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KIANGSI JIH-PAO ARTICLES
ON COMMUNIST CHINA COMMUNES

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FOREWORD

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KIANGSI JIH-PAO ARTICLES
ON COMMUNIST CHINA COMMUNES

[Following is a translation of selected articles from various issues of the Chinese-language daily newspaper, Kiangsi Jih-pao, Nan-ch'ang. Date of issue, page, and author, if any, are given under individual article headings.]

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. EFFECTIVELY PERFORM HSIEN AND COMMUNE TRANSPORTATION WORK AS A SERVICE FOR A BIG LEAP FORWARD IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE	3
II. THOROUGHLY IMPLEMENT EQUAL WORK, EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN	9
III. PEOPLE'S BANKS HELP COMMUNES ARRANGE CAPITAL	11
IV. PRODUCTION BRIGADES ESTABLISH PURCHASING PERSONNEL FOR SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	12
V. DISTRIBUTION POLICY EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED, A RICH HARVEST IN IDEOLOGY AND IN PRODUCTION	13
VI. FENG-HSIN HSIEN IMPROVES MEDICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	16
VII. STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNE MEDICAL AND HEALTH NETWORK TO BETTER SERVE PRODUCTION	18
VIII. POLICIES TAKE EFFECT AND PRODUCTION SOARS	21
IX. LABOR REMUNERATION BECOMES RATIONAL AND ENERGY BECOME MORE SUFFICIENT	24
X. HSING-TZU AND YUNG-HSIU HSIEN ESTABLISH VEGETABLE BASES	26
XI. CH'UNG-JEN HSIEN EXCEEDS SAVINGS QUOTAS	28

Table of Contents

Page

XII. FU-CHOU AREA STRENGTHENS BASIC-LEVEL TRADE
AND FINANCE WORK

29

XIII. TEN WORK PRINCIPLES PROPOSED

31

I. EFFECTIVELY PERFORM HIGHWAY AND COMMUNE TRANSPORTATION WORK
AS A SERVICE FOR A BIG LEAP FORWARD IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

9 July 1959

Lai Shao-yao

Page 3

In the past year, under the brilliant guidance of the party's general line for socialist construction, inspired by a general leap forward under the policy of taking "steel as the program," and with the watchful attention of party and government organs at all levels, our province firmly implemented the policies of "the entire party and all the people promote transportation" and "walking on two legs" in the tasks of developing our transportation and post and telecommunications services to support the big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production and in transportation construction, thereby achieving unprecedented accomplishments. The big leap forward this year in our national economic plans, especially with regard to steel, coal, grain, and cotton, has brought about an even greater and more glorious task to the communication and transportation industry. Preliminary estimates show that the volume of cargo transport in the first half of this year is 72.5 percent greater than the figure for the corresponding period of last year. In fulfilling our transport tasks, the broad mass of workers have been continuing to exert their utmost effort, to struggle for higher goals, and to launch red-banner emulation drives to increase production and practice economy with particular emphasis on technical innovations and the technical revolution. They have been endeavoring to overcome raw material and fuel shortage problems, to develop our transportation potentials by every possible means, to accelerate the turn-around time of vehicular and ship transportation, to raise labor productivity, and to strengthen our transportation capability to meet the demand in the big leap forward of our national economy.

At present, the weak link in our transportation front is short-distance hauling.

The over-all situation in transportation work in our province is still in the critical stage. Our task is great and our capability inadequate. Large volumes of important items (grain, coal, and iron) must be transported to and from many areas in a period of limited time. The transport of other goods such as basic construction materials, materials for agricultural production, and various kinds of commercial goods also impose heavy burdens on our transportation departments. These departments must guarantee the transportation of various important items and provide hauling for all general cargo. Under conditions of inadequate facilities, they frequently have to neglect the transport of certain cargo. This is especially true in short-distance hauling and has resulted in a huge backlog of cargo waiting for short-distance hauling. This has also adversely

affected the cargo movement on various trunk lines and caused short-distance hauling to become the weak on our cargo transportation front.

Short-distance hauling is one of the essential services of the transportation industry and it is one of the important links in moving commodities from the rural to the areas and in keeping the economic activities of various areas at an active level. Short-distance hauling provides service of the nature required by people's communes and the hsien. Because of the increase in cargo volume resulting from last year's big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production and from the economic expansion of the communes, a sample survey shows that short-distance hauling in that year increased by 100-200 percent over the previous year. The special characteristics of short-distance hauling are large volume, diversity of goods, and cargo transfer of goods from trunk line to subtrunk lines at many points. As cargo volume increased under these conditions, those responsible for short-distance hauling on the hsien and commune level could not properly correct or improve the situation. There were not enough vehicles and ships available for short-distance hauling. The number of roads and navigation routes were inadequate. In many areas, men still carry cargo on their backs. Many mountain areas are still naturally blocked from good transportation. At the same time, our transportation is not organized to provide service under this condition. Moreover, because of the critical manpower situation in some areas, some transportation facilities and personnel had to be assigned to other work. These conditions intensified the contradictions between commodity movement between urban and rural areas and in short-distance hauling. Because of inadequate facilities in short-distance hauling, the purchase of 15,000 tan of lime by Feng-hsin from Kao-an at the beginning this year and the coal purchased by Yu-feng from another area were not delivered on time. This clearly shows that short-distance hauling has not kept pace with its work and that the transportation problem is made more critical when modern transport facilities are made to travel longer distance. Moreover, agricultural and industrial production and commodity circulation are adversely affected. This is not only a weak link in transportation at the present, but also an important problem affecting the over-all situation.

Improving transportation services in the hsien and communes is the key to solving our problems in short-distance hauling.

The key to solving our problems in short-distance hauling lies in improving transportation services in the hsien and communes and in rapidly improving the backward means of transportation in the hsien and commune, because we depend on their facilities to provide short-distance hauling. Transportation communication in the hsien and communes of our province have developed tremendously since the big leap forward of the previous year. Vehicle [carts?] production and road repairs last year far exceeded the aggregate average for all the years since the liberation. Many areas

have established special teams and work groups that can do both transport and agricultural work to take care of short-distance hauling, thereby playing an important role in ensuring a big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production. However, we must realize that the transport capability of the communes at the present are very weak and that backward methods are still used. A large portion of cargo is transported on human backs. The special teams already established have not been thoroughly strengthened. Very clearly, we cannot rely on our present facilities to meet demands for short-distance hauling. Therefore, at the present, we must pay attention to solving the following problems.

