solve concrete problems by various forms of stressing political thought education to the management and cooking personnel. In management of the mess hall, the inspired and dependable workers established and improved a system of democratic mess hall management to stress the grain management, finance management, warehouse stock, mess hall sanitation, etc., by democratic discussions.

10,424

SUFFICIENTLY EXPLOIT THE STRUGGLE FUNCTION OF THE TEAM

[Following is a translation of an article by Wang Ming-te (王明德), Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 June 1961, page 2.]

In recent years, the mine and factory enterprises of Kirin Province have stressed the leadership of the team in performing work. The work level of the team has been raised incessantly. Many enterprises have established a series of fundamental work orders for the team. In September of last year, the mine and factory enterprises developed a "Red Housekeeper" movement which was developed to Red "pan" and "tsu" of good thought unification, successfully accomplishing the production mission, good democratic management, good living and entertainment, and good support to others. According to the incomplete statistics of Ch'ang-ch'un and Kirin areas, there are presently 1,279 Red "pan" and "tsu". The work of teams in the various places is more vigorous with many variations. According to the investigation of 58 units in Ch'ang-ch'un, among 1,765 production teams the Class A team was increased from 26.2% to 35% with powerful nucleus leadership and whole-scale management of thought, production, and living to constantly develop the activities in a sound and democratic management system, thus thoroughly accomplishing various missions. Among this category of team, there are 7.7% of Red "pan" and "tsu."

The Class B teams have weak nucleus leadership and unsound management systems without constantly activating, but it can generally accomplish the production mission. The Class B teams were increased to 52.6% from 49.6%. The Class C teams have weak leadership, many thought problems among the members, and incomplete accomplishment of production mission. The Class C teams were decreased to 12.4% from 25.2%. The proportion of the advanced teams were increased and the lagging teams were decreased, so the work of the teams as a whole has advanced.

Teams are the fundamental unit of enterprise, the starting point of mass movements, and also the application point of work. The thought and political work of teams depends directly on the accomplishment of the production mission. There are two teams in the first shop of the Ch'ang-ch'un Asbestos Factory with the same equipment and same conditions in producing the same products. However, there was a difference in accomplishing the production mission. Because one of the two teams constantly applied the education of class standing, function, and responsibility, especially the current situation and mission, to the workers, the members of this team

have a high political thought awareness to clearly acknowledge the temporary difficulties of the current production with vigorous working spirit. In case of insufficient coal and low steam pressure, they did not slacken their spirit to adopt the "diagnosis" on the machines to coordinate the upper and lower work-steps for improvement of the operational methods to accomplish the production mission of the team with the product qualities exceeding the State-regulated standard. Another team did not emphasize political thought work. On the existing temporary difficulties, the members had insufficient thought preparation and subjective mobility to improperly accomplish the production plan. As revealed by the facts, the work of teams is important. Teams are "sparrows" of enterprise with complete content. In them there is the relationship of leadership and followers, the relationship of advanced and lagging, and the relationship of production and management. The treatment of these relationships can greatly affect the members' subjectivity. If an enterprise has one-half advanced teams, its production and management will have an impressive advancement.

In solving the problems of the internal relationship of teams, some Red teams in Kirin Province have created useful experiences.

First, there is a sound and firm leadership nucleus. Teams consider the Party to be the nucleus formed by team leaders of the Party, administration, trade unions, Communist Youth League, Red housekeepers, and advanced producers to vigorously execute the Party policy following the instructions of the upper level in achieving the concurrence of thought and action. The leaders of the nucleus act as patterns to the masses to intimately unite with the masses and confer with them on everything to make a clear division of labor in the routine work. Generally, the nucleus section leader emphasizes the thoughts and unifies the economic computists. The leader of the administration section emphasizes production to unify dispatchers, stock keepers, inspectors, etc. The section leaders of unions emphasize the living and competition to unify technical, safety, sanitary, and welfare personnel. The section leaders of the Communist Youth League emphasize the learning to unify attendance examiners, etc. The collective discussions are applied on occasion to execute on various sides simultaneously to mutually support and accomplish work.

Second, teams have a set of forms and methods of solving living thought. It is useful to learn the seven-character thought-work method of "feeling, seeing, learning, appointing, visiting, unifying, and discussing." "Feeling" is the investigation from the very bottom of the ideology to engage in intricate analysis. "Seeing" is to view the production working spirit, to listen to the discussions, and to inspect the thought trend through individually conferring. "Learning" is to learn the works of Chairman Mao, to learn the policy of current events, and to learn the struggle history of the Party's revolution. "Appointing" is to appoint special personnel to deal with those persons who have ideological problems. Personnel are appointed who have the same production, matching characters, and the same residential neighborhood as the problem person. "Visiting" is to visit the worker families by adopting the method of com-

bining the internal and external unification to solve ideological problems. "Unifying" is to unify individuals. "Discussing" is to discuss the problems with everyone. In teams, everybody should do thought work on everything at every time. The nucleus leadership of teams not only knows the duty of every worker, but also knows what every worker thinks every day. It not only lets workers understand what to do, but also lets them understand how it should be done.

Third, the democratic management content of teams is incessantly extended and the scope of management incessantly expanded. Owing to the stressing of political ideological work of teams to push the members in self-consciously participating in production management, the members manage the affairs of the eight high officials, such as the regulating of monthly production plans, stock and tool management, equipment maintenance, product quality, and safety and sanitation affairs. In the past, some affairs were not managed, such as production dispatch, design and reform of products, organizing of work, analysis of the scrap and used products, and the disposal of rational proposals to suit the demands of production development. At the same time, the managing of production, the ideology, living, study, and work of dependents were also guided. The work of teams is to study and solve the thought and management problems as well as problems in production, living, and studying so that there will be scheduled production and learning, proper arrangement of ideology, and living with a systematic management.

