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- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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Foreword

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

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Industrial Management & Labor Problems

CONTEST BETWEEN RED BANNER SECTIONS AND "SIX GOOD" WORKERS

/Following is the translation of a feature article by Liu Chien-kuo (0491 1696 0948) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 2./

The Coking Factory of the Ma-an Shan Steel Company has been constantly calling upon the coke workers to take part in after-shift conferences. The principal contents of these conferences are the summation of experience lessons and competitive adjudication. At present, the contest between red banner sections and "six good" workers is being carried out. The competition consists of seeing which side has good ideology, good completion of assigned tasks, good execution of safety in procedure measures, good work discipline, good learning of mutual assistance, and good following of hard working and simple living.

Whoever is good in all six aspects has a small red flag pinned on the contest chart. Those who do not win this red pennant are also helped in recognizing where they have not done enough so that they can work harder the next day.

The pinning of the flag is a primitive record of the results of this contest. It is the basis for judging the red banner groups and for month-end merit awards. Those winning 25 or more flags each month are designated "standard-bearing six good work soldiers." Those with 20 to 40 flags are called "red standard bearers," and those with 15 to 19 are called "reserve red standard-bearers."

When the results are announced on red paper, the whole factory lauds them. It is considered a great honor. At the same time monetary awards are made on the basis of A, B, and C classes. This type of short-term contest is convenient for the propagation of progressive experiences, for activating the laggards in catching up with the progressives, for making the progressives even more progressive, and for laying the ground-work for the struggle in making the whole group a red banner one.

Not only was comparison and criticism made more prompt

for the small groups, but the criticism of the workshop and the whole factory was made systematic. Inside the workshop, work was assessed once a week. At the end of each month, a red banner group was selected. Criticism and judgment was made every half month in all the workshops. The workshop with the best achievements was given temporary possession of a red banner. Workshop criticism was handled by the factory head himself. At the same time "six good" cadres were selected (good ideology, good learning and execution of policies, good investigative research, good stirring up of the masses, good overcoming of difficulties in completion of tasks, and good cooperation and unification). These cadres, like the workers, received their awards at the end of the month. At the end of the first quarter, 35 cadres and 130 workmen had received this special distinction.

The special characteristic of the Ma-kang Coking Factory contest did not really manifest itself in the award aspect, but in the actual contests and how they were able to create new forms to suit the contents of the contests. This new factory joined production only last June. Many of the workers had been transferred from native-style coking works to help train new workers in the various workshops. Each work-master had his own method and each workshop had its own system. As a result, the methods learned were entirely different. Before they could start the furnaces, they had to solve this sort of problems. That is, they had to raise the level of the laborers' work and make them grasp the intricacies of modern equipment in order to assure regular production of coke.

Upon study, the party committee decided to inaugurate operational exhibition contests in order to cnnsolidate the progressive experiences they learned from other places and to unify working methods. At the same time, the workers also required help of the leaders in raising their technological level so as to be able to handle such huge machinery. Therefore, the task of the committee changed to one of instigating mass activity.

In the entire factory, they started massive exhibitions and training in order to raise the technical level of the workers and to accelerate coking time. They were able to raise the daily production rate from 14 kilns to 90. They were also able to assure the stabilization of the tendency of raising production. At present, they are producing about 100 kilns a day.

New problems appeared simultaneously with the increase in production. Because the complexity of the job and the appearance of incidents interfered with the normal carrying out of

production, the committee, upon analysis of the new situation, believed that the workers did not protect and maintain the equipment sufficiently, and the dispatch of repair workers was not done very wisely.

In order to solve this contradiction, it was necessary to alter the contents of the contests. They started a "three good" movement centered around the proper maintenance and repair of equipment. It was easy for the workers to accept the requirements which were symbolized by "operational workers should be good mothers of the equipment," and "maintenance and repair workers should serve as good doctors of the equipment."

The operational workers said, "We want to be real mothers and not step-mothers to the equipment." They wiped the machines and made them spic and span. They lubricated the equipment promptly, just as a real mother protects her own children. The maintenance workers said, "To be good doctors, we must stress preventative medicine." So they developed a preventive repair and maintenance system. Each shift effected minor repairs on the main equipment and each week they had medium-scale maintenance and repairs.

At the same time, they did away with the phenomenon of the "face of the maintenance workers are covered with sweat, while the operational workers stand aside." Operational workers took the initiative in helping with maintenance work, familiarized themselves with the nature and ability of the equipment, and learned how to make repairs. The workers in the repair workshop also speeded up the manufacture of spare parts and raised the quality of repair work. In this way, they were able to effect a new atmosphere of their love and protection of the equipment. In the first month of the contest, incidents concerning equipment dropped 70%, and 95% of the hidden troubles were discovered and rectified on time.

The maintenance workers in order to carry out their roles of "doctors" properly made case history index cards for each piece of equipment. These were used to record operational and maintenance conditions of the equipment. They stressed the rectification of weak points in maintenance work in order to guarantee safety in operation.

At the end of last year, in order to struggle for over-fulfillment of the annual quota, the party committee brought forth a new slogan: "Safety in production and on schedule coke delivery." They started a "good, fast, and dextrous" contest. While making sure that quality was maintained, they took measures to speed up coking time in order to produce more. The method that they used was to proceed

with reforms with dexterity. They achieved the stabilization of the upward trend in production and were able to attain over-fulfillment of their planned quota.

This year's red banner group and "six good" contests were inaugurated based on the consolidation of last year's experiences to correct deficiancies among certain workers regarding their laxity of working spirit, not being able to settle down to their work, and their inability to manage their livelihood. Through these contests, they were able to change from merely competing in production with the disadvantages of disregarding ideology and livelihood into a contest system encompassing production, ideology, and livelihood.

By doing this, they were able to nurture a large group of workers who have good ideology, good production, hard work capacity, and simple livelihood. These workers now have a high degree of political awareness. In doing this, they have made the contests into the best form of self-education for the workers.

The reason that these contests can penetrate deeply and continuously and be developed wave upon wave to work for the masses is, first, the committee is able to grasp the important contradictions of each period of production, and in so doing they are able to point out the direction and determine the contents of the contests in order to raise appropriate slogans so that the masses can easily accept them.

Next, the administrative production units have the siutation well in hand. From the factory chief and the workshop chief to the production group chiefs, they are all able to strengthen their leadership during these activities. Once the authorities send them their monthly directives, they are able to bring up competition requirements and consolidate the inspection of planned operations and judgments of the contests. They are able to lead the intelligence and work spirit of the masses in solving critical production problems.

Third, each month the production units are conscientious in discussing production standards and technical measures and consolidate actual conditions in these units in formulating guarantee plans for the unit. The workers and staff of each unit also sign guarantee statements to assure that government plans become self-realization activities of the masses.

The cadres of the coke works deeply realize that in order to complete their plans they must stir up the masses, and that the best method of doing this is the institution

of contests. The workers say, "The style of socialistic labor is actually one of competition. We must choose the strong points and eliminate the weak ones in order to raise ourselves together."

This is similar to what Comrade Stalin said, "In actuality, competition is a communistic method for socialistic reconstruction which is based on the highest positive nature of thousands upon millions of workers. In fact, competition is the lever used by the working classes on a socialistic basis to pivot the entire nation's economic and cultural life."

We should be able to handle this method properly and use this "lever" wisely in order to stir up the positivity of the multitudinous working masses and achieve our production plans with speed, massiveness, and superiority.