1. We must recognize the transportation problems in the hsien and communes

The problem of whether or not hsien and communes should develop transportation has already been solved in many areas and in the minds of many people. However, this does not mean that this problem was solved satisfactorily in these areas or by these individuals. Some comrade have said: "Communes can develop transportation or leave it alone. Transportation is the responsibility of the transportation departments. The Communes may or may not wish to participate in its development. Draft animals and manpower are need to develop transportation. This would affect production in the communes. When the transport problem reaches a critical point, the peoples who talk this way do not ask for help from higher levels, they just pull their hands back. This create transport problems that obstruct the development of production. This people do not realize that hsien and communes have a role in the program that calls for the whole party and the entire people to develop transportation. They do not realize that this is one of the conditions necessary for the big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production, and particularly for the communalization movement and the development of the many economic activities of the communes. Commune production, like the rest of our national economy, must be developed along this line. This is to say that in addition to their work in agriculture, industry, and sideline production, communes must take part in developing transportation. Communes must uniformly ascertain their production, volume of cargo to be transported, and their transportation and manpower needs. This is an objective approach. It differs from those who believe that communes may or may not wish to take part in transportation development. With regard to those who said commune participation in transportation development would affect production, facts show that the establishment of transportation teams in the communes is not a waste of manpower. On the contrary, it cut down production labor and it makes for better labor planning because shock transport teams do not have to be organized to meet temporary demands. On the basis of their needs, communes must establish special transport teams to provide themselves with transportation and to increase their income. Anyone who says communes should not develop transportation says so without basis.

2. We Must Continue the Technical Innovation of Transportation Tools, Repair Roads and Rivers, and Fully Utilize Civilian Transportation Facilities

Because of certain material and technical limitations, we still rely on the development and improvement of civilian transportation facilities to provide transportation services in the hsien and communes. As we engage in the production of vehicles [carts?] and boats, we must pay attention to road and river repairs so that we can utilize our facilities to maximum efficiency. Last year, we manufacture many cargo boats and repaired many roads. Our success was indeed great. But we did not progress uniformly in our work. In some areas, work quality was poor, in others, there were no service personnel to service the vehicles that had been manufactured. The roads in some areas were inadequate, thus traffic could not flow smoothly. Consequently, many facilities are in bad repair at the present and are not utilized efficiently. To correct this situation is one of the relatively critical problems in the technical innovation of transportation tools. Therefore, on the basis of their success, hsien and communes must vigorously promote the technical innovation of transportation tools. In general, we must endeavor to further improve transportation network in areas where it has already been basically established. In areas where facilities are inadequate and where development is not uniform, we must take measures to simultaneously improve and develop transportation facilities, and make the necessary equipment available for transportation. In areas where the transportation has been developed only lightly, we must concentrate attention to its development. Whether it is in the repair or manufacture of cargo boats, we must pay attention to quality in our work, we must coordinate our manufacturing work with the mass movement and strengthen our maintenance work. We must endeavor to have ball bearing axles installed in more than half of our vehicles within a 1-year period (this will vary from area to area). Gradually, rubber tires should be used to replace metal wheels. We must greatly develop the use of ox-drawn carts, raise their transport efficiency, and cut down manpower. Within a 1-year period, we must increase our sailboats [junks] by 25 percent to meet the demand for water transportation. To strengthen the manufacture and repair of tools for civilian transport, the hsien and communes must establish repair plants or train maintenance personnel for this work. Former maintenance personnel should be recalled to work in transportation.

3. We Must Strengthen Loading Work in Hsien and Commune Transportation

The lack of organization leadership and proper utilization of manpower in short-distance hauling, especially at points where goods are transferred from trunk lines to branch lines, many cars and ships are frequently held up awaiting loading and unloading, thus leading to a huge back log of goods to be transported and causing inefficient use of trunk line facilities. Therefore, the hsien and communes should strengthen

their leadership in transportation work at various ports, areas, station, and at points where trunk lines connect with branch lines. At these points, manpower should be properly utilized, labor organization should be improved, and work tools should be reformed, so that loading and unloading can be carried out smoothly. Communes in areas along railway lines should organize loading and unloading work teams that can do both transportation and agricultural production work so that they can render their service to railway transportation. During the period of the year when the water level [from floods?] is high, various areas should strengthen their management in civilian river crossing so that safety is guaranteed.

4. We Must Develop And Strengthen Special Transport Teams in the Hsien And Communes

In accordance with local transportation demands, the hsien should strengthen the organization of communes and teams that utilize the junks for transportation and train engineering teams for road repairs. In accordance with local conditions, draft animal transport teams should be organized in areas where large volume of goods must be transported. Organization and management must be strengthened, work tools must be improved through technical innovation, and labor productivity must be raised. Gradual steps must be taken to make it possible for the hsien to provide their own transportation for hauling cargo over short distance under 20 kilometers. The communes must establish special transport teams whose principal work will be transporting cargo or to establish secondary transport teams whose principal work will be production so that their roles in short-distance hauling can be fully manifested. The various types of transport teams must firmly implement the policies of "to each according to his labor, fair payment for work, more work for more pay, unified leadership, management by level, and accounting by level." In accordance with general conditions in our province and other areas, special transport teams should follow the policy of "commune management of commune facilities," meaning that the communes hold ownership of the teams' transport facilities and also manage them, or they should follow the policy of "commune management of team facilities," meaning that the teams hold ownership of their facilities. In the latter case, the facilities are put under the unified management of the communes. In both cases, the income from cargo transport, after deduction for expenses and payment to the communes for capital funds, are distributed among the various production departments in accordance to their contribution in material and manpower resources to the transportation effort. Secondary transport teams should follow the policy of "team management of team facilities."

5. We Must Strengthen Leadership And Plan for the Over-all Situation

The strengthening party leadership at all levels over transportation development in the hsien and communes is a guarantee of success. Therefore,

transportation organs of the hsien and communes must be strengthened. Transportation facilities must be rationally utilized. In accordance with local economic development and transportation demands, plans for building transportation facilities must be formulated. Manpower and capital resources must be properly appropriated. The construction of transportation facilities must be carried out to take advantage of the slack season in agriculture and must be carried by stages. At the same time, ideological and political work must be strengthened, the cadres and the masses must be motivated to hold discussions. We must clearly recognize the mistake made in hsien and commune transportation work and our ideology must be unified.

In a recent period following heavy rainfalls in our province, water did heavy damage to roads and bridges in the Chiarnan and Chiu-chiang areas. Final statistics show that more than 1,500 bridges were destroyed. This was followed by a busy period of repairs. Relief aid was granted by the province. In addition, all areas were called on to organize their strengths to solve their supply problems and to rapidly repair damages to transportation routes so that the transportation of grain and other goods can be guaranteed. Before summer harvesting and planting, all areas are called on to do some transportation work, to prepare transportation services for their harvest and planting work, so that the victorious completion of summer harvest and planting can be guaranteed.

The general leap forward in agricultural and industrial production in 1959 has brought a great and tremendous task to the transportation industry of our province. We believe that with strengthened party and government leadership at all levels, that with the enthusiastic spirit displayed by the masses as they exert their utmost effort for high goals, that by greatly promoting the mass movement, that by launching red flag emulation drives to increase production and practice economy centering around the technical innovation movement and the technical revolution, that by taking effective measures, and that by strengthening short-distance hauling, we can definitely victoriously complete the glorious and great task in transportation handed us by the party and the state and contribute colorfully to celebrate the great 10th anniversary of our country.