Owing to the stressing of democratic management, it also promotes the intimate relationship between special and worker management personnel. The team management is formed from the combination of upper and lower levels to interlace into a management network. Along the vertical direction, there is unification among the workers, administrators, and management personnel. Along the horizontal direction, there is coordination among various operations to intimately cooperate with the team in its democratic management and the management of special trades.

Fourth, teams have established a set of comparatively complete working systems to give a job to everybody, establish a system for everybody, arrange every meeting, and carry out every resolution.

Once the team has nucleus leadership, there is the operation headquarters to raise the work quality and to relieve the contradictions between leadership and followers. Once we have the political thought network on education, everybody does thought work to raise the ideological work quality and to relieve the contradictions between the advanced and the lagging. Once we have democratic management network, the masses' wisdom can be sufficiently developed to relieve the contradictions between the management and production. Teams become the healthy cells of the enterprise with important functions to promote and develop the enterprise.

Viewing the current situation in Kirin Province, the stressing of team work has been emphasized by the enterprise leadership in this province. However, there is still an unbalanced development of teams. Some units still slacken the team work and pay insufficient attention to raising the leadership level of the teams. Owing to the rapid development of production,

and the increase in quantity of new workers, many production teams have been recently established with insufficient leadership experience and insufficient backbone strength. Thus, it should be, under Party leadership, that a powerful nucleus leadership of teams is established to stress its work. The factory and mine enterprises must train the skeleton strength of the team to incessantly raise the leadership level. Following the extensive development of the "Red Housekeeper" movement, the development was from individual red to collective red, and in many places there emerged many red "pan" and "tsu." They obtained more complete experiences to thoroughly conclude, intermingle, spread, and organize the learning, competition, catching up, and assistance emulation activities to push the medium and lagging teams to catch up with the advanced, and the advanced to be more advanced to extensively develop the red "pan" and "tsu." We have to solve the work of the teams vigorously and sufficiently exploit the struggle function of teams to insure the accomplishment of the State production plan in getting greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

10,424

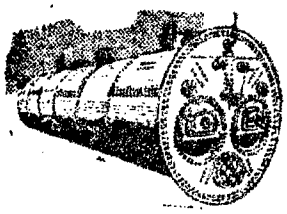
CHANG-CHIA-K'OU METALLURGICAL MACHINERY FACTORY

/Following is a translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 31 May 1961, page 2/

18.5 HP Erect Steam Boiler

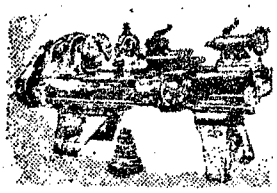
Suited for small steam power and heating purposes, convenient operation, easy inspection and repair, equiped with safety devices.

100 HP Double Pipe Lan-k'ai-hsia /Lancashire/ Steam Boiler



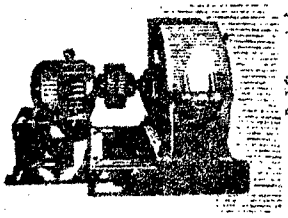
Suited for the production of team power needed by chemical inustrial equipment and for heating purposes. It has a large steam generating capacity, low fuel consumption, conveniently operated, easily maintained, and equipmed with safety devices.

210 x 30 Turret Type Lathe

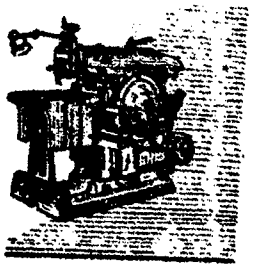


Suited for various types of chiseling works, the production of metric and standard screwing. The main shaft can revolve regularly and reversely. It is equiped with a hanging installation, so it can be run by an overhanging shaft.

11 Kilowatt Hammer-type Crushing Machine



Size of crushed particles: 25 mm
Type of electrical motor : WTK 31 - V 11KW
RPM : 940



86-5 Model Ox-head Planing Machine

Suited for large-scale production factories and repair factories, for the processing of various level & finished surfaces, for mobile repair stations, and for the processing of small parts on the construction areas.

The above products are distributed by the states unified distribution

Factory address: 25 Chia [Ta] Industry Street, Chang-chia-k'ou City, Hopeh Province

Telephone: 3027

Cable: 8111.2

10,910

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL GOODS ADVERTISEMENT

/Following is a translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 31 May 1961, page 2/

T'ung-ch'uan Porcelain Factory Products

Low Voltage Porcelain

Besides selling a large number of low voltage porcelain, No. 2.3 needle type hooh bottle, and No. 2 butterfly bottle, this factory also sells sewage clay pipes, used by the industries and agriculture, chemical acid-proof clay pipes, high voltage porcelains, porcelain equipment for chemical industries, porcelains ofr health construction, various types high-temperature resistent porcelains and various types of acid-proof porcelain instruments.

Address: Huang-pao Station, Hsien-t'ung Railway, Shensi Province

Local State-operated Liao-yang Sulphur Factory

- Introducing Chemical Products -

Iron trioxide Purity: above 85%; Fineness: 120mm (号)
Ferrous sulphate
Industrial products Fine products

Purchase by mail is welcomed

Factory address: Hua-tzu-chen, Liao-yang City

Telephone: 26

Cable: 4258

10,010

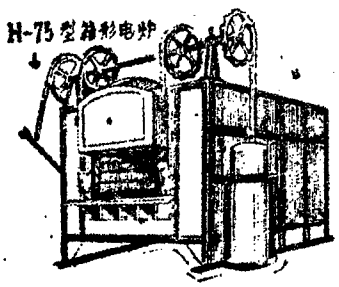
LOCAL STATE-OPERATED
SUNG CHIANG ELECTRIC FURNACE FACTORY

/Following is a translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 May 1961, page 4./