10,418

CONSOLIDATE REFORM ACHIEVEMENTS - REALIZE INCREASED PRODUCTION WITH REDUCED MANPOWER

/Following is the translation of an article by the Work Division of the Machinists' Union in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 2./

The workers and staff at the Machine Processing Workshop of the An-cheng Power Relay Station of Harbin, under the leadership of the Party, have broken down the blind faith in conservative thinking. They are incessantly solidifying the achievements of their reforms and have attained the mechanization and automation of spare parts processing. They have reduced their staff from 120 persons to 42 persons and have taken out 14 of their lathes and other machines.

Since the beginning of this year, they have increased the types of spare parts processed from 42 types to over 170. They have increased production capacity six-fold and have raised the quality of their products. Each month they are able to complete their tasks ahead of schedule. The whole feature of processing not being able to meet the demands of assemblying has been changed.

Automatization of the Workshop

In the past, because some steps in their work procedure had to be done by hand, the assembly departments were constantly urging them to speed up their processing. Production was quite passive. Last year, the factory committee, based on demands of the working masses, brought up the subject of converting from manual to mechanical labor and then to automatic processing.

At that time, some people hesitated and said, "All these lathes were imported; not even the maintenance crew dares to touch them. How can we make the conversion?" Others said, "Even if we can do it, it will probably not be completed in 15 years." The workshop branch party

committee met these ideological obstacles by organizing the staff and workers in studying total fighting routes and the works of Chairman Mao and destroying their superstitions, and established the spirit of daring to revolutionize and to strive for victory. They organized the workers in positive participation in the conversion from manual to mechanized labor and automatic processing.

After one month of struggle, they effected total mechanization of the workshop. Based on the foundations of this mechanization, they were able to effect automatization of the workshop after three months of constant struggle. It was designated the "first fully automatic workshop" by the factory party committee.

Stubborn Maintenance of the Policy of No Regression

But, not long after the workshop had been so designated, a new problem came up. Out of the 60 lathes available, only 38 could be used constantly. Some 15 could be operated properly only part of the time, and seven could not be operated at all. Because concrete measures did not catch up with actual conditions, production started to drop gradually.

Some people said, "The purpose of automatization is to increase work efficiency. Now since it is impossible to do so, let us return to the old way." Youthful worker Yang Hsi-wu (2799 0823 2976) went to the group leader and said, "This just won't do. If we go on like this, we will lose the red banner won in the leap forward movement. Let us return to the old way once and for all, and try to catch up in our tasks." Individual cadres were also shaken up and were heard to say, "Let us get off the horse hurriedly and re-convert first. Let us complete our task first and then study the consolidation and raising of automatization problems." To sum it up, some people were thinking of following the road of regression.

Party Secretary Li Ch'eng-wu (2621 1004 3019) thought repeatedly, "The abolition of the hand crank and the institution of automatization is something that the workers have pined for for a long time. Why is it that when they have achieved their hopes they want to go backwards?" In order to find out the reason for this regression, he organized the cadres in the workshop do do on-the-spot investigative research. The workshop chief led the cadres in active work participation along the side of the workers. In the midst of planting this "experimental farm" they discovered the following problems.

After the reformation, many of the lathes were run by electricity. Although the machine processors were familiar with the principles of machine operation, they were not familiar with electric principles. This was one of the reasons for work stoppage. As soon as the electric smelters in the factory started, voltage in the workshop would drop. This voltage drop was another factor which influenced work stoppage. Another reason was that when the lathes broke down, the workers were not able to repair them.

Based on these investigations, the branch party authorities assembled the people for analytical research. During the conference, people were of the opinion that the main bottleneck was that technically speaking they had not been able to make the grade, and the workers were unable to handle such problems. Then also, the leader's management efforts had not been able to catch up. Upon understanding these key problems, the party authorities called a general assembly of all parties concerned to find out whether they wished to go back to the old ways. Debate and augmentation was encouraged.

Old workman Sung Kuang-t'ien (1345 1684 3944) said, "No matter what we do, it is always the beginning that is difficult. It is the same with the technological revolution. But the harder it is, the harder we will want to work." Youthful laborer Sun Tsung'lung (1327 1350 7893) added, "We have achieved automatization after using all our blood and sweat. We should use the same kind of energy in overcoming our difficulties. We definitely must not regress."

Wu Yun-ho (0702 6663 0735), chief of the production group, said to Yang Hsi-wu, "As long as we are able to maintain this effort, we will be able to achieve victory over these problems. We must remember Chairman Mao's words in daring to struggle and daring to strive for victory. We must not be down-hearted when we come face to face with difficulties." Yang, who originally was in favor of regressing, became aware of the actual situation and assured everybody that he would strive for achieving their task simultaneously with working towards further reforms.

Further debates cleared up the thoughts of those who wanted to turn back. It was unanimously agreed that the important thing was how to consolidate the fruits of the reform, solidify them, and raise their level of effectiveness. In this way, they started positive work based on the spirit of incessant revolution.

To overcome the reasons for work stoppage and machine damage, they switched from electrical control to mechanical control. This did away with the influence of inconstant voltage on their work. The workers were thus better able to

handle the situation. Of course, the problem was not basically solved. There were many incidents of machine stoppage and damage to the lathes.

The leadership cadres of the factory and the workshop led the construction technicians in deep penetration of the first line of production. They organized a triangular unification with the workers and adopted the "joint treatment of illness" method in tearing down machines and in analytical study of the reasons for work stoppage and machine damage. They discovered three things that were responsible. The axle lining was being ground excessively; the plate belting was breaking unnecessarily; and the gears were often unable to mesh with their opposite members.

In order to overcome these problems, the workers suggested using ball bearings instead of copper axles; substituting "v" belts for plate belting; and changing the gears from a three-series to a single one. Through this sort of reform, they were really able to cure the "disease" of the lathes. After using the same sort of treatment on all of the lathes, they were able to achieve normal operation of all the machines.

Training of Hardy Horses

Next, the party authorities, based on the reactions of the workers, organized the workers in managing new techniques and new experiences. They adopted the method of the master training his apprentices, old workers carrying along the new ones, and the experts teaching the novices. Mutual agreements were made in order to guarantee completion of their tasks through a division of labor.

Young workman Sun Tsung-lung was diligent in learning and a hard worker. He visited his teachers and friends everywhere in order to grasp proper machine handling methods. He was soon able to inspect, repair, adjust, and set the degree of sharpness. The leaders asked him to demonstrate his technical aptitude. They also organized various short course training programs, new technique seminars, and selected workers to visit sister plants according to plans. This was done so that the workers might learn progressive techniques. They also inaugurated reform, usage, and maintenance expert contests. As a result, they were able to train the workers in the use of automatic lathes and assembly line production. Over 90% of the workers were able to handle maintenance and adjustment work on the lathes. The workers said, "The hardy horses have been trained."

Managerial Activity Catches up Hurriedly

After the popularization of new technical levels of production, efficiency was rapidly raised. Enterprise management and labor organizations urgently required appropriate adjustments, and the workshop leaders promptly effected systematized reforms. They adjusted the labor organization and assigned several machines to one person. The total labor force in this workshop was cut from 124 to 42. They established new systems of work procedures and maintenance schedules. They adjusted the artistic work route of processing by concentrating spare parts with similar specifications on one machine. In this way, they were able to increase the number of items that could be handled from 42 types to over 170 types, and realized multiple capacity of each machine and one route with many uses.

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CHENG-CHOU RUBBER GOODS PLANT SETS UP SOUND REGULATIONS AND SYSTEM

/Following is the translation of an article by Kuo Lin (0948 2651), Kuo Liang (0948 5528), and Pao Hsia (0202 7209) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 June 1961, page 2./

The Cheng-chou Rubber Goods Plant in Honan Province has thoroughly concluded the experiences to advance the awareness and correct the attitude toward production in advancing the quality of products. Since April, the quality of the principal products, including tires and rubber tubes, has equalled or surpassed the levels of 1959, and some experimental items have fulfilled and surpassed the state standards.