II. THOROUGHLY IMPLEMENT EQUAL WORK, EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

10 July 1959

Unsigned article

Page 1

Before summer harvest work began, the Ch'iu-fang Work Team of the Chin-sha People's Commune in Sui-chuan Hsien made a general survey with regard to equal work for equal pay for both men and women workers, rationally raised the remuneration rate for women who were receiving low pay and took measures to implement the policy of remuneration according to labor.

The Ch'iu-fang Work Team is made up of 243 men and women workers. Of this labor force, 47 percent are women workers. Nevertheless, many people still have not realized the role women play in production work. These people say women cannot work as well as men and they underestimate the work of women. For male labor, the maximum low in work output is ten points. In general, the men average nine points, some only 7.5 points. For the women, the maximum is seven points. In general, women average six points. Many women perform the same type of work as men. But when it comes to evaluating work performance, points are frequently taken away from women workers.

This situation was discovered by Comrade Hao Yung-ch'ang, first secretary of the Sui-chuan Party Committee before summer harvest began. Immediately after this discovery, he discussed this matter with the party branch attached to this work team. It was agreed that the policy of equal pay for equal work to men and women must be implemented and that this was a correct way to solve the critical labor problem in this year's summer harvest. After the facts were brought out and discussions held, everyone fully recognized that the labor enthusiasm of the women workers would be adversely affected if they are paid less than men for the same work and that this practice would be detrimental to production. This problem was discussed from the ideological standpoint. Teams held democratic discussions. As a result, the work of the women was compared with that of the men to see in which type of agricultural work women are equal better or not as good as men. In this way the minimum wage point for prescribed for women workers. Of the 115 women workers, more than 60 were given higher points, most of them by one point. A few received a two-point increase. It was recognized that a lower point system for women workers was rational and that this was in accord with the policy of utilizing women labor to develop sideline production in the homes and during the off season period. They can help to raise hogs and other domestic animals. Now the maximum high in wage points for women is nine points. In general, women receive seven, 7.5, or eight points. The minimum is five points. In evaluating their work, those who exceeded the minimum high are given extra points; those who rated below their work quota lose points.

When women and men are put on equal basis, the labor enthusiasm and labor productivity of the female workers showed a marked improvement. In the third production team, Li Ying-fa, a woman worker, has been exceeding her work quota everyday. She was to receive 10 points for harvesting 240 chin of green fodder. However, she work from morning to night and harvested more than 300 chin a day, thus receiving 12 or 13 points. In the second production team, Huang Mei-feng increased the load of fertilizer she was carrying to 100 chin from 80 chin. In many other cases could not work for low wage points because they had to hire helps to care for their children. Therefore, these women did very little work in the past. Since the wage point for women was increased, many women organized and participated in nurseries to care for their children so that they can spend more time in production work. At present, all women belonging to these teams are taking part in summer harvest and planting work and are working with vigor.

III. PEOPLE'S BANKS HELP COMMUNES ARRANGE CAPITAL

11 July 1959
Page 1

Unsigned article

Banks throughout the province are helping communes to secure their capital and to prepare them to buy seed and work tools for the summer harvest and planting.

In helping the communes to solve their problems in securing capital, the banks sent cadres to the communes and production teams where they studied the accounts of the communes and teams and granted rational appropriations. The secretary of the party branch and the chairman of the people's bank in An-i Hsien personally led a work team to help the communes and teams to arrange their capital and granted 56,720 yuan in loans to various communes and teams. The people bank in Nan-ch'eng Hsien granted 28,870 yuan in loans in June to help teams lacking a strong economic base to secure work tools for summer harvest and planting. As the banks grant loans to various communes and teams, they also help them to motivate the masses, to develop their trade outlets and to seek out sources of revenue. The Ch'ien-ch'i Team did not have money to repair its tools for summer harvest and planting work. With the help of bank cadres and party branch members, the team sent out a group of 20 men to develop its sideline production. The men work for 10 days and realized more than 400 yuan from their work. The money was used to repair work tools and baskets for carrying the harvest.

Beside making arrangement for the communes to secure the capital they need, the banks also utilized the many aspects of their operations to solve problems for the communes and to help them in their planning. For example, one of the banks helped a commune to inspect the tools it needed for summer harvest and planting, discovered that the commune needed many new tools, repaired 4,376 pieces of farm tools for the commune, and made recommendations to the party branch for solving the commune's problems. The bank also helped the commune to organize four mobile repair teams. The members of these teams were made up of 24 carpenters and blacksmiths from the commune's agricultural implements repair shop. It also helped the commune to organize its handicraft workers who worked in both industrial and agricultural production. These workers sent to do repair work for various production teams. By the end of June, the handicraft workers had repaired 2,429 pieces of farm tools. They expect to complete their repair work before summer harvest began.

IV. PRODUCTION BRIGADES ESTABLISH PURCHASING PERSONNEL FOR SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

11 July 1959
Page 2

Liu Chung-hui
Chou Yuan-k'ang

To strengthen its purchase work, the Ch'ang-k'ai State-operated Merchandise Corporation in Lin-ch'uan Hsien has installed purchasing personnel in commune production brigades to buy agricultural and subsidiary products. It is closely coordinating this work with production, grasping the problems of production, and better fulfilling its purchasing work. The corporation has installed a purchase personnel in all purchasing stations having more than 20 members. In stations where there operated by one person that person also acts as its purchasing agent. There are now seven special purchasing agents and six purchasing agents in the commune. Counting the 14 purchasing agents working for the commune, there are now 37 of these agents in the commune. There is at least one purchasing agent stationed in each of the commune's 39 production brigades.

In the past, this corporation had only four special purchasing agents. It had no purchasing agents below the production brigade level. In the rural areas, its stations existed in name only. Many of them were not doing any purchasing work or were buying very little. Its purchasing work was poorly carried out. The production of many native goods were not properly arranged. Goods were not purchased in time. Some stations were "waiting for the customers to bring their goods." Therefore this corporation took measures to utilize 17 of the 56 employees of the various production brigades to act as its special purchasing agents. It also selected six men as its purchasing agents. These men were all hard workers, enthusiastic in their work, and were men who possessed good ideological concepts. Their main task was purchase work, but they also engaged in other transactions. Specifically, their assignment is to purchase agricultural and sideline products in the areas where they are stationed and to help in the production of these goods. The corporation issues monthly and quarterly purchase quotas to its agents. The agents receive bonus rewards for their work. The greater the amount of purchase, the greater the bonus. The bonus is awarded on a monthly basis. To strengthening the personnel policy governing these purchasing agents and their training, the corporation give these men short training courses to raise the level of their performance. The first course will begin at the end of June. After this training, the men will concentrate their effort in the purchase of domestic fowls, fresh eggs, small native products, and scrap materials for the corporation.