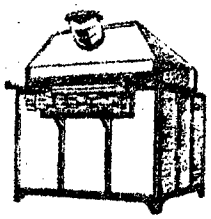
Industrial Use Electric Furnaces

DS model electric arc steel smelting furnace
DH model electric arc copper smelting furnace
NSH-100 model box-shape electric furnace
NK-40 model aluminum smelting electric furnace
PN type trough-shape electric furnace
N type box-shape electric furnace
S type salt solution electric furnace
V type salt solution electric furnace
TS type coal mixed electric furnace
KO type box-shape electric furnace
Sh type well-shape electric furnace

Besides the above, there are various types of electric resistent furnaces

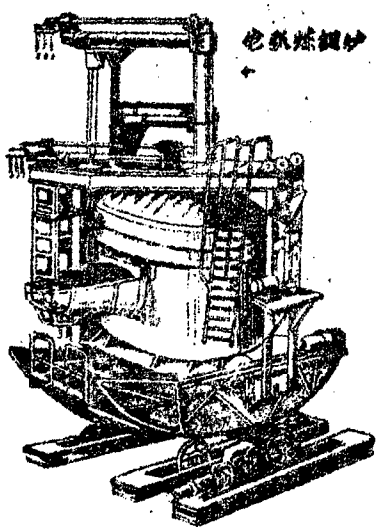


N-75 Model box-shape electric furnace

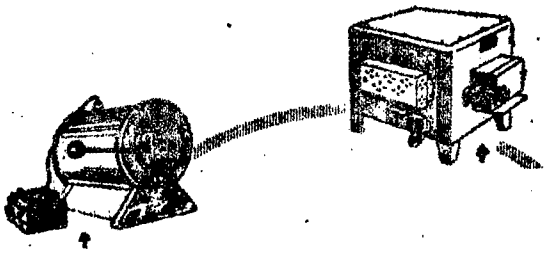


S-50 Model salt - solution electric furnace

S-25 Salt-solution electric furnace

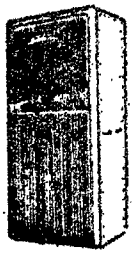


Electric arc steel smelting furnace

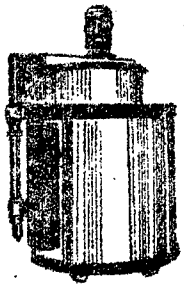


MP Model electric furnace

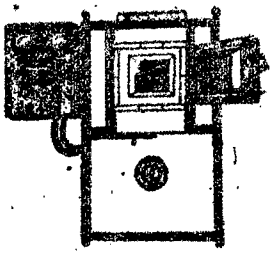
KO-14 Model high-temperature electric furnace

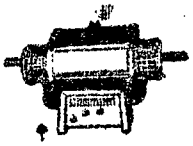


Automatic temperature-control box



PN Model electric furnace





CSBO-01 Model tube-shape electric furnace

KO-10 Model electric furnace

MP type Mao-fu (茂福) electric furnace
TG-1 Boiler electric furnace
CSBO-01 Tube-shape electric furnace
Electrically-heated sand bath instrument
Permanently-heated and moisted trough
T type tube-shape electric furnace
KO type high temperature electric furnace

High - temperature boiler electric furnace
Industrial hot air baking box
Various types of fixed temperature baking box

Besides the above, there are many other small electric furnaces.

Factory address: South Entrance, Tao-li Kang-an 2nd Road, Harbin City

Telephone: 42810
Sales Dept.: 42141
Cable : 3820

10,010

FACTORY ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MUKDEN

/Following is a translation of three advertisements, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 1 June 1961, page 4/

Hsing-hau People's Commune Electrical Machine Factory, T'ieh-hsi District, Mukden City

Processed products by order: Machinery parts, spare parts, electrical instrument parts, condensers, cast iron, cast copper, cast aluminum, cast alloy, cast tops, cast moulds, small metal articles, wood weighing levers, etc.

Repair products: Ground scales, railway scales, platform scales, and desk scales.

Factory address: #8, 28 Lane, Second Section, Kuang-ming Road, T'ien-hsi District, Mukden City

Telephone: 50.322

Mukden City Wan-ch'uan People's Commune Combined Mining Enterprise Company

Steel Ball Bearing Factory

In order to meet the needs of agricultural production, this factory produces a large number of 25-100 m/m forged steel balls for use in cement ball grinding machines, and light-casting steel balls for the use of machinery and instruments. All units that need such products are welcome at this factory to arrange orders.

Address: 2 Te-hua Lane, 5th Section, Hsiao-ho-yen Road, Tatung District, Mukden City

Telephone: 44201

Mukden City Ho-p'ing District Hsin-hua People's Commune Construction Materials Factory

This factory produces superior quality low price oil blanket

papers. Presently we have a large quantity of finished products; purchase and orders are welcome.

Oil Blanket Papers

Address: #6-1, 18 Lane, Seventh Section, T'ai-yuan Street, Ho-p'ing District, Mukden City.

Telephone: 55388

10,010

HU-HO-HAO-TE YOUTH PHOSPHORUS SULPHATE FERTILIZER FACTORY

/Following is a translation of an advertisement, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 1 June 1961, page 2./

Produce more chemical fertilizers to support the first line in agriculture.

Industrial use:

Sulphuric acid 85 - 100%
Hydrochloric acid 19-30 Po-mei-tu ( )

Agricultural use:

Ferrous sulphate (black alum) 88-93%
Common calcium phosphate (effective phosphorous) 12-14%
Multiple calcium sulphide (stone sulphur mixed solution) 28-30 Po-mei-tu ( )

Address: South Suburb, Hu-ho-hao-t'e City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Telephone : 2441

10,010

INDUSTRIAL GLASS ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MUKDEN

/Following is a translation of an advertisement in Kun-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 June 1961, page 2./

Mukden City Chemical Glass Factory

In order to support the needs of the industrial production construction, this factory has manufactured the following products. Those units that are in need of these products are welcome to come this factory for discussion.