The techniques, equipment conditions, and leadership experiences of the Cheng-chou Rubber Goods Plant are generally good. There was a shortage of rubber goods in this province, so the higher authorities pay much attention to this plant, and the supplies of raw materials are generally good. However, since last year, the quality of principal products, including pedicab tires and rubber tubes, has dropped. What was the cause of this drop in quality? After investigation and study, the plant party branch recognized that there were numerous objective causes, however, the principal one was the workers' recognition of and attitude towards product quality.

When this plant was established in 1958, the condition of the equipment and the techniques were low and the leaders lacked experience, so the work was difficult and the production was low. Through practice, the leaders deeply realized that rubber manufacturing is a complicated and intricate science which has to be studied carefully. They made up their minds to rely on the masses, to humbly learn the experiences of other places, and to pay attention to the consumers' opinion. The leading cadres participated in actual production to investigate and study so as to discover and solve the problems. Thus, the technical bottlenecks were quickly broken, and there was an impressive

advance in the product quality. In 1959, this plant was selected as the red banner unit by the chemical industry of the whole country. At that time, some workers realized that production was high, the quality was adequate, and the products could be sold as rapidly as they were available. So the "big factory thoughts" were bred in the workers' minds to emphasize more varieties of products and high production valume. Thus, the workers had thoughts of catching up and surpassing the highest production value and profit in the "Number one Plant" in Cheng-chou in considering the quantity of products as the principal factor and not stressing the requirements for quality.

In March, they accepted the policy placing agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and the policy of solidification, and stressed fulfillment of quotas and advancement in examining thoughts and summarizing the experiences of past years. It was acknowledged that the principal problems was to sufficiently inspire the masses to advance their awareness and correct their production attitude. In engaging in this work and accepting the instructions on the current situation, The significance of advancing the quality of rubber goods, and the decreasing of the consumption of raw materials and production costs to support agriculture and develop the national economy, they adopted a "three combination" method to organize ammass investigation and study section to extensively seek the opinions of the consumers to advance the quality of products and educate the workers. Next came the computation. They computated the losses owing to inferior quality products. Through discussions and computation, they realized the significance of quality. On the foundation of unified thoughts and with the spirit of quality first, the factory re-arranged the plan that called for the workers to learn techniques in Tsing-tao, and the leading cadres extensively entered into the basic levels to seek experiences. Through the summarization of experiences, the various shops further established more than ten regulations and systems for quality inspection, processing of raw materials, operation standards, ard warehouse management to develop the socialist labor emulation campaign among shops and workers for excellent quality, high production, and los cost to greatly benefit the advance of product quality.

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FUKIEN NAN-K'ENG IRON MINE IMPROVES THE WORKERS' LIVING AND PROMOTES PRODUCTION

/Following is the translation of a news article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 June 1961, page 1./

The Nan-k'eng Iron Mine in Ta-t'ien, Fukien Province, has vigorously stressed leadership in the dining-halls so that the dining-halls may be better operated.

This mine adopted the method of relying on the masses themselves to organize the special suty team with assistance of shock teams to vigorously till the uncultivated land to plant vegetables and develop animal husbandry. In the second half of last year, they harvested 49,400 chin of various types of melons and vegetables and more than 6,000 chin of sweet potatores. Thus, every worker can eat about two chin of vegetables daily in carrying out their goal of self-sufficiency. Last year, they raised 76 pigs, 14 sheep, and more than 450 chickens and ducks. Moreover, they dug 30 square chang of fish ponds to breed more than 2,000 fishes.

To let the workers have enough good food, they have made many varieties of dishes including rice-flour, noddles, fried rice, steamed potato bread, fresh vegetables, salty vegetables, etc. Sometimes, the cooks take rice and boiling water to the work sites, or even prepare potato balls, green lentil soup, bean juice, fried biscuits, and cakes and sweets for the workers. Sometime the workers return late from their work, but they can always have warm rice and side dishes in the dining-hall. Because of their good living, the workers have a vigorous working spirit to increase the production to 1.5 tons of ore per worker per day. In 1958, the average was .3 ton per worker. Production costs have also been incessantly lowered. Last year, they accumulated 440,000 yuan as capital for the state.

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WHAT IS THE SYSTEM OF "THREE ALLOTMENTS AND ONE AWARD?"

[Following is the translation of an article by Fu Wen-yeh (1381 2429 2814) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 June 1961, page 3.]

The system of "three allotments and one award" is executed by the rural people's communes in the allotment of production, labor, and costs and awards for over-fulfilling production. On the foundation of incessantly increasing the political awareness of the commune members, the system has been established for management and administration. It is also a basic and wide-scale responsiblity system of collective ownership in our socialist agricultural production.

The so-called allotment means that the communes's production contingent (the basic computation unit) makes a contract with the production brigades (the basic production units) to be responsible in planting the various crops in the production allotments. The cultivated acreage and production allotments for the various crops are decided by the contingent and brigade according to the demands of the state and the commune members, the concrete conditions of the various production brigades, and the differences between the production income levels among brigades, and it is democratically fixed up repeated discussions by the commune members. In fixing the production allotment targets, allowance should be made to let the brigades over-fulfill the quota and get the award. Generally speaking, the proper allotment target should be slightly higher than the normal production in the average year and little lower than the production figure that can be achieved in that year. Thus, the production target can be achieved and over-fulfilled through the vigorous efforts of the commune members so it can inspire the production outlook of the masses.

The so-called allotment of labor means that the necessary labor needed to accomplish the production target is allotted to, and arranged by the brigade itself. In the distribution at the end of the yaar, the contingent

awards the various brigades according to their labor allotment. The labor allotments are generally no changed after they have been set. On the premise of ensuring three allotment contracts in accomplishing the various agricultural tasks, owning to the rational utilization of labor and the higher work efficiency, the labor saved can be used for farther production by the brigade and the contingent doesn't decrease the labor allotment. If, owing to the improper use of labor, the production brigade exceeds the labor allotment, the brigade should be responsible, and the contingent will not compensate for the loss.

The so-called cost allotment means that the various expenditures in accomplishing the set production are allotted to the production brigade. If through economy measures the brigade uses less than the allotted amount, the brigade owns this amount and can utilize it. If the brigade exceeds the allotted amount, it is solely responsible, for the excess and the contingent does not compensate for the loss.

The so-called award for over-fulfillment of production actually includes the two parts of an award for over-fulfillment and a penalty for a decrease in production. If the brigade produces more than the set amount, according to the provisions of award, the excess is generally left in the brigade with only a small part being given to the contingent. If their production falls below the set goal, the brigade is liable to make up the lack as a penalty. As to the number of awards as compared to penalties, the awards generally exceed the penalties since the system of three allotments is meant to encourage the brigades to over-fulfill the goals; and it is better that the brigades do over-fulfill the goal and obtain the award. The over-fulfillment is beneficial to the brigade, the contingent, the commune and the state.

After correctly executing the system of three allotments and one award, the commune can oorrectly and closely combine the interests of the brigade, the contingent, the commune, and the state. Through this system, the privileges and duties of the groups and the cadres are more clearly outlined. Also, the system sets up goals for the commune members to struggle for and it thus better inspires them to struggle to over-fulfill the goals and economize manpower and material power and to decrease costs of production. Those brigades that struggle diligently can obtain the awards for over-fulfillment; and the more they produce, the greater their award will be. Those brigades that do not fulfill the set goals must pay the penalty. Therefore, the principle of Socialist distribution can be carried out among the brigades.