V. DISTRIBUTION POLICY EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED,
A RICH HARVEST IN IDEOLOGY AND IN PRODUCTION

12 July 1959
Page 1

Ho Ch'i-jui
Chiu Yu-yu
Ch'eng Ch'eng-chang
Chou Chin-kuang

The result of the distribution of the summer harvest in Nan-ch'ang has collectively reflected the superior advantages of the people's communes. Throughout the province, in the lake and river region, in the mountain area, and in the Plateau region, wherever plans were made to distribute the summer harvest, production reached a high tide; new conditions began to take shape wherever the policy of distribution according to labor was effectively implemented and wherever there was a rich harvest in ideology and production.

Production brigades in communes throughout the hsien have already completed their plans for the distribution of the summer harvest. The gross value of industrial, agricultural, and sideline production will amount to 30,700,000 yuan, up to 44 percent over the same period of last year. After deductions for production investment, agricultural and agricultural taxes, and capital accumulation, the net income amounted to 20,300,000 yuan. The average net income for each of the 480,000 farm workers in the hsien amounted to 34 yuan, representing a 41 percent increase over the same period of last year.

The commune members were very happy over the increase in their income. They said: "If it were not for the communalization movement, we could not have realized a greater income in this year's spring and summer harvest than we did in the big leap forward of last year."

Along with the establishment of the people's communes, Nan-ch'ang Hsien has greatly increased its income industry, forestry, cattle raising, sideline production, and fishery. The value of production from these sources accounted for more than 30 percent of the gross value of industrial, agricultural, and sideline production. The communalization movement has liberated the women for production work. More than 90 percent of the more than 83,000 women who can take part in production in the hsien are engaged in farm work. This has greatly increased the production force of society and accelerated the development of production. Commune members point out many examples to show the advantage of the communes in their discussions with each other. The communes made it possible for production brigades lacking a strong economic base to receive help from the communes to develop their production. In this way, commune production develops at a uniform pace, a condition that benefits the work of the leadership. At the same

time, it is easier to make uniform arrangement and distribution of our labor force and our production materials (such as land). This can be carried out more rationally than in the past. The Pa-i Commune had a total of more than 2,100 mou of "flowery fields." These were managed by various elements of the commune. Because these fields were located over widely-separated points, their management was poor and their production was low. They frequently fought for water to irrigate their fields, thus adversely affecting solidarity among them. After these elements were merged into a commune, the fields were arranged for better management and much labor was saved. This year, the production from these fields will be increased to equal the production of other fields. The Tung-wan Production Brigade of the Wu-shih Commune is one of those lacking a strong economic base. The majority of its fields was sandy land. Production was low. The peasants were afraid to rest for fear that the "moon will parch the fields." Although the peasants enjoyed a substantial increase in their income from last year's summer harvest, the average income was only 18 yuan per person. After the commune was established, the party committee sent a deputy commune chief to lead production work in this production brigade. In accordance with local conditions, the deputy chief converted the fields of this brigade into a vegetable production base. All sandy fields were used to grow economic crops. The soil was properly utilized. The distribution from this year's summer harvest will amount to 36 yuan per person. Basically, this production brigade has caught up with those having a strong economic base. The commune members declared happily that if it were not for the commune, they would not be able to catch up with other brigade for several years.

From the distribution of the summer harvest, the majority of the commune members have come to realize the advantages of the communes. From this, they further strengthened their determination to develop the commune. They have acquired a better understanding of collectivism. In many ways they have displayed their patriotism, their love for the communes, and their eagerness to take good care of public properties. The Hsiao-lan Commune directed the Keng-t'ou Production Brigade to reserve five percent of its gross income for capital. But its members say that because their income from the summer harvest will increase and for their long-range benefit, they will reserve eight percent of their income for capital. Production brigades of the Ma-chiu Commune were directed to fulfill 75 percent of this year's grain requirement. But the commune members say they will fulfill this quota by 100 percent. A member of the Sha-ch'i Production Brigade had not paid back the 24 yuan he borrowed from the commune. From the summer harvest, his family received an income of 34 yuan per person. The commune realized that in spite of this income his family was still in economic distress and suggested that he pay back his loan from his income at the end of the year. But he said he wanted to repay 20 yuan of his loan because the commune is his home and said that he would not feel right if the loan went unpaid.

The distribution of the summer harvest, along with the cadres effective implementation of the party's policy and the policy of more work for more pay and more distribution for more work, has further cemented the relation between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. The masses have said: "The party maintains brilliant policies, leads us in the commune movement and leads us to increase production. In distribution, the party firmly implements the policy of distribution according to labor. The party honors its words. Without the party, we could not be enjoying these good times." The masses are displaying more love and showing more confidence toward the cadres. The cadres have come to realize the great importance of implementing the party's policy and of following the mass line. Originally, the Sha-ch'i Production Brigade of the Ma-chiu Commune has planned to repay only 600 yuan of its loan from the state. This money was to be taken from its summer harvest income. Many cadres did not think it was possible for the brigade to repay this amount. However, after debates were held in all levels and after the masses became motivated, the members of this production brigades decided to repay 1,200 yuan, exceeding the original amount by 100 percent. The cadres have said: "We cannot do anything without relying on the masses. By relying on the masses, we can exceed our quota in any task."

The result of the distribution of the summer harvest is that the initiative and creativeness of the masses for production work has been greatly mobilized, and the acceleration of various production development has been greatly enhanced. The masses have said: "Our income has increased, our labor ardor is greater than in the past. If we want to live in good times, we must labor energetically in production work." A member of the Kuo-fou Production Brigade of the Wu-shih Commune was afraid that he would not receive more pay for additional work. Therefore, he was not very enthusiastic in production work. After the distribution of the summer harvest was completed, he began to wake up before day break and called on other members to report for work. He work long after darkness. In this way, he stimulated a high tide in summer harvest and planting throughout every corner of the hsien. From 100,000 tan a day, the collection of fertilizer was increased to more than 360,000 tan a day. Plans for summer planting are continuously calling for seeding wider areas. From 600,000 mou before summer harvest began, plans for the total area of land to be put under cultivation has been increased to 717,000 mou of land for the late crops. Many small pieces of land have been put to use. Sesame and potatoes are grown on these land. At the same time this production brigade has further developed its work in industry, forestry, cattle raising, sideline production, and fishery activities. In the T'ang-k'ing Commune, a fish pond belonging to the Ting-fang, Hsi-fang, and Ch'i-nan production bridges has never been used to raise fish. At present, this pond is raising 600,000 fish. Everyone can see the results of the rich harvest from the early crops. People are singing happily in fields everywhere. The commune members are displaying a high degree of labor ardor. They are preparing to harvest the early crops.

VI. FENG-HSIN HSIEH IMPROVES MEDICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

12 July 1959
Page 3

Unsigned article

In improving and strengthening its commune, Feng-hsin Hsien also took appropriate measures to improve the management of its medical and health organizations. In hospital management, it has adopted the policy of "three level management and two level accounting." Hospitals are managed by commune teams. They are responsible for both profit and loss of hospital operation. Commune members pay for their medicine. Their medical service fee is paid from a collective fund which the hospitals receive on a quarterly basis. In this way, the livelihood of the medical personnel is guaranteed and the medical need of the members is ensured.