Name of Product	Specifications
Glass tube	1" - 4" length 1 meter - 2 meters
Glass tube	1" - 6" length 1 meter - 15 meters (with fa-lan disc)
Bent glass heads of various specifications	1/4" - 2"
Three-hole glass tube of various specifications	3/8" - 1"

Suited for:

In-coming and out-going pipes to prevent the contamination of food by corrosive liquid or gas, to substitute for the metal tubes in industrial power wires and hidden power cables, to replace the metal tubes for the chemical production of medicines, acids, artificial gypsum, various types of metals, and chemical prospecting in mines. Glass has such qualities as: acid-proof, soda-proof, heat-proof, and resistant to pressure. It has low production cost and can be installed easily.

Factory address: #1, 6th Lane, Fourth Section, Wai-kung Street.

Telephone: 54873, 55710

10,010

LOCAL STATE-OPERATED YING-K'OU COMPREHENSIVE CHEMICAL PLANT

/Following is a translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 June 1961, page 4./

In order to satisfy the needs in the continuous leap forward in industries and agriculture and to accelerate the socialist construction in China, this plant has manufactured the following varieties of chemical products. There are large quantity of supplies. Purchases are welcomed.

Product Name	Specifications	Product Name	Specifications
Titanium dioxide	Pure	Sodium nitrate	Pure
Ammonium nitrate	"	Hypo	"
Potassium chloride	" industrial	Metal antimony	"
Potassium nitrate	"	Manganese sulphate	"
Ammonium Chloride	"	Cobalt sulphate	"
Sodium nitrite	"	Ammonium hydrogen carbonate	"
Boric Acid	"	Sodium borate	Industrial
Aqua ammonia	"	Titanium-iron powder	"
Magnesium sulphate	Industrial	Sodium fluoride	"
Manganese tedroxide	Pure	Silicon dioxide	Pure
Calcium phosphate	Containing 16% of phosphorus	Barium chloride	Industrial
Silver nitrate		beryllium carbonate	

Factory address: #86 Yu-ai Street, Chan-ch'ien Ch'u, Ying-k'ou City, Liaoning Province

Telephone: Sales Department 5830, 6144

Cable address: 4844

10,010

II. POLITICAL

POSTAL CLERK RISKS LIFE TO PROTECT PEOPLES PROPERTY

/Following is a translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 May 1961, page 2./

Why is the Light Turned Off?

In the night of 18 March, Kuan Tien-chih (管恬志), a clerk in the mail sorting room of the An-shan Li-shan Ch'u Post Office, was on duty and was sleeping in the post office. About 10 p.m. he went out to the court to look around the building in order to keep his watch. When he stepped out of doors, it was complete darkness in the court. Oh, why was the light in the court turned off? Was the electric bulb broken? He screwed tight the bulb and it lighted again. Who turned it off? Why did he not turn it off by the switch? He suddenly realized what might have happened. Hurriedly, he make a round of the building, but he did not find anything out of order. Immediately he remembered the mail sorting room--there are many valuable letters which contain ready cash, important mail and valuable postal bags. He ran toward the mail sorting room. As soon as he walked into the sorting room, he was struck on the head and he blacked out--he was struck by an iron bar, wielded by the bandit who was hiding behind the door; he fell down unconscious.

A Struggle

When he regained his senses, he saw the moving shadow of a man faintly. Now, Kuan Tien-chih could realize what was happening. He woke completely. He did his best and struggled up. Rushing forward, he demanded, "who are you?" The bandit did not reply. Kuan Tien-chih dashed forth against the man's shadow, but he was again struck several times by the bandit with the iron bar. His head and his body were seriously bruised. In spite of the pains, Kuan Tien-chih again dashed forward and began to fight with the bandit. Because he was injured, Kuan Tien-chih could not resist the bandit. By this time, the bandit dropped his iron bar. With his two hands, the bandit held Kuan Tien-chih's head, striking it against the wall and the desks with all his might. In this manner, they fought around the room six or seven times, with the bandit trying to kill Kuan Tien-chih. The latter was so seriously struck that he almost lost his consciousness, with blood streaming down from his broken head. He again blacked out and could not see any-

thing. But his senses were still very clear. He remembered firmly what the Party had taught him: you must be courageous in struggling against the enemy and you must bravely protect the interests of the Party and the people. He used all his strength, with one hand he held the bandit's arm and with another hand he held his neck; as he was fighting, he also called out, "Help,....." As they fought to the north-western corner of the room, he found and grasped an iron-handle and steel-head postal stamp. With this, he struck at the bandit's head.

I would Rather Die Than Let You Go

Kuan Tien-chih held fast to the bandit. On the one hand, he fought, and on the other, he called for help. After having fought for half of an hour, the bandit also became tired. Hoping to be able to escape, the bandit pretended to be pitiful and begged Kuan Tien-chih, "Let me go. We have no grudge against each other. If you let me go, I will forever remember the great favor you have done to me, ..." Kuan Tien-chih never would let him go. He thought, if they would continue to fight inside the room, and even if he would call out louder, the people outside the building still could not hear him, so he tried to lure the bandit out of the room and call the other people to help to catch the bandit. Thus, he said, "well, let us go outside and settle this matter." As he was saying this, he held the bandit's collar and was dragging him toward the outside. The cunning thief dared not go out, so he vigorously fought his way back into the room. On seeing that Kuan Tien-chih would not let him go, the bandit threateningly said, "There are many of us who have come and are armed with guns. If you don't let me go, I'll call them in and kill you." Kuan Tien-chih said firmly, "I would rather die than let you go." As he said this, he again started to fight with the bandit. He was not as strong as the bandit and he was thrown down on a pile of mail bags. The thief held Kuan Tien-chih's throat, trying to strangle him. But Kuan Tien-chih had no fear of death. With one hand still holding the thief's collar, he continued to strike the thief's face with the steel postal chop, until the thief let go his hands and fell on the floor.