LETTER NUMBER THREE TO COMRADE T'SAO MING (2580 2494)
CONCERNING SUBJECTIVITY

/Following is the translation of an article by Shih Mei (2508 2653) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, 14 June 1961, page 2./

As you said, every time quality is mentioned, people emphasize that the key problem in advancing quality lies in raw materials and equipment. Without good raw materials and equipment, quality cannot be raised. Without good coal, the good coal-gas furnace cannot be ignited, and without good radishes, a good banquet cannot be prepared. This seems to make sense.

However, you have become a prisoner to relying on objective conditions.

In socialist construction, certain material conditions are needed. Thus, with good material conditions, it is easier to perform the construction work. This is why we ask the various departments to improve quality. However, during the process of change of our quality or material conditions from low to high, in the construction we will confront poorly matched material conditions. Then, what can we do? Should we wait or should we struggle to overcome these disadvantageous conditions? From the raw materials to the finished product, a product can only be perfected by the material conditions accompanying man's subjective mobility. Otherwise, the raw materials will never become a finished product. Thus, the development of things enters a new situation, i.e., with certain material conditions, the good or bad, economizing or over-spending, quick or slow, and more or less work, man's self-sufficiency or his subjective mobility is the dominant factor.

We can better present the facts through examples.

In March, for the same type of medium-sized blast furnace, the difference in coke consumption for every ton of iron was 800 kilograms. With the same kind of generator, the advanced power plant in Shanghai only uses 390 kilograms of coal to generate 1,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, but the coal consumption of Wang-t'ing Power Plant is 510 kilograms.

Last year, the Meng Shih-ming (1322 1395 2494) Section of the Keng-t'ai Mechanical Group economized 497 tons of coal below the state standard. However, in the same mechanical group, another locomotive of the same type used 40 tons of coal more than the standard. These are instances of the same conditions producing different results.

In Tientsin First Weaving and Dyeing Factory, comparing the third and fourth shops, there are more new workers and fewer old workers in the fourth shop, and the workers' technical conditions are lower than in the third shop. However, after the leaders investigated one week's production in these two shops, the fourth shop was found to always maintain their first class product rate above 80%, while the third shop only had 30% of their products reaching the first-class rating, and sometimes none of their products were first class. In the Kirin Paper Mill, the quality of raw materials was better last year, but the manufactured newspring had 600 to 800 spots per square meter. However, between 1 April and 15 May, though the raw materials were worse than in the same period last year, the number of spots per square meter was less than 300. The quality standard has been achieved. This is an instance of the achievement of high quality despite inferior conditions.

And taking one more instance, the Tientsin Enamel Main Plant is one of the biggest enamel plants in our country. It has advanced production equipment, good technical conditions, and almost 40 years of experience. In the past, this plant produced San-t'ao Brand enamelware, which is well known among consumers. However, without a fundamental change of fine conditions, the product quality gradually dropped. From 1958 to 1960, the Tientsin Plant lagged behind the Sian Enamel Plant, which was established in 1952. In January, at the criticism and competition meeting, the Tientsin plant lagged behind for the fourth time.

With the same conditions, different results are produced. With worse conditions, the quality is higher. With better conditions, the quality lags behind. These instances are worth concentrated thought by the people relying on objective conditions.

There is no mystery. The key is to acknowledge and pay attention to man's functions. All those units with good merits never yield before any objective conditions. Through ideological education, and with concrete and intricate organiation and management work, man's subjective mobility can be sufficiently exploited.

So I say, without radish, we still can prepare a banquet.

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STEEL SMELTING SHOP OF LUNG-YEN STEEL CORPORATION ESTABLISHES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

/Following is the translation of an article by Mou Chien-kung (3664 1696 0501) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 June 1961, page 2./

Centering on the key production factors and weak points in management, the steel smelting shop of the Second Steel Mill of Lung-yen Steel Corporation in Hopei Province has established and improved the production leadership responsibility system to strictly execute and promote production. In May, the daily productinn level of steel ingots was raised by 29.6% above that of April, and the percentage of acceptable steel ingots was 98%.

In the past, the main problem of this shop was due to the fact that no one was assigned to oversee the many responsibilities. For instance, the shop leaders help the teams to discover and solve the practical problems. This is good, however, since the leading cadres cannot constantly work in the same shift, and the problems are mostly temporary. The leading cadres are sometimes unable to consider all the production of a shift, so contradictions frequently develop in the arrangement of the shift leadership and it confuses the workers of the teams in the unified production arrangement. At the same time, many management problems arise when some leading cadres weaken th command functions of basic level leadership, so once a leading cadre leaves, nobody is responsible to the basic organization. There is a vague division of labor among the leading cadres in the shop owing to the numerous responsibilities. Many people are involved in one thing, or one person is involved in many affairs, so all are responsible and all are irresponsible. Centering on these situations, the shop leaders comprehended the masses' desire to establish the production and leadership responsibility system with the shop superintendent as the director to organize various front lines of production equipment, raw materials, transportation, and livelihood. In every front line, there is a superintendent or deputy superintendent to manage this division of work. All important problems

are solved by the supervising superintendent without interference. Thus, there is a division of work with cooperation, clear responsibility, and a sound system to discover problems early and solve them quickly. In the second third of April, only one ash removing plate remained for the furnace, and new ones were not delivered. This almost stopped production. After this problem was brought out by the superintendent, it was solved when he recovered the used ash plate. In the production responsibility system, they especially emphasize the level-by-level leadership and stress the function of on-shift leaders. According to the regulations of the responsibility system, the on-shift leaders conduct the work as the acting shop superintendent, and are completely responsible for production and the safety of the shift. The various levels of leadership have to contact on-shift leaders on any affair and cannot skip this level. This will unify the management of various levels of leadership and smooth out the production in the teams.

At the same time, on the foundation of the worker post system, this shop has established a furnace allotment system for the teams. Every team is responsible for two tilted furnaces with allotments for production, quality, consumption, and various targets, and the principal operations of blowing-smelting, furnace dismantling, and tunnel cleaning. In the past, for accomplishing the production mission, the steel smelting workers did not carefully maintain the furnace. Once a furnace breaks down, the workers use the spare furnace, so the cycle of furnace operating is short. Owing to the urgent repair request by thu smelting workers, the furnace repair workers only have a short time for repairs, so the furnace quality could not be guaranteed. Now, the furnace is alloted to a team, and the smelting workers have stressed the post system, so the various work categories have regulated the operation system to lengthen the furnace life span by all means. Once, the base of the number three furnace was loose, so the production could not be continued. However, through diligent patch and quick patch methods used by the smelting workers, the furnace could be used for 26 more loads. The furnace repair workers also advance the quality of repairs by all means through a mutual inspection system by the furnace repair workers, the smelting workers, and the technicians, and a signature inspection and receipt system of the steel smelting workers. In May, the average furnace life span was raised to 30 loads from 23.5 loads before, with a record of 41 loads.

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EXPLOITATION OF LABOR POTENTIAL IN TWO IRON POT FACTORIES IN HSIANG - T'AN

/Following is the translation of an article by Li Shu-ch'ing (2621 2885 7230) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 17 June 1961, page 2./

Recently, I visited two iron pot factories in Hsiang-t'an Shih, Hunan Province. They are the City Iron-pot Factory and City Smelting Plant. Judging from the situations of these two factories, there is a great future for the exploitation of labor potential.

Two Groups of Figures

Before 1958, these two factories produced iron pots. The "Hua-shih Iron Pot" produced by the City Iron Pot Factory and "Hsiang-t'an Tripod Pot" produced by the City Smelting plant are well-known products. After the great development of steel and iron, in the autumn of 1958, the City Iron Pot Factory was developed into an iron refinery, and the smelting plant was developed to cast big pieces. In the winter of last year, according to the market demands, these two factories again returned to iron pot production. In producing iron pots, the techniques, equipment, fuels, and raw materials the two factories are basically identical, but as to certain production factors, the iron pot factory is more advanced than the smelting plant. However, the production of the pot factory is lower than that of the smelting plant.