In September of last year, the hsien adopted the system of "two hospitals in every hsien run by the people." After this, medical care became available everywhere. This has helped production. However, this system still has some shortcomings. The central hospital and its branches in the rural areas were under the unified management of the commune. This was not in accord with the spirit of unified leadership in management by levels. People who were chronically sick received medical care from fees allocated to other persons. Members who enjoy good health thought that this was an unfair practice. During the process of improving and strengthening the commune and in accordance with the spirit of "unified leadership in management by level," the hospitals adopted the policy of "three level management and two level accounting and of hospitals run by commune teams which are responsible for both profit and loss of hospital operation." Commune members pay for their own medicine, but their medical fee is paid from a collective fund to be remitted to the hospitals on a quarterly basis. All medical personnel are rationally assigned. With the exception of some maternity personnel who provide women and child care services in established clinics in the rural areas and also take part in production work, some of the medical personnel are sent to work in production brigades where there are no hospitals. There they strengthen medical care and provide the people with medical aid kits. Doctors are not sent to work in the lower levels.

In economic accounting, two systems of accounting is kept. The central hospital run by the commune keeps its own accounting. Rural hospitals run the production brigades keep their own accounting. Commune members pay for their own medicine in cash. Medical service fee is paid on a quarterly basis. These accounts are recorded separately. Profits are used to buy medical equipment. Loss from operation is replaced from public funds of either the commune or its production brigades. Except for certain expenses, all deficits are replaced from public funds of either the commune or its production brigades. In the central hospital, medical personnel are paid according to the classification. Medical

personnel who were sent to work in communes or production brigades and those maternity personnel who perform health work and production work are remunerated by three methods of payment. These workers receive 800 yuan of subsistence fee a year. Some of them receive 800 yuan a year. Maternity personnel retain two-thirds of this amount. Hospitals and production brigades retain one-third. Operating expenses in maternity cases are paid by the hospitals or production brigades. For a day's health work, health personnel are paid by wage points. Maternity workers keep the fees they receive from their service. They also buy their own equipment. One maternity personnel takes care of several production brigades. When this is the case, his pay is increased.

After the new regulations were put into effect, medical services were improved and were being offered to the people on a regular basis. Commune members who are not economically rich can receive medical care now.

VII. STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNE MEDICAL AND HEALTH NETWORK TO BETTER SERVE

PRODUCTION

12 July 1959
Page 3

Health Bureau

The communalization movement has brought along many favorable conditions to health work in the rural areas. It has also brought new problems to health work. One of the urgent tasks before the health departments is the problem of finding a way to establish medical and health organizations to take care of health work in the communes.

Our hsien has a population of more than 540,000 persons. We have more than 1.2 million mou of land, 11 people's communes, and more than 500 production brigades. There are more than 1,000 medical workers of Chinese and western medicine, maternity workers, and health personnel. They are located in every corner of the hsien. Along with the strengthening and improvement of the people's communes, our province under the leadership of the hsien party committee has also taken measures to improve the organization and management of our medical and health organs. We have taken the following measures.

1. All medical personnel have been assigned to people's communes, management districts, and production brigades. They included personnel of the 13 health centers established with state funds, public-private jointly operated drug outlets, hospitals and clinics operated by both Chinese and western doctors health centers established by agricultural cooperatives, independent medical personnel of both Chinese and western medicine, maternity workers, and health personnel. Taking the communes as the basic unit, we have established 17 commune health centers. These centers are engaged in medical treatment, disease prevention, and health education. Their tasks are to provide medical service and disease prevention aid in their areas, to care for the women and children's medical needs, and to train basic level health workers. Below the commune level, the basic unit for the administration of medical service are the management districts or separately established health centers. Their tasks are to provide medical care and provide health services against diseases in their respective areas. Below the district management level, health stations are established in various production brigades. In principal, a station is established in each production brigade. Each station is staffed with one or two workers. Most of them will not be detached to production work. However, some health workers will also take part in production. These workers will take care of simple treatment, emergency aid, prepare health reports, and mobilize the masses to protect themselves against diseases in various production brigades. A health worker and a maternity

worker is assigned to each production brigade. They will not be detached to production work. The health worker takes care of emergency aid for the workers, prepare reports on health conditions in his area, and other health work. The maternity worker takes care of health work in nurseries and kindergartens, and reports on health conditions in his area.

2. Administratively, the commune health centers are under the dual leadership of the communes and the health departments. In operation, they are under the direct leadership of the hsien health bureau and the technical guidance of various health and medical organs in the hsien. Health centers in the management districts medical centers in central production areas and health stations in various production brigades are under the unified leadership of local party committees. In operation, they are under the leadership of health departments in the level above them.

3. Our financial management and personnel administration are handled in the following manner.

(a) Along with the changes in policies and the transfer of personnel to the lower levels, all properties owned by them (including equipment, medicine, furniture, cash, and accounts receivable) will be turned over to the communes for a set price. These transactions are carried out by the individuals or organizations concerned. Public funds of joint operated hospitals and clinics, and public-private jointly operated drug outlets will be turned over to the communes. The properties and holdings are then redistributed by the commune to various health centers in accordance with their needs. This includes fixed and working capital for the health centers. Funds realized from the sale of stocks by various medical organs are also transferred to the communes, but the individual stockholders retain ownership of the shares now transferred to the communes.

(b) Medical and health personnel are paid by five different methods of remuneration. In areas where medical services are not free, the communes or management districts will finance the operation of health centers, including making up deficits. In areas where there are free medical services (two yuan per person per year), the communes will put all medical and health centers under their uniform management and supply the deficit if any. Health workers who originally worked for the state will receive from 50-60 percent of their pay from the hsien. Maternity workers health personnel, and disease prevention workers are paid on the same basis as cadres in production brigades. They receive their pay and subsidies in accordance with their work. They also receive a bonus at the end of the year if they are entitled to one. They receive 10-20 percent more pay than nonmedical workers in the same category. Maternity workers and health personnel are paid according to their work and they are also entitled to receive a bonus.

(c) In areas where medical services are provided by the communes, individuals who seek clinical services are charged .15 yuan for the first visit and .08 yuan for each subsequent visit. The object of this is to cut down waste. Individuals who use their own money to seek medical service are charged .10 yuan for the first visit and .05 yuan for each subsequent visit.

VIII. POLICIES TAKE EFFECT AND PRODUCTION SOARS

14 July 1959

Page 1

Chiang Wei-chang

Ch'en Ning-kuang

Ho Kuo-hsiang

Ch'en Yu-wen

In the Yu-ch'un Special District, the distribution work of the summer harvest by 113 production brigades has been completed. Because this work was carried out by the correct method of taking the interest of the state, of the collectives and of the individual commune members into consideration, and in accordance with policy of distribution according to labor, it has enhanced a high tide in summer production.