Held on the Struggle and Caught the Thief

The cunning thief did not really fall to the ground. While Kuan Tien-chih was recovering his breath, the thief ran and jumped out of the room from a window, but he was caught by the frame of a bicycle and fell down. Kuan Tien-chih followed and also jumped out from the window. He got on top of the thief, while calling out for help, he continued to strike the thief with the steel postal chop, until his voice became hoarse and he would not let him go.

By this time, those who lived in the nearby dormitory and were awakened by the calling, came and helped to catch the thief. When Kuan Tien-chih, with bruises all-over his body, was helped back to his bed, and when he was told that the thief was already tied, he nodded his head and fell unconscious.

Kuan Tien-chih was sent to a hospital for emergency treatment and he passed the critical condition. After the Party and Government leading comrades heard of this incident, they came to the hospital to see him. Deeply moved by the great consideration the Party had given him, Kuan Tien-chih told those comrades who came to see him, "This is something I should have done. Hsiang Hsiu-li (向秀麗) has sacrificed her life for the sake of the State. Hsu Hsueh-hui (徐學惠), in protecting the State's property, has lost his two valuable hands. This little bit I have done, dose not amount to much. Everybody is now working so busily, you should not waste your valuable time and come to see me. The Party's care is dearer than that of my mother's."

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AN UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN FINANCIER

[Following is a translation of an article by Yuan Lu (元珞), Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 June 1961, page 3.]

According to many capitalist papers in the United States, Douglas Dillon is a capable expert of finance. It was said that Kennedy, when organizing his Democratic Party Government, appointed Republican Dillon as the Secretary of the Treasury expecting him to overcome the American economic crisis.

Several months have elapsed since Dillon took charge of the United States Treasury. What is the economic situation in the United States?

About a month ago, Kennedy did his best to let people believe that the economic situation in the United States was optimistic. On 25 May, in his urgent message to the United States, he said, "Our economy has now recovered its confidence and strength. Recession has been stopped and recovery has begun."

However, the miracle created by the United States President was contradicted by Kennedy's finance expert, Dillon. On 20 June, in speeches at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., Dillon said, "Unfortunately, we still haven't mastered the art of stabilizing and advancing the economy. Our economy still intermittently progresses and declines....We are still in the economic cycle from slowdown to stop with the quick increase of unemployment in the recession period." He further pointed out that the United States Government has adopted some measures to cope with the economic crisis; however, these measures automatically increased the disbursement of the government, resulting in an appreciable budget deficit.

Although Dillon was franker then Kennedy in confessing some undesirable facts of the American economy, however, as one of the United States officials, he, like Kennedy, did his best to gloss over the capitalist system. "Unfortunately, we still haven't mastered the art of stabilizing and advancing the economy." Why did this financial expert downgrade his financial art? Because he wanted to avoid having the people study the relationship between the economic crisis and the economic system in the U. S.

Dillon's efforts are in vain. No matter how the so-called finance-expert Dillon or more advanced financial experts try to "master the art of stabilizing and advancing the economy," their target cannot ever be achieved. It remains the unavoidable misfortune, because the economic crisis is a "must" product of the capitalist system. The so-called "misfortune" cannot be converted by the art of any financial expert.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS CONVENES THE FOURTH DELEGATION CONFERENCE

[Following is a translation of an article by the Hunan Correspondence Section in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 June 1961, page 2.]

Recently the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions convened the Fourth Delegation Conference. There were 367 delegates altogether who participated in the conference, representing more than 780,000 union members of industry, transportation, capital construction, finance, trade, agriculture, forestry, culture, education, and sanitary circles of the whole province. There were workers, employees, technicians, and union cadres. They were elected democratically by the basic level of unions.

The Hunan Provincial Party Committee emphasized and was concerned with this conference. The secretaries of the Provincial Party Committee, Chou Li (周礼), Hu Chi-tsung (胡继宗), and Li Jui-shan (李瑞山), participated in the conference opening ceremony. Comrade Li Jui-shan represented the Party Committee and made important speeches at the conference.

Basing on the spirit of the general line, through sufficiently inspiring the democracy to thoroughly execute the principle of "by the masses" and "for the masses," the participants seriously concluded the work experience of the union in the three years to decide the current mission, to arrange existing work, and to elect the fourth committee of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions.

The conference admitted that in the three years, the working class of the whole province, accompanied by the people of Hunan, under the Party's leadership, raised high the three Red banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes to achieve great successes in the various fronts. The provincial organization of the whole province followed the line of Party's worker movement under the correct leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the support and intimate coordination of the related departments to engage thought and organization work among the mass workers in achieving a great merit. The conference recognized that the various union tasks have to be realized and executed. Along the Party's direction and policy, we have to stress the investigation and study under the Party leadership to inspire the subjective mobility and working spirit so that we may successfully perform the work. The conference further emphasized the discussion of whole-scale solutions to the living problems of the mass workers.

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SUFFICIENTLY EXPLOIT THE ORGANIZATION FUNCTION OF TRADE UNIONS IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

[Following is a translation of an article by Yuan Hsueh-chih (袁學之), Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 30 June 1961, page 2.]

Since the Third Delegation Conference of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions in April 1958, under the Party leadership of raising high the three Red banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, the working class of Hunan, in connection with the people, have achieved great results on the various fronts. In the three years, owing to the correct leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the coordination and support of the related departments, the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions engaged in thought and organization work and achieved great results.

First of all, those applied to the mass workers were the education of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes; education in the supporting of agriculture by industry, and the solidification of the alliance of peasants and workers; education of increasing production and economizing, with grain and steel as central points; education of developing agriculture, especially grain; and situation education centering on the spirit of the Ninth Central Committee of the Eighth All-China Party Congress. The education was also applied to the working class concerning their standing and responsibility, revolutionary tradition and tough struggle, and the policy of current events. Through the above-mentioned education and various political movements and practice of production movement, the masses of workers have greatly changed in their spiritual appearance.