The following are production figures for the months of January to April of this year:

	Month	Actual number of workers producing iron pots	Production of month in tons	Average Production per worker for the month in tons
City Smelting Plant	January	7	3.58	0.511
	February	10	5.361	0.5361
	March	30	30.975	1.0325
	April	30	23.28	0.776
City Iron Pot Factory	January	48	24.37	0.5077
	February	48	23.56	0.4908
	March	139	35.45	0.255
	April	139	58.78	0.4228

Note: In the last third of April, owing to a flood menace, the City Smelting Plant did not produce.

We can see from the above figures that the average production of the smelting plant for each worker per month is much higher than that of the iron pot factory. What is the cause?

Ideological Work Is A Dominant Factor

After the return to iron pot production in these two factories, from the leaders to the workers there existed some unwillingness to give up the original production varieties. By again and again emphasizing the importance of iron pot production and by convening a production

meeting for the local industries to clarify the service policy, the Hsiang-t'an Shih Party Committee basically solved the leadership problems. However, in solving the ideological problems of the workers, owing to different levels of ideological and political work in these two factories, there were different effects.

In unifying ideological awareness both inside and outside the party and at all levels, the smelting plant initiated an ideological movement. Throught the studying of documents, computation, and vigorous discussions, they developed a mass movement for self education. This greatly improved the ideological awareness of the workers and improved their production subjectivity. For example, upon returning to iron pot production, they could not engage in mass production due to insufficient molds, What could they do? An old worker, Ho Ch'ing-fa (6320 3287 4099), said: "In the past, the molds were made in the hot summer to dry in the sun. It was mainly for ease in drying. It is noe cold winter, so we can simultaneously make and bake the molds." This opinion was adopted immediately by the plant leaders. During the process of making molds, owing to a straw shortage, the workers actively collected straw sandals, straw rope, and bedding straw as substitutes. After breaking the mold bottleneck, the workers planned to increase production. Once, a hoist at the bellows furnace suddently broke down, and almost suspended production. An old worker, liu Ku-sheng (0491 6253 3932) repaired the hoist despite t the high temperature, taking only 20 minutes to finish the job.

The iron pot factory has also engaged in extensive ideological work. However, it generally used more slogans and less penetrating and intricate action. Thus, part of the workers had an insufficient recognition of the significance of producting iron pots without high production subjectivity. On 18 March, there were nine tons of coke to be transported to the factory, a distance of only 200 meters. With the common work efficiency, ten man-days are neededd to accomplish the job, yet seven workers accomplished the job in four days. At the same time, some old workers felt self-satisfaction in knowing that they were the "old craftsmen" and made the "well-known brand" in the past, so they thought they could not lag behind. Hence, they have insufficient learning of others' experiences.

Labor Has To Be Utilized Rationally

There are two main items in the work categories of iron pot production, i.e., mold making and casting. The casting is divided into the eight work steps of furnace watching, pouring molten iron, shaking out the casting and broken moldings, etc. There are differences between how the two factories arrange the labor forces for the different work steps.

The smelting plant operates one iron smelting furnace. The furnace is of native design with a capacity of about 1.5 tons. Two shifts of eight workers per shift tend the furnace. The division of labor is such that one worker watches the furnace, one worker feeds iron and coke, one worker shakes out the castings and breaks the moldings, one worker attaches the iron pots, and four workers pour molten iron and lower the molds.

The iron pot factory pperates two iron smelting furnaces with combined native and foreign methods and having 1.5 tons capacity. There are three big groups in production with each divided into two small groups. Sixteen workers operate one furnace. Their division of labor is such that four workers watch the furnace and the other 12 workers of three teams of four workers each do the various jobs other than watching the furnace.

From the above situations, we can see that there are twice as many workers operating the furnace in the iron pot factory as there are in the smelting plant. More workers produce an atmosphere of slackening, and during production, there are workers sitting and standing all around.

The smelting plant uses the method of the upper half of the mold being encased by the lower half of the mold, and at the work site there are 90 molds to be cast one by one with a close co-ordination between work steps. The iron pot factory uses the method of the lower half being encased by the upper half, and after the operation, the molds have to be turned over to be held tightly by tools. Then it is lifted to the slots for casting. Thus, their more operations require more labor. The better work of the iron pot factory is due to the fact that the casting is harder and thinner than the hand hammered work of the smelting plant.

How To Pay Attention To Solving Key Problems

In advancing product quality, the rate of unacceptable products must be decreased. At present, there are few first rate products from the two factories. This is the main cause for the lower average production in the iron pot

factory. According to the statistics in the first quarter of this year, about 12% of the products in the smelting plant were unacceptable, and over 30% in the iron pot factory were unacceptable. The figure for April was 9% for the smelting plant, and 18.5% for the rion pot factory. From the above figures, we can see that is the iron pot factory can lower the rate of unacceptable products to the level of the smelting plant, then on the foundation of the present capacity, it can produce six tons of iron pots every month. At the same time, the consumption of raw materials and fuel will be correspondingly lowered to decrease the production costs.

In February, the rate of unacceptable products in the smelting plant climbed as high as 36%. After discovering this problem, the plant party branch immediately adopted a series of measures. First, an old workers' conversaziona was convened to analyze the cause of the high rate of unacceptable products. At the conversazione, the old workers summarized three principal cuases affecting the quality: the low responsibility of some workers, violating the technical operation standards, and an improper inspection system. Pointing to these three causes, they adopted five measures: to establish the individual quality responsibility system, to firmly maintain the three-level inspection system in the plant, shop, and groups, to consistently convene the quality analyzing meeting after every shift, to regulate the quality standard in encouraging the workers to develop the emulation campaign emphasizing advancing quality, and to organize the "three combination" section including leaders, technicians, and old workers to prentrate deeply into production to summarize and spread the advanced experiences of product quality. After adopting these measures, the first-rate products were quickly advanced from 65% to 82% with the daily productiun level also being improved by nearly 100%.

The city iron pot factory also made some efforts to improve product quality, and put out more first-rate products. However, the quality did not rapidly increase, and the first-rate production of some pots reached only 50%. In the six production groups of this factory, there are some that produce a better grade of pots. For instance, the Hu-Ch'un-lin (5170 2504 2651) Group pays much attention to the product quality at every work step and is cautious during all operations. Thus, it has higher production than other groups and its unacceptable rate is only about 10%. However, the factory leaders haven't yet taken advantage of these experiences to spread them to other groups.

Since the return to iron-pot production in these two factories, they have met some difficulties and a few key production bottlenecks, some of which currently exist in the two factories.

Taking "furnace clinkering" as an example. It is the key production bottleneck confronting these two factories. Every time the furnaces fill with clinkers, four to six hours are lost and 400 chin of coke and more than 150 chin of molten iron are wasted. In the last third of February, the smelting plant discovered this problem, and they immediately organized the cadres to penetrate into production for investigation and study and to organize an old workers' conversazione to find out the cuase of furnace clinkering so they could adopt proper measures to strictly execute the technical operation standards of furnace feeding, firing, and watching. Thus, the key bottleneck of furnace clinkering was quickly overcome, and the production in March was nearly five times that in February. The iron pot factory took until the second third of April to completely solve this problem. Therefore, their production is still lower than in the smelting plant.

* * *

On 17 April, the City Industrial Bureau organized these two factories in a "criticism and competition meeting" for mutual learning and studying. After the leading cadres and workers of the iron pot factory visited the smelting plant, they immediately examined themselves, and adopted many measures to advance production and quality. In the last third of April, the production showed an improessive upswing to 33.57 tons. This nearly equalled the production for March, and there was a decrease in the coke and iron consumption, the first-rate product rate increased to 85.5%. In the first third of May, these two factories had nearly equal production levels. At present, the iron pot factory is attempting to overtake and surpass the smelting plant.