At various points where this work was carried out, conditions in the production brigades show that because the policies of commune production and thrift were implemented this year, the favorable conditions for the communes to develop production were fully manifested. Expenses were reduced and the income of the commune members was increased. The Pu-lung Production Brigade of the O-feng Commune in Wan-tai was one of those lacking a strong economic base. This year, its summer harvest amounted to 66,963 yuan, up 45.9 percent over the same period of 1958. At the same time, its production expenses were 7.4 percent lower than in 1958. The amount of income distributed among the commune members was 79.4 percent greater than in 1958. According to statistics from five production brigades in Wan-tai, Ching-an and An-i hsien, the gross value of agricultural and sideline production this summer has increased by 30.8 percent over 1958. Production expenses have gone down 11.1 percent, and the amount of income distributed among the members has increased 49.2 percent over 1958. The average income per person has increased 57.8 percent over 1958. The results of distribution at 10 production brigade locations in Feng-ch'eng, and Yu-ch'un hsien are as follows: The income of 5,129 households was increased, representing 90.6 percent of the 5,657 households in these hsien.

In formulating their distribution plans, the various areas paid particular attention to the implementation of the "three contracts" by production brigades. These are the contracts covering labor, production, and cost. One of the methods of implementing this system is to have these contracts cover a 1-year period at a time. Under this system, final accounts are submitted at the end of each quarter. A second method is to have these contracts cover a 1-year period and the final accounts submitted at the end of the year. Regardless of the method adopted, the production brigades are rewarded for good production and penalized for poor work. Income for the members are distributed in accordance with the policy of remuneration and supply grants. Production brigades are rewarded

for exceeding their work quota. Members who have fulfilled or exceeded their basic workdays are rewarded. Those who have not, receive no rewards. Penalty prescribed for production brigades that did not fulfill their quota is assessed among the members according to the numbers of workdays they fell short of quota. No penalty is levied on members who fulfilled their quota of workdays.

In practice, the principles of "two coordinations and one mobilization" are adopted. In the "two coordinations," the production estimates for the early crops, the final accounts, the income and expense accounts are coordinated with the final accounts of summer production and various adjustments in planning. The reports on the implementation of the "three contracts" are coordinated so that this system can be strengthened. In the "one mobilization," the masses are mobilized from the beginning to the end and the mass line is followed.

The distribution of the summer harvest has greatly stimulated the production initiative of the masses. In P'ing-hsiang Hsien, the Ch'ai-lei Production Brigade of the An-yuan Commune mobilized the masses to launch a "four inspections and two finds" campaign. These are the inspection of plan implementation, inspection of income, inspection of production, and inspection of work attendance. The "two finds" are to find the reasons, and to find corrective measures. This campaign stimulated a high tide. Work attendance increased to 95 percent from 80 percent. In a 3-day period, the workers finished the work of pulling weeds from 169 mou of fields, 99 mou of fields were cleared of bugs. Fertilizer for the summer crops was increased from 20 tan per mou to 34 tan per mou of land. In I-ch'un Hsien, the T'ai-p'ing Production Brigade of the Tung-fang Hsue Commune has nine production teams. Five of these teams received production bonus; two of them maintained their production level; two of them had to put in more work to make up for a drop in their production. The production brigade inspected the implementation of the "three contracts" in these teams. Subsequently, production in these teams reached a high tide. Five of these teams purchased a new boat and used it to transport fertilizer from I-ch'un all day and night so that they can increase their fall crop production. The Leng-ta Production Team has to increase its production by eight chin per mou of land. In response to this, its members said this increase will be extracted from the field by working more carefully and diligently.

In Shang-kao Hsien, the party branch of the Chin-ho Production Brigade of the Ao-yang Commune formulated its distribution plan for the summer harvest by holding discussions among the members and by mobilizing the masses. On the basis of suggestion submitted by the masses, the following ratio of distribution was adopted. About 60 percent of the income is to be distributed among the members, 11 percent is to be deducted for production expenses, 1 percent for capital accumulation.

These figures represent increases of more than 100 percent over 1958. Forty percent of the income will be remitted to the state. This year, the production brigade will fulfill 80 percent of its annual grain quota from its summer harvest. This will represent 19 percent of its income from the summer crop. The distribution of the summer crop will be based on the policy of more work for more grain and payment according to work. In this way, everyone will be satisfied. The results of the distribution are as follows. The average income was 95 yuan per each household, for each individual it was 27 yuan. Counting the income from the production brigade, each person received a total income of 37 yuan. The income of 97.6 percent of the peasants was increased. Of these peasants, 54 percent received an increase amounting to more than 50 percent of their income in 1958. This is a clear indication of the many superior advantages of the people's communes.

Because the distribution policy has taken effect, the commune members have said: "The party's policy is good. The path of the commune is wide and broad. If we listen to the party and follow the communes, a big future is ahead of us." The production brigade plans to launch a "five fixes and one contract" program for its production teams this year. It will fix the area for planting important crops, fix the volume and value of production, fix a division of production labor, fix the production cost, and fix the amount of amount of income for distribution and for remittance to higher level organs. At the same time, it will launch a "four fixes" for the members. It will fix their workdays, fix their wage points, fix the amount of fertilizer for their use and fix their grain consumption. In this way, it will be able to strengthen the collective and individual production responsibilities. The production initiative of the members will soar to an unprecedented height. They will improve their attendance, their work quality, and their labor productivity. This will enhance summer planting. In the past, several women members of this commune did very little work. Now, they work from morning to night, each one of them collecting three tan of materials a day for fertilizer. To increase production of the summer crop, the area under cultivation has been increased in all production teams. At present, the production brigade is developing 36 mou of land for production. The area for the fall crops will be increased to 1,396 mou from 773 mou, for an 89.2 percent increase. At the same time, the production brigade is readying more than 500 tan of fertilizer for the late crops.

IX. LABOR REMUNERATION BECOMES RATIONAL AND ENERGY BECOME MORE SUFFICIENT

19 July 1959

Page 2

P'ou Chih-hsien

Li Ssu-hsiang

On the basis of past experience and on the communalization movement, the CCP party committee of Sui-ch'uan Hsien convened a meeting of 4th class cadres in Sui-ch'uan Hsien to discuss various problems concerning the distribution of the summer harvest. The following decisions were adopted.

The distribution methods for basic labor are as follows. (1) For distribution purposes, the basic unit is the production brigade. Production tools are assigned to various teams after mass discussions. The daily work and quality of a member is evaluated and his performance rating established. The more he produced, the bigger his remuneration and vice versa. (2) Production teams organize their manpower to do all phases of harvest work, receiving their assignment from contract organs. They are rewarded for their labor as a group. The members of various teams are then paid individually. This method can cut down the time and labor needed to evaluate the members performance and it is in accord with the policy of more pay for more work. The communes may adopt either one of the above methods.