The communist attitude of "learning from the advanced, helping the juniors, solving difficulties, and shying from the honors," was further exploited. The masses of workers especially through the learning of the works of Chairman Mao, have affirmed their minds, eliminated superstitions, and liberated their thoughts to exploit the communist spirit of daring to speak and daring to act in vigorously developing the technical revolution and cultural revolutionary movement to insure the continual leap forward of production. In production, the socialist emulation campaign has been extensively developed to hold fast to spreading and organizing the advanced experiences of the vigorous activities of competition, learning,

catching up, and helping to produce great quantities by the advanced basic level, shop, team, and individual.

In 1960, centering around the "four-ize" drive, the technical reform and revolution movements were of large scale, abundant content, and impressive merits, with a reduction of personnel but an increase in production. In workers' living there were great developments in the collective welfare and sanatorium affairs. Compared with 1957, there was a definite increase in sanatoriums and spare-time sanatoriums. Since last winter, vegetable planting and hog husbandry have been developed by the masses to greatly improve the mess hall and the living conditions of the masses. There was also great development in spare-time education and cultural athletic activities to raise the political, cultural, and technical levels of the workers. There was a two-fold increase of cultural places, clubs, and entertainment rooms, and the reading rooms increased six times. There were active spare-time drama troupes, writing teams, and spare-time athletic brigades to promote the workers' communist education and spare-time cultural living.

The support of agriculture was greatly stressed, especially technicalsupport. In helping administration, the technical supporting brigades were organized to go to rural villages and help the communes repair agricultural implements and train technical personnel to support agricultural production and the reform of agricultural implements. Since last winter, a mass movement for repairing small agricultural implements has been developed, and the various trades have further developed the mass movement of regulating enterprises, centering around economizing the labor force to mobilize them to strengthen and support the first line of agricultural production.

In the construction of trade unions, the Party line of workers' movements and the Party policy for trade unions on politics, thought, organization, and work were firmly maintained, thus strengthening the Party's leadership to regulate the system, to simplify the organization, to reform the cadres' attitudes, and to further the intimate relationship between the cadres and the masses. The membership of unions was also increased from 550,000 in 1957 to more than 780,000.

However, some shortcomings still remain such as the organization of construction, activities of the team, work of the activists, and the routine affairs of the democratic system and trade unions with slackening phenomena. These are not coincidental with the rapid development of the current economic construction of our country. The work of the trade union is just one part of the Party's work on the masses. The trade unions have a glorious mission in the construction of socialism, hence, union work should be further strengthened to sufficiently exploit the organizational function of the union to correctly give the Party's direction and policy to the masses to reveal their opinions and requests to make the unions the link between the Party and the masses, the support of the people's government, and the school of communism. According to the experiences in the three years of work of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the following four points should be carried out in work activities and thought awareness.

1. Exploit the Organizational Functions of the Trade Unions; Be A Good Assistant to the Party

The trade union is the mass organization of the working class. The activities of the trade union should closely focus on the central mission of the Party. In three years we have obtained great merits in our work. The basic cause is that the various levels of union organization, especially in politics, thought, organization, and work, are loyal assistants to the Party.

The union organization should be based on the Party's direction, policy, and main mission to arrange the work, to develop the union activities, and to inspire and organize all workers to vigorously and self-consciously accomplish the main task of the Party's various stages when performing the operational work of the union. In the process of inspiring the masses, their thought activities should be timely revealed to the Party. We should constantly submit their opinions through investigation along with study, situation analysis, and measures to report to the Party at the routine discussions of union work. The union work should be supervised by the same level of the Party Committee; however, the higher-level union should not slacken the leadership to the lower-level unions. The lower-level unions should, under the leadership of the same-level Party Committee, execute the instructions of the upper-level union, and at the same time report to the Party Committee and the upper-level union.

The union also should coordinate intimately with the enterprise administration to actively tell the masses of the situations in production, living, and education. It should submit ideas and opinions, along with requests, to the enterprise administration, concerning production, living, and education based on demands and feasibility to obtain the necessary manpower and material power support for the union in these phases. So, under unified Party leadership, mutual coordination and support of the masses are inspired and organized to accomplish and overfulfill the production plan of enterprises and the mission of various works.

As a good assistant to the Party, the union committee has to firmly maintain the principle of collective leadership. According to the instructions of the Party Committee and the upper-level union, on-the-spot work meetings to plan, discuss, examine, and conclude the work are convened at definite intervals. The union members' assembly or congress reports the work, arranges the mission, and seriously supervises union work supported by the masses to develop, to incessantly improve, and to advance union work. The union cadres have to firmly insure that everything starts from practice to correctly execute the Party policy. The committee is concerned with the masses' livelihood, and confers with the masses on every occasion.

II. Everything Starts from Practice to Stress Investigation and Study

Starting from actual practice in everything is our fundamental principle in performing work. Only by firmly maintaining this principle can we unify the revolutionary enthusiasm and the practical scientific spirit

to perform the work vigorously.

Starting from actual practice, first of all is the successful performing of investigation and study. In doing anything it is necessary to understand the situation in advance. Only with a clear understanding can we have sound determination and good methods. Without understanding, the things cannot be successfully performed even with enthusiasm. The most effective method of correctly recognizing the practical situation to perform work is to extensively contact the masses on practice to investigate, study, and analyze the "sparrow."

Last year, when we spread the experiences of coal gasification, in the beginning the household consumption of coal was more than before. However, through investigation and study, the use of "in-line stoves" and "six-uses stoves" achieved an impressive effect. It reveals that during investigation and study, understanding the situation is the most important. The objective situation is incessantly variable and developing. We have to incessantly investigate and study the current work to timely strive for new measures of solving new problems. It should still start from practice.