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TA-YEH IRON MINE ACCEPTS WORKERS' OPINIONS TO SOLVE PRODUCTION AND LIVING PROBLEMS

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 17 June 1961, page 1./

Since the establishment of the "workers' delegates meeting' system, the Ta-yeh Iron Mine of the Wuhan Steel Mill has elected the delegates to convene two or three times every year to extensively listen to the opinions of the workers and to study and solve the important problems of production and living in the mining zones.

By firmly maintaining the system of workers' delegate meetings, this mine has paid much attention to utilizing the functions of the delegates. By door-to-door visiting, the delegates utilize the time of work trips, off-duty rest, and meals in dining-halls to collect the opinions of the workers. In March, there were bad road conditions in the work sites of the mine, and the electric locomotives were easily derailed. Therefore, many workers proposed to their delegate, Wang Chu-hua (3769 5468 5478), that they increase the number of road maintenance workers and stress the maintenance of work sites. After Wang explained the workers' opinions at the shop workers' delegate meeting, 20 more maintenance workers were immediately appointed to maintain the line. The workers were very satisfied.

The workers' delegates meeting constantly discusses the current key production problems. For instance, in the beginning of April, the mine convened the workers' delegate meeting to conclude and disouss the work of the first quarter and the tasks of the second quarter. Delegates of the ore selection section proposed an increase of the metal recovery rate. In the past, in the discharged water from this shop contained 30% ore paste which was 40% metal. Pointing to this problem, the delegates studied many measures at the meeting, such as stressing ore management, improving the equipment and operation methods, etc. After telling the workers of this proposal and the related measures, they immediately upheld it. Within little more than a month's time, most measures were carried out to raise the metal recovery rate for May 87% above that for March. Owing to the raising of the metal

recovery rate, this shop over-fulfilled the refined ore production in May in creating the highest record since the beginning of production.

During production, the workers' delegates act as leaders and vigorously study production measures with the workers. In the first quarter of this year, in developing safety inspection and equipment inspection and repair, the delegates of this mine led the workers to inspect the potential risks and to inspect and repair equipment, and accompanied the workers to regulate the equipment preservation and operation standards. For instance, as in the past, the screws at the side of the large gear of the grinding machine in the ore selection section often became loose and caused accidents. Later, through experiments conducted by delegate Jung Lun-jen (7895 0243 0088), it was found that when a white patch was painted around the gear, trouble with the screws could easily be discovered. Thus, accidents caused by the ore compound flooding out around the gear have been stopped.

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MINERS BUILD DORMITORIES

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 20 June 1961, page 1./

K'ai-luan Coal Mine Starts New Construction

K'ai-luan Coal Mine has constructed new workers' dormitories. Up to the present, 12,000 square meters of new construction has been basically finished. These new houses will be handed over to the occupants very soon. There are more new buildings being constructed, and more will soon be started.

Most of the dormitories are located near the five principal mine shafts of T'ang-shan, Lin-hsi, Chao-ko-chuang, etc. There are more than 4,000 square meters of bachelor dormitories, and the rest are family dormitories, which contain in every unit two large rooms which can be divided into four small rooms. Some have three small rooms as a unit. There are small lots in front of the units which can be used for planting vegetables and flowers or raising domestic animals.

During the construction of these dormitories, K'ai-luan Coal Mine has maintained a policy of simplicity, diligence, and economy. Almost all of the bricks, tiles, and stones for constructing these houses were produced by the mine. The roofs of the houses are made of bricks, locally-produced cement, and scrap steel wire. The materials belonging to the state are seldom used to build the low-cost houses.

Huai-nan Coal Mine Builds New Dormitories and Re-builds Old Ones

By adopting the combination method of new construction and rebuilding old buildings, the Huai-nan Coal Mine vigorously builds workers' dormitories. In the period from January through May of this year, they have completed 15,000 square meters of workers' dormitories and another 25,000 square meters of dormitories are under construction.

In the three years from 1958 through 1960, this mine build nearly 100,000 square meters of dormitories for the workers. Following the development of production and the increase of workers, the existing dormitories were insufficient. In quickly solving the dormitory problem, the mine decided to build a group of four-story, three-story, and two-story buildings as quickly as possible. Moreover, a weight test was conducted on the one-story dormitories, so some of them with good foundations and high loading capacities can be built another story higher, thus shortening construction time and decreasing costs.

Owing to the large project and short completion time of this year's dormitory construction and the shortage of special trade strength, this mine has adopted the method of combining the skilled labor force with the masses. In every mine and shaft, a group of tile and brick workers has been organized to work with other workers during construction. Many miners utilize their spare time and off days to move brick and tile. Some miners' dependents also help with the dormitory construction.

Workers of Chiao-ho Coal Mine Build Their Own Houses with Public Help

Chiao-ho Coal Mine in Kirin Province has adopted the method of doing their own building with public help to inspire the masses in constructing simple houses. At present, there are more than 120 households of miners who have started house construction, and a part of the new houses have already been completed.

Chiao-ho Coal Mine is an old mine. Since liberation, the state has built more than 75,000 square meters of new houses for more than 3,800 families. However, following the incessant increase in the number of miners, the problem cannot be solved completely by simply relying on state investments. Based on the demands of the masses and practical feasibility, this mine has methodically and systematically inspired the masses since 1958 to adopt the method of doing their own building with public help.

The method requires that the state purchase the building materials first and the workers pay them back within one or two years. They do most of the construction work themselves with the help of the masses. From the results of the past years, it has been proven that this method can save labor and money. The cost of a room is only about 100 yuan, and it will last for about ten years. All of the money lent by the

state to the workers in 1958 and 1959 has been repaid, and the workers now own their own houses. They are very much satisfied with this system.

In helping the workers build homes, the mine encourages the workers to again adopt the method of building by themselves with public help this year. Though this method, the mine has planned to construct 15,000 to 20,000 square meters of simple houses. In accomplishing this task, the mine has especially established a "housing construction leadership committee" to set aside 600 cubic meters of refuse timber and unsuitable lumber to be used to support the miners in constructing the houses. Furthermore, the mine has set aside 70,000 yuan of welfare funds as the advance capital for constructing houses. The mine has adopted the following methods for the work of constructing houses this year:(1) Organize the registered workers for construction of houses during their off-duty hours. (2) Encourage the workers of this unit to set aside part of their own learning and meeting hours to help with the construction of houses. (3) The organization cadres provide free work one day in every week to help the workers in constructing the houses. (4)Organize part of the dependents to construct the houses. (5) Transfer the workers unsuitable for underground mining for light work in constructing houses.

Eight Hundred Workers of Hsi-shan Coal Mine Move to New Homes

More than 5,300 square meters of workers' dormitories have been completed at the Hsi-shan Coal Mine in Tai-yuan, and more than 800 miners and their dependents have moved into their new homes.

These dormitories are near the Tu-erh-p'ing and Kuan-ti coal mines, which have very large worker populations. Most of the houses are constructed near the slopes and tunnel openings at the base of the hills. These houses are sunny and are welcomed by the miners.

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TS'AI-CH'UNG COAL MINE ESTABLISHES SYSTEM FOR VISITING WORKERS' FAMILIES

/Following is the translation of an article by Wu Shih-ch'uan (0702 4258 1556) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 24 June 1961, page 2./

The Ts'ai-ch'ung shaft in the Ts'ai-ch'ung Coal Mine of the Lin-tung Coal Mine Bureau in Kweichow province has initiated a workers' visiting system to reasonably arrange visits to families and the co-ordination of the production work after the workers leave the mine. Thus, the masses' production subjectivity has been further inspired.