Nonproductive personnel will be compensated as follows. (1) Messhall workers are paid from funds deducted from the income of those who eat in messhalls. The amount of compensation is decided between the messhall workers and those who eat there. (2) Workers in nurseries are paid by two methods. (a) The pay of a worker may be determined by the number and age of the children under his care. (b) His wage may be determined on a daily basis, taking the number of children into consideration. The parents pay for the care of their children. Those who cannot meet this obligation may receive a 20-30 percent subsidy from the public funds of the communes. (3) Elderly folks, children, and students during their recess from schools will receive a rational compensation for their work. Their wages may be paid to the individually or to their families.

Wages for the support personnel are computed in the following manners. State workers, teachers, and doctors, etc., receive a fixed income. Employees of various enterprises who provide for their own housing and food are paid according to the policy of pay according to labor. Workers of various enterprises whose wages are fixed must surrender any additional income they received from summer harvest work to their place of employment. Workers whose wages are not fixed may retain the income they earned from summer harvest work. Urban workers doing summer harvest work are paid on the same basis as members of production brigades.

There should be mutual cooperation among various production brigades and production teams in the summer harvest on the basis of mutually agreed amount of compensation. The methods of payment are based on that of the production brigade or production team. Payment may be exchanged for labor among the bridges or among the teams. Regardless of the method of payment, the members are rated for their performance and are paid in the same manner as they would if they work in their own commune.

The above methods have resulted in a marked rise of the members labor productivity. According to conditions in several communes, a closer planting of the first crops will be practiced this year. At the same time, individual production at harvest time will have to be 10-30 percent higher than last year. The fastest workers will be required to completely finish harvesting and processing three tan of grain. They will be required to earn from 12-15 wage points a day. At present, only a small portion of the early crop in the Mei-chiang Commune is ready for harvest. The commune sent more than 180 workers to several production brigades to meet their critical need for additional manpower. Some of the members have said "Payment according labor is rational. The harder we work, the more enthusiastic we become."

Before the busy season began, the party branch of a production brigade reviewed the work of a previous and discovered that the labor attendance of the members was very high but that their labor productivity was very low. This was attributed to two reasons. One was that the teams were too big, thus making it very difficult to exercise leadership and to effectively utilize manpower resources. The other reason was that the labor quota for some of the workers was irrational. Some were not assigned a minimum low quota and payment was not uniform.

In accordance with these problems, the party branch decided to reshape the labor organization of this production brigade. On the basis of production needs and the willingness of the masses, the eight production teams of this brigade were expanded to 11 teams. Draft animals and tools were accordingly allocated. After the reorganization, work tasks were assigned to the teams, their members were held responsible for their work as individuals and as groups. The production brigade set a time limit for each team to fulfill their work quota. The party branch also took steps to improve the work quota requirements of the members. Revisions were made of quotas that were irrational.

The duties and responsibilities of the members of this production brigade were clearly defined after the labor organization was reshaped and the labor quotas revised. The various awards were clearly defined. These changes have further motivated the production initiative of the workers and resulted in a marked rise in their labor productivity.

X. HSING-TZU AND YUNG-HSIU HSIEN ESTABLISH VEGETABLE BASES

20 July 1959

Wang Lun

Page 2

In Hsing-tzu Hsien, cities, villages, and rural areas are cooperating with each other to greatly increase vegetable production in the hsien. At present, urban and rural residents consume about one chin of vegetables per person a day. In addition, vegetables are shipped to Nan-ch'ang, Chiu-chiang, and Lu-shan for marketing.

Last winter and this spring, the CCP party committee in Hsing-tzu Hsien took broad measure to develop vegetable production. The first measure was to expand vegetable production bases. Two production brigades in the suburban areas were combined with one vegetable production brigade. The new production brigade grows nothing but vegetable over an area of more 200 mou of land. Formerly, it was growing vegetables on 67 mou of land. At present, this production brigade is sending more than 2,000 chin of vegetables to the markets a day, an increase of more than 400 percent over last year. The second measure calls for all organs in the urban and municipal areas and mining and industrial enterprises staffed with more than six persons to grow their own vegetables and raise their own hogs. All employees of these organizations, students, teachers, and residents are urged to grow vegetable in their spare time. Special teams are growing vegetables for commune messhalls serving production teams. In this way, vegetable production bases are established at every commune level. At present, 10,370 mou of land is devoted to vegetable production in the hsien, exceeding the quota prescribed by the hsien party committee.

To timely solve the problems of vegetable production, the first secretary of the hsien party committee and the secretary of agricultural affairs personally took part in vegetable production, work in the basic levels, and inspected the labor utilization and production conditions of various production bases. All departments concerned have rendered their effective support in vegetable production. For example, commercial departments in Nan-ch'ang, Chiu-chiang, and Lu-shan sent seed to the various areas when it was learned that seed was needed.

Yung-hsiu Hsien took various measures and coordinated its effort to develop vegetable production bases and to expand their production. The hsien has already established three vegetable production bases and five vegetable production brigades. These brigades have a labor force of 2,350 workers.

At present, the hsien is devoting 3,400 mou of land for vegetable production bases. In addition, communes and reclamation projects are

devoting more than 12,000 mou of land to vegetable production. The hsien is devoting the equivalent of six li [unit of land measured less than on acre] of land per person in Yung-hsiu to vegetable production, up 41.1 percent over last year. Many schools, and industrial and mining enterprises are producing vegetables for their own consumption. Some of them are self sufficient in vegetables. In addition to fulfilling their own needs, communes are sending vegetables to the market at the rate of more than 16,000 chin a day.

XI. CH'UNG-JEN HSIEH EXCEEDS SAVINGS QUOTAS

22 July 1959
Page 2

Wang Yu-sheng

Under the mass nature of the increase production and practice economy movement, the broad mass of employees throughout Ch'ung-jen Hsien reduced expenses, deposited their savings, accumulated funds for capital, supported construction, developed a high tide in savings within the bounds of the hsien. Savings soared. By the end of May, total savings in urban areas amounted to 116,000 yuan, exceeding its annual savings quota of 140,000 yuan by 15 percent. At the same time, savings in the rural areas showed great increases. Total deposits amounted to 111,740 yuan.

These achievements were accomplished by relying on the party committee and mobilizing the people. Party committees at all levels paid servious attention to savings work. The party committee frequently issued directives to launch savings campaigns in the urban and rural areas. Chou Wen-ch'ing, treasury secretary of the hsien party committee called meetings in various organs mass organizations, and industrial and mining enterprises urging the personnel to participate in the thrifty and frugal construction of the state and families, to reduce expenses and to increase savings, thereby stimulating a savings high tide in the hsien. For example, only 46 percent of the households of the 193 employees of the hsien construction company held savings accounts. This figure has risen to 95 percent. Savings soared to 1,783 yuan from 620 yuan in April 1959. This is an increase of 290 percent. Individual savings in the rural areas also showed great increases. For example, more than 80 percent of the households of the Hsu-fang Commune held savings accounts totaling 22,300 yuan. This is a 900 percent increase over the first quarter of 1959.