Last year, spreading the mechanization of loading and unloading in the wharves was a success at first. Later, because of the rising and lowering of the river, the machines could not be constantly utilized. Through investigation and study in selecting and deciding the model for coordination, the machines then suited the variable situations to operate normally. Hence, investigation and study is not only a temporary method, but also a predominant factor in thoroughly performing and executing all work.

Starting from practice, one must adopt the policy of "thoroughly initiating the masses and everything through experiment" not only to create or spread a new thing, but also to test key points before spreading something on a large scale. When spreading experiences to other places, the pattern experiments are still needed to obtain direct experiences in suiting local conditions. The procedure of the experiment is a cycle of "practicing, recognizing, re-practicing, and re-recognizing." The workers of the Shih-tzu-t'ang Coal Mine in Ch'i-yang Hsien created a "408" automatic conveying line through 408 experiments. If the experiments were conducted only 407 times, the 408 would not have succeeded. We can see that the experiment has to be conducted with a practical and unyielding spirit. If we are confronted with one or two setbacks and quit the experiment, we would not succeed in anything. However, spreading blindly without experiments often wastes manpower and material power.

Starting from practice, we can analyze and combine the spiritual enthusiasm and scientific analysis to get the correctness and unification of the subjective and objective conditions. In doing any work, we should consider the subjective demands and the objective feasibility to exploit the subjective mobility and correctly analyze the objective material conditions. The miracle of the "408" is that the creators based on the demand of coal conveying and the feasibility of objective material conditions to sufficiently utilize mass wisdom and inspire the subjective mobility. So,

we can see that if we do any work, only on subjective demand, and do not consider the objective feasibility, it will lead to blind action. If there are certain objective conditions and no subjective efforts, it will lead to the right-wing conservative deviation. Starting from practice to unify the subjective and objective condition, we can do the work vigorously and concretely as same as in the "408."

III. Executing Party Policy Correctly

The Party policy is the lifeline of the Party. Any activity in revolutionary work has to be based on Party policy. Our responsibility is to study the policy and understand the situation, and firmly execute and correctly execute the Party policy in various works.

In correctly executing Party policy, first of all we have to seriously study and deeply understand the Party policy. The Party's line, policy, and direction are correct. The deeper the understanding of Party policy, the more thoroughly will be the executing of Party policy, with greater results. Hence, every important Party policy, especially the concrete policy directly relating to enterprise, has to be seriously studied when published to repeatedly study and realize the spirit of combining the concrete situations before execution. The trade union has to tell the Party policy to the masses to transform into activities of the masses. The Party policy is derived from the masses and applied to the masses. It represents the basic interests and requests of the masses. Only by relying on the masses, who thoroughly realize the policy, can they self-consciously struggle to carry out Party policy.

Since last winter the industry has supported agriculture in achieving great results, and the mass movement has been incessantly developed in regulating the enterprise administration. This is because the masses have been propagated in the Party's direction and policy , "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy," and "greatly develop agriculture, especially grain." The solidification, fulfillment, and advancing of Party policy are inseparable to conclude and spread these experiences. The trade union is the link between the Party and the masses. Various forms have to be adopted to propagate timely the Party policy to the workers and their dependents, to let the policy be well known in every household, and to thoroughly penetrate into the masses with the Party policy.

At the same time, the trade union has to concretely analyze the masses in executing the Party policy with the situation and request to timely reveal to the Party. At the same time, the union has to incessantly conclude and spread the advanced experiences to the masses in executing the Party's various policies to combine policy with the local concrete situation as well as the awareness and request of the masses to be deeply rooted into the work.

IV. Firmly Maintain the Masses' Line and Confer with the Masses on Every Occasion

In firmly maintaining the mass line, we should, first of all, believe

in the masses. The wisdom and strength of the masses are unlimited. Only under Party leadership of initiating the masses to struggle by themselves can the liberation of the masses achieve victory. This is an indestructible truth and also the nucleus of themass viewpoint. All of our work is for the masses and can only be accomplished by relying on the masses. Hence, before the successful performing of work, we have to confer with the masses and act first as a student and then as a teacher. When arranging work, we have to tell the policy and method to the masses and listen extensively to the masses' opinions, especially the old workers'. Whe concluding the work, we have to start from the lower level then move to the upper level for repeated discussions to obtain the concurrent acknowledgment before spreading the experiences.

In firmly maintaining the mass line, we have to rely on the masses first, especially the activists, advanced masses, and old workers. The activists act as a bridge to unite the masses as the backbone of the work because they are among the masses and have a deep understanding of them. We have to rely on them to deeply and timely reveal the masses' opinions and requests, to unify the medium masses and help the junior masses, to lead and influence the masses by activists' model activities, and to better accomplish the mission of the Party. Hence, we have to absorb these activists of good thought, good background, and good production and enthusiasm into union organization to serve the masses. We have to train these activists on schedule to incessantly advance their thought level and operation capacity to better exploit their capabilities.

In firmly maintaining the line of the masses, the leadership has to be concerned with the living of the masses, has to be intimate with them, and has to understand their thoughts. The leadership has to be concerned with the masses' clothing, food, housing, marriages, funerals, and sickness. Experiences prove that those units which are concerned with the masses on production innovations, on political thought awareness, and on living, can inspire a high working spirit and subjectivity among the masses to steadily advance the production.

In firmly maintaining the line of the masses, we have to adopt the work method of the mass line of many varieties and vigorous organization systems. Since the great leap forward, the work method of the mass line has been greatly developed, such as the change of "two-three-one" into "three combination," the system of workers' congress, planting of red banners, erecting of mark soldier, small-scale many varieties, practically organizing visits, competition, and criticism to convene on-the-spot meetings, and planting the experimental fields, etc. These are successful experiences. The system of the workers' congress is especially one of the basic systems of relying on the working class to successfully manage enterprise, and it is an important measure of thoroughly executing the line of the masses. In enterprise, the firm execution of this system has a very important function in further inspiring the masses' spirit as masters to mobilize every subjective factor to push production and successfully operate enterprises.