More than 90% of the workers in the Ts'ai-ch'ung Shaft came to the mine after 1958. Most of their families are in the rural villages. The workers often request leave to visit their families, and take care of their family affairs. In the past, temporary leave was approved, so the mine lacked a unified arrangement and failed to take care of all the workers and to carry out production. To solve this problem, the shaft leaders established a sound system to let the miners visit their families by turn.

First, through the publishing of the state regulations regarding workers' visits to their families, the leaders drafted new regulations based on the concrete situation. After the publication of these regulations, unified arrangements were made for production and work, and dates were decided upon for the leaves for the workers. Thus, the workers can concentrate on production, and when the time comes for visiting the family, the visiting procedures can be processed for their leave. The various groups and teams have published a list of leaves for all of the workers for the whole year based on the necessity of each worker to visit his family. In avoiding effects on production, the regulations are based on the different kinds of work and technical capacities of the workers in order to avoid having too many workers in one category take their leave during the same period. Through special arrangements, workers may take their leave early if their situation

proves it to be necessary.

All the workers of this shaft vigorously and consciously uphold and abide by this system. In March, the attendance rate for this shaft was 89%; in April it was advanced to 92%; and in May it was advanced again to 94%.

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INSPECTOR SHAN NAN-CH'I FAITHFULLY MAINTAINS HIGH QUALITY

/Following is the translation of a news article reprinted from Hsin-hua Jih-pao, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 18 July 1961, page 1./

Shan Nan-ch'i (0830 2809 5075), an inspector of measuring instruments in the Wu-hsi Lathe Plant in Kiangsu Province fiathfully maintains high product quality, strictly holds fast to technical standards, and preserves high qualities. For more than three years, all the products inspected by him have met standard quality requirements. He has been praised by all the workers in the plant, and recently, he has been judged as an advanced producer in the city.

Modestly Learning, Holding Fast to Standards

At first, Shan Nan-ch'i was an inspector in the heat treatment workshop. Later, he was transferred to the instruments workshop and placed in charge of the measuring instruments' inspection work. At first, he was not familiar with the operation. Frequently, when he met new products and parts, he did not know how to inspect them, But, in order to guarantee high quality and to prevent errors, he used the attitude of an elementary school pupil and modestly learned from the cadres, the old workers, and the technicians. Finally, he was able to understand the use of the products, their technical requirements, their quality standards, and the method of inspection. In time, he had to inspect a measuring tool, which is called a "gradual line broken-tooth sample board knife." Because it was the first time he had seen such an instrument, he did not know how to inspect it. Without hesitation, he took this tool to an old technician, Lu Yung-lin (9120 8894 2651), who was responsible for its processing. However, Lu Yung-lin use the mative method for his own inspection, so he could not guarantee that it would meet the required standards. Next, he went to the technical

designing department and asked for assistance. Finally, he understood the fundamental principle of the sample board knife, and clearly knew what its technical requirements were. However, in order to understand the inspection standards better, he again went to No. 5 Workshop, where this type of knife was being used and asked the workers for advice. He found out that his type of sample knife was used when the tooth wheel was processed in great numbers and a very high degree of accuracy was required. After he knew all these related facts, and when he was again required to inspect such sample board knifes, he was able to do his inspection work well and maintained a very high quality standard.

In order to attain a better inspection technique, Shan Nan-ch'i also put great efforts in raising his own basic knowledge in technical theorieis. He participated in the stuides of the mechanics department of the Wu-hsi City Industrial University. For the past five years, he has attended two classes every week and he has never been absent from any one of these classes. At the same time, he has read many related books, enriching his own knowledge and increased his skill.

Earnestly Careful, Never Neglectful

No matter what product he inspects and no matter whose product he inspects, Shan Nan-ch'i always holds fast to technical requirments and quality standards. One time, he inspected a highly accurate drip dry sample board, which, for the last nine years, had not produced any scrap product and which was processed by an old skilled worker, Chang Shang-yun (1728 6359 7189). At the time, he was thinking that the products Chang Sheng-yun made never had any error and everybody called his works "guaranteed," and there should be no problem. But, then, he thought of his duty as being a quality inspector, so the standard for the inspection of the product whether it was good or bad should depend on the product itself and not on the man who processed it. As he thought so, he put the sample board under a microscope to inspect its accuracy. He made careful observations and earnestly measured it. As a result, he discovered that the sample board had an error as great as a hair's breadth, so, it did not meet the quality standards. Shan Nan-ch'i called on Chang Sheng-yun immediately and told him of the result of his inspection. Chang Sheng-yun used his original tooth card rule to make an inspection and found no error at all. Then, what was wrong? Shan Nan-ch'i went back to his

laboratory and again put the sample board under the microscope for inspection. The result again showed error. He thought the problem over calmly. Then, he believed that it was possible that Chang Sheng-yun's rule might be wrong. He borrowed a rule from another worker and compared it with that of Chang Sheng-yun's. As a matter of fact, it showed that Chang Sheng-yun's rule was not accurate; thus, error was made in the sample board. After the cause was found, Chang Sheng-yun greatly admired Shan Nan-ch'i's sense of responsibility and his insistence on the spirit of principle, so he changed his rule immediately and made corrections on the sample board. Consequently, one quality problem was solved.

Served As "Chief of Staff" to the Production Workers

Shan Nan-ch'i not only is not selfish and makes all inspections in accordance with standards, but he also patiently advocates and explains the importance of raising product quality. He does his best and in numerous ways helps the workers to think out ideas and methods to attain quality standards. One time, when he was inspecting a number of very fine measuring tools--the scaled boring stoppers,he discovered that their brightness did not meet the requirment, so he returned them to the worker for correction. The worker made the impression that it was beyond his ability to make the correction, saying, "I have done my best and I cannot make it." Shan Nan-ch'i explained to him the importance of these tools, and together with the worker he tried to find the cuase of the error. Then, he found that the reason why the brightness did not meet the requirements was due to the loosened shaft of the grinding machine, thus the machine was not accurate enough. After the machine was inspected and the defect repaired, these stoppers were reprecessed and the corrections were made. Finally, they all met the quality standards.

In order to guarantee the quality of a whole lot of products, the "clinical" inspection of the first product of the whole lot of products is very important. In 1959, the leaders of the plant appealed to the inspection personnel to penetrate into the workshops to conduct "clinical" inspections so as to help the workers attain better quality standards. Shan Nan-ch'i responded immediately. He penetrated into the area and cooperated with the workers to carry out the inspection. He carefully inspected the first product and attained good praise from the workers.

Realizing the Importance of Inspection Work

The reason that Shan Nan-ch'i could perform good inspection work was due to the Party's and the Youth League's education. Under the Party's and the Youth League's education, he knew the important meaning of inspection work. He regarded it as an honorable task and changed his opinion. At first, he thought there was no future in inspection work and it required a great effort with no results. He abolished all these erroneous ideas and established a correct attitude He often said, " The measuring tools are the eyes for the workers who manufacture products. If the measuring tools do not agree with quality standards, it will directly the quality of the accurate grinding machines. Therefore, to perform the quality inspection work well is one of the most important political tasks." At the same time, there were many skilled workers in the plant who would not be careless in the least degree concerning product quality. This spirit also gave him a very effective education. He often compared himself with the old skilled worker, Chang Sheng-yun, who had not made an error for the last nine years. He learned from Chang Sheng-yun the high responsibility of being the master and the superior characteristic of not being careless to the least degree.