At the same time, banks have launched red flag emulation drives and strengthened their work. The bank in Ch'ung-jen Hsien has set aside the 15th of every month as "savings day." On this day, the bank president personally goes to various organs to solicit savings deposits. Twenty-six savings deposits stations have been established in various organs. In the rural areas, 152 credit departments and 611 savings deposits places have been establish to receive savings deposits. With these services, the masses are very satisfied, because they can conveniently deposit their savings or withdraw their money.

XII. FU-CHOU AREA STRENGTHENS BASIC-LEVEL TRADE AND FINANCE WORK

22 July 1959
Page 2

Unsigned article

The Fu-chou Special District has strengthened its leadership over basic level trade and finance work by adopting various measures to improve party organs in various basic level trade and finance departments. It broadly implemented the policy of simultaneously developing industry, trade, and agriculture.

The local party committee plenum in Fu-chou devoted its attention to a special study on ways to strengthen their party's leadership over the work of basic-level trade and finance departments. The plenum heard a report from Wang Ching-wen, first party committee secretary. In accordance with the policy of simultaneously promoting industry, trade, and agriculture, he called for "strengthened leadership, a vigorous struggle, and a big leap forward in industry, agriculture, and trade. In response to this call, the local party committee subsequently called a meeting of a party secretaries in various trade and finance departments at the hsien and municipal levels. Since this meeting, party committees throughout the hsien and those in various people's communes have taken various measures to study and improve trade and finance work. In making arrangements for summer production work, the party committee of Lin-ch'uan Hsien said that trade and finance work must coordinate with summer harvest work, that its planning for grain purchase and delivery must be well organized, that it must organize the supply of production materials and consumer items, and that it must support the summer harvest and planting work. In grain purchase and delivery work, trade and finance departments must broadly promote savings deposits propaganda, recall capital for production, and strengthen the management of capital circulation and loan work. The party committee of the Li-tu Commune in Lin-ch'uan Hsien scheduled and organized an inspection criticism, and emulation drive in industry, agriculture, and trade. The party committee sent its cadres to implement this drive. They paid equal attention to industry, agriculture and trade. Along with this drive, the purchase of oil exceeded its quota ahead of schedule. In Tung-an Hsien, the first secretary of the hsien party committee personally directed the purchase of hogs in the commune. Elsewhere, secretaries of party committees in various commune and party secretaries of production brigades urged the masses to sell their high grade hogs to the state. They also personally inspected hog feeding and purchasing work in various places.

Recently, party committee in all communes through the hsien installed special trade and finance secretaries. Superior cadres were selected to help strengthen the leadership of various basic-level trade

and finance departments and to improve party organizations in these departments. Some 31 cadres have been sent to various department from Chin-ch'i and Ch'ung-jen hsien. In Lin-ch'uan Hsien, party branches have been established in 51 basic-level trade and finance organs; united (lien-ho) branches have been established in 16 organs. Elsewhere, the hsien party committees have installed chu-level cadres to serve as party branch secretaries in various trade and finance organs, thereby putting into effect the party committee system and strengthening the party's collective leadership. All important problems are studied by the party committees and then by the party branches. Decisions resulting from this process are then carried out by party and youth league members. This removes the many obstacles that existed in the past when important problems must be solved by administrative leadership. It also guarantees the implementation of the party's policy in basic-level trade and finance departments. Party branches in state-operated organs and grain management offices are regularly launching red flag emulation drives, promote friendly competition by posting wallnewspapers, and continuously encourages the masses revolutionary ardor to improve grain storage warehouses and to do a good job in tax collection. Throughout the special district, party branches have been established in 91 basic-level trade and finance organs and united branches in 55 organs. The party has strengthened its leadership organizationally, politically, and ideologically in trade and finance work, thereby ensuring the vigorous implementation of the policy of simultaneously developing industry, agriculture, and trade.

XIII. TEN WORK PRINCIPLES PROPOSED

26 July 1959
Page 2

Liu Tsung-sen

To strengthen leadership in commune financial work, to raise the level of political understanding and of work performance, the CCP Party Committee of Yung-feng Hsien recently established a class for the training of accounting personnel of various communes and production brigades.

The class studied the principles of simultaneously promoting politics and work performance. It heard a political report from Chang Kuo-li, first secretary of the CCP Party Committee of Yung-feng Hsien. Through the blooming and contending methods, the fiscal and accounting personnel grasped a further understanding that they must do good accounting work to strengthen and promote the people's communes and many of them expressed the determination to do a good job in their work. The party committee sent 15 seasoned cadres from various departments concerned to take turns to train the class. The cadres delivered lectures on accounting work, exchanged experience, and further raise the performance level of the men. A good foundation for the proper methods of accounting, for setting up new accounts and closing the old ones in the distribution of the summer harvest was established.

To further plant red banners, the class, through democratic process, selected 26 accounting personnel as model workers. These workers received rewards from the Yung-feng Hsien Party Committee and from the Yung-feng People's Council.

The 306 fiscal and accounting personnel who took the training expressed their determination to do good a job in their work. They proposed ten work principles.

1. They will firmly obey the leadership, uncessantly fight to repudiate their individualistic concepts, and earnestly fulfill the tasks assigned them by the party committee and the commune management council.

2. They will strengthen their political and ideological studies, continuously raise their socialist and communist awareness, develop a strong determination to serve the people, and do a good job in fiscal and accounting work. They will maintain an unshakable determination when difficulties are encountered.

3. They will strengthen the study of their work, energetically improve their competence, and uncessantly improve their performance,

and use meticulous methods to keep commune accounting work in good order.

4. They will maintain honesty in their work, will not misappropriate commune funds, and they will investigate all evidences of corruption.

5. They will earnestly implement the policy of thrift and frugality in commune development. They will adhere firmly to the principles of fiscal and economic accounting. They will firmly oppose all forms of waste. They will endeavor to reduce and save nonproductive expenses.

6. They will firmly overcome their discriminating attitude toward physical labor. As they endeavor to go a good job, they will also participate in production work. They will endeavor to ensure that they will annually spend more than 50 percent of their time in production, especially during the busy seasons.

7. They will uphold and firmly implement fiscal and economic policies and will oppose expenditures not in accord with them.

8. At a scheduled time, accounting records will be open for all to see. They will endeavor to keep accounting work in good order so that the masses will be satisfied. All gross income and expenses of the various production brigades will be open for all to see at the end of each quarter. Wage points earned by workers of production brigade will be made public on a monthly basis. Records of loans to members and their payments will be made public on a quarterly basis. All grants for relief and advance payments will be announced as they are issued.

9. They will firmly follow the mass line in their work, discuss their problems with the masses, maintain friendly relation with them, and accept mass criticism and supervision in good spirit.

10. They will love and protect public property, protect their records, and cash and assets in their hands. They will maintain a high degree of vigilance against destruction by the enemy.

5573

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