III. SCIENTIFIC

THE WORK OF PHYSICIANS

[Following is a translation of an article by Liu Pei-heng (劉佩珩), a correspondent of the New China News Agency, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 29 June 1961, page 1.]

The physicians' work helps the people to recover health, to strengthen living force, and to bring fortune to people.

Recreation of A Thumb

Hands are very important to a laboring worker. One day, Wang Wen-hsien (王文南夫), a steel-rolling worker of a steel mill, was injured and seriously crushed his thumb. Though Wang still had four fingers on his right hand, he could not do anything. Wang was very worried and thought, "I cannot work with my right hand anymore." Many of Wang's friends in the shop also worried and grieved over his misfortune.

However, six months later Wang had a new thumb on his right hand. He can strike a match at will and smoke, pick up chopsticks, and use a pick to till the land in planting corn and sunflowers in front of his house.

How could Wang's thumb be created? This is because Wang was treated by surgeon Ch'eng Hsu-hsi (程緒西) under the guidance of experienced physicians of the hand surgery division of Peiping's Chi-shui-t'an Hospital and the operation of recreating a thumb was performed. When Doctor Ch'eng Hsu-hsi treated this patient, the doctor realized that a steel mill worker without a thumb is equivalent to the loss of his right hand in depriving him of his beloved trade. So the people's physician had to do everything possible to restore his health. Doctor Ch'eng decided to familiarize himself with the anatomical structure of the right hand to study all related materials concerning the recreation of a thumb and to consider every possible occurrence during this operation. Although this was Doctor Ch'eng's first time in conducting this kind of operation, under the guidance of the instructor he sufficiently prepared every item of the operational technique. Through more than five hours of intricate operating, Doctor Ch'eng successfully moved Wang's whole forefinger with blood vessels and nerve routes to transplant to the original position of the thumb. Although Wang lost his forefinger, after the transplanting operation he had a new thumb. The activities of the new thumb are almost the same as the original thumb with the same fine feelings.

After the successful operation of the "recreation of a thumb,"

Wang excitedly wrote three letters by hand to tell this message to his relatives and friends.

The Eyes Can See Again

It was almost midnight. There was quiet in the patients' room of the eye division. In the operation room it was like daylight. The eye physician, Sung Ch'en (宋琛) and other physicians and nurses worked on the completely blind Chao En-chia (赵恩甲) on a "transplanting operation of a whole layer of the cornea." After two hours, Chao returned safely to the patients' room.

Chao was a member of the Wen-miao Commune in Chiao-ho Hsien of Hopeh Province. He is a strong laborer. One year ago he was infected with a "gradual ulcer of the cornea" with pus in his eyes. When Chao came to this hospital, the pupil and white of both his eyes could not be separated and were covered by layers of pus. Chao could only distinguish light, but could not distinguish its direction. It was difficult to treat such a serious eye sickness. At that time, the patient had only a little hope and told the physicians, "I am a strong laborer and have worked since childhood. My eyes are causing me too much trouble. Please, physician, help me to cure them."

The physician had confidence in curing the eyes and let Chao return to the agricultural production front as soon as possible. After more than two months of intricate treatment, the pus in his eyes was fundamentally controlled. However, a new problem appeared. Chao felt unbearable pain in his two eyes, was afraid to face the light, and shed tears. There were serious cornea ulcers in his two eyes which would possibly penetrade his eyeballs. However, at that time the patient's eyeballs still did not fulfill the conditions for performing an operation. The physicians, in preventing the penetration of Chao's eyeball, treated him with whole-scale medical treatment, nursing, living,and rest to speed up the curing of inflammatory diseases in leading to successful operation. After more than a month, without the support of anyone, Chao walked out of the hospital.

After Chao returned to his native village, he did not return to see the physician at the dispensary, so the physician was very worried. One day they received a letter from Chao saying that his two eyes had returned to normal. Now he works as a feeding personnel in the commune. He guaranteed to work hard for the Party's kindness and thanked the physicians for their successful operation.

Move At Will

One day Huang Hsin-ho (黄新河), a drill athlete, came to the bone injury division of the Chi-shui-t'an Hospital in Peiping. She told the physician of her distress. "My left leg cannot be stretched to a very straight position. Sometimes I force myself to straighten the leg, but I feel some pain. Thus, my drill gesture is not very elegant."

The physician knew that the future of a drill athlete with a troubled leg would be affected. The physician immediately conducted an inspection in detail to diagnose the patient having "split of half-moon shape bone at the articulation joint of left knee." The hospital president, Meng Chi-mou (孟繼林), an expert on bone injuries, supervised the collective diagnoses to conduct the operation of half-moon shaped bone removing operation to relieve the symptoms of knee articulation joint himself.

After the operation the situation was very satisfactory. On the third day, Huang could stretch her left leg 180 degrees. On the tenth day she could walk on the ground. At that time, in the patients' room, the physician or nurse helped her to conduct exercises. They said, "Stretch tight, relax, tight again..." and cautiously observed and guided her to exercise regularly to build up the muscle strength in her leg.

After Huang was discharged from the hospital, she followed the physician's advice to restore the activities of running and jumping gradually. After two months, she went to the hospital for a check-up. The president, Meng Chi-mou, wrote on her sickness reference, "As a drill athlete and dancer, she can do every kind of action and she is capable of participating in any kind of exercise or race." With gratitude to the physician, Huang said she had the confidence to create new records. Not long later, a good message was heard of Huang's passing the standard of "fine athlete." Afterwards, in the First All-China Sports Meeting, she made fourth place in individual all-round sports in women's drill racing, and the championship of the women's free-style drill.

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