10,010

HOW TO PERFORM THE PRODUCT INSPECTION WORK WELL

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

To establish and strengthen the inspection system from the raw materials to the semi-finished products and the finished products and to perform the quality inspection work well will have very good effects on raising product quality.

As we all know, it requires very careful work to raise product quality. It involves many phases. Besides each worker accepting his own responsibility so that everyone will pay attention to quality, the inspection of product quality cannot be neglected. Unmistakeably, when the production workers pay attention to the problem of quality and put great efforts into raising product quality, they have created the basis for the guarantee of product quality. However, relying on the attention of one individual is not enough; there must be unified inspection and receiving. A proverb states that, "Without a compass and a square, no square or circle can be made." Otherwise, in industrial and mining enterprises, if there were no reasonable unified quality inspection work, how could the products of hundreds of workers who are doing numerous different tasks be made to meet a unified quality standard? Therefore, quality inspection will be forever required.

In order to perform product inspection work well, at present, the most important thing is to establish and strengthen a quality inspection system. The scientific quality inspection system is the summarization of production experiences attained by the working comrades, reflecting the objective needs in production, which are the important basis for the carrying out of production. Without strict systems, there will be no order in production and quality cannot be maintained and guaranteed. Only through the establishment and strengthening of this phase of the system can everybody help maintain order. This not only can prevent unqualified products from leaving the factory, making the burden fall on the users, but it can also encourage each worker to pay attention to quality and actively raise quality.

Therefore, in order to carry out quality inspection, there must be a definite guarantee system. When this type of system is established and strengthened, it must be fully discussed by the masses so that it will be practical and agree with reality.

The quality inspection system must be strictly enforced and everything must be done in accordance with regulations. "The regulations cannot enforce themselves." In the strict enforcement of the inspection system, it is undoubtedly very important that the postitive factors of the inspection workers must be fully exerted. The professional inspectors constitute the important link in performing the inspection works well. In the thorough implementation of the product inspection system, there must be professional responsibile personnel. But, only the inspection and supervision of the professional personnel alone is not enough! The thorough implementation of the quality inspection system requires that it must be established on the basis of the masses' self-conscious obedience to the system. There must be the promotion of the mass self inspection and mutual inspection of the products. The professional inspection must be coordinated with the masses' self inspection and mutual inspection. In this manner, product inspection work will not be done by a few professional workers, but it will be a matter in which everyone is interested. Thus, product inspection will be put on a mass basis, and only then will it be performed well.

Then, how can the professional inspection work be coordinated with the masses' self inspection and mutual inspection?

From the standpoint of each production worker, the most important thing is to establish the responsible attitude of being the master and paying attention to product quality, to be earnestly responsible to production, to strictly obey the operation regulations, never neglecting them nor being careless, but putting forthe the greatest efforts to raise the quality, and eliminating and reducing the number of scrap products. We must be like those workers who have been doing guaranteed work for a long time, Chang A-yung (1728 7093 8894), T'ang Kuan-yung (3282 7070 8894), and many other working comrades, who have been working hard and never been careless. At the same time, the self inspection and mutual inspection owrk must be actively promoted and each worker must inspect his own work. Once a defect has been discovered, it must be repaired and reprocessed immediately, and the workers must never hand an imporper product on to the next procedure of production, so that waste will be avoided. Efforts must be made to eliminate scrap products before the

products are finished. At present, in the working units of many enterprises, there are quality inspectors, who are assistants to the professional inspecting personnel. They should subjectively shoulder the burden of inspection work and perform it well. They should not solely rely on the professional inspecting personnel. When there are problems, they should discuss them with the inspecting personnel and cooperate with them. They should support the work of the professional inspecting personnel and should reflect the actual conditions to the professional inspecting personnel and listen to their opinions.

Speaking from the standpoint of the professional inspecting personnel, they should first have a spirit of responsibility and strictly enforce the regulations. When it is one, they should say one, and when it is two, say two. They should not be careless to any degree, nor should they be personal and tread problems on a personal basis. For, the inspection personnel are responsible to the state and the people. Under any circumstances, they must carry out their inspection on product quality strictly in accordance with state regulated standards. At present, a few inspection workers are afraid that other people may accuse them of "blocking", so they are not bold enough in their actions. These comrades should realize that the inspection work is an honorable task assigned to them by the party and the people, and in carrying out the work for the Party and the people, even they are blocking, what harm does it do? Sometimes, when the inspecting personnel are working, it is inevitable that they may have contradictory opinions with some of the working comrades or may not agree with them. But overall problems must be analyzed in an overall manner. The workers' reasonable opinions must be listened to. If their opinions are correct, they should, without any hesitation, hold fast to the prinicple and should not lower their quality standards. Otherwise, it is equivalent to neglecting their duty. It will then mean a loss to the state and the people. This is erroneous. Of course, the inspecting personnel must perform their inspection work well, just merely "blocking" is incorrect. Simply "blocking" cannot guarantee good quality. If they frequently discuss with the leaders and workers in the workshops, study with them, help the workshops and their workers to investigate and study the existing quality problems and help them to find methods to raise product quality, then the workshops and the workers will support them and cooperate with them. Thus, the inspection work will have a greater effect. On the one hand, there will be a closer cooperative relationship between the insepctors and the produection workers, and on the other hand, the inspection work will be changed from a

passive to an active nature. The number of scrap products and inferior products will be eliminated or reduced.

Today, this newspaper has introduced stories concerning several model inspecting workers. In their work, they have one outstanding characteristic; that is, on the one hand, they strictly enforce the quality standards, inspect the system, and inspect the products. On the other hand, they think out ways to help the workers raise their product quality. Comrade Shan Nan-ch'i of the Wu-hsi Lathe Plant has established the ideology of being the master with an all-out responsibility for all rpoducts, and strictly enforced the regulations; and at the same time, he has actively studied the problem of raising quality with the workers and has served as a "Chief of staff" to the workers so that his inspection work is truly well performed. For the past three years, none of the products inspected by him have not met the required standards. Because he is earnestly helping the workers to raise product quality and has worked together with them, he has been praised by them.

It can be clearly seen that in order to guarantee product quality there must be a strict quality inspection system, and at the same time, each working comrade must have the responsible attitude of being the master, paying attention to the problem of quality, and selfconsciously adhering to the inspection system. In order to perform the inspection work well, on the one hand, the inspection personnel must faithfully carry out the product inspection work, and on the other hand, the working comrades must carry out self-inspection and mutual inspection. In this manner, quality inspection work will be definitely well performed and product quality will definitely constantly rise.

10,010

KIANGSU COTTON MILL AND CHEMICAL PLANT ESTABLISH RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

/Following is the translation of two articles in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 15 July 1961, page 1./

Ta-ch'eng Cotton Mill First Factory Assigns Clear Responsibility In Its 55 Work Steps--by Ch'ien Ping-yu (6929 3521 5713)

Centering on advancing quality, the workers of 55 work steps of the Ta-ch'eng Cotton Mill First Factory in Ch'ang-chou, Kiangsu Province, have established a post responsibility system to assign clear production duties and technical requirements on the various work steps to effectively promote textile quality.

This year, based on the requirements of advancing product quality the factory established sound regulations and a system of production management. However, this had no impressive effect on production. Centering on this situation, the factory leaders extensively conducted investigation and study to discover why the production management system dis not link up with the individual activities and why responsibilities of the various positions were not clear. According to the system regulations, in decreasing the heterwarp and weft yarn in forming second grade cloth, the spinning-frame shop had to pick out the odd strands. However, the workers attending the spinning-frame did not know what to do or how to do it. Therefore, the heterogeneous yarns were not picked out, so the second grade cloth did not decrease. Centering on this situation, the party committee decided to encourage the masses to establish the post responsibility system in the various work steps.

Then, the leading factory cadres entered deeply into the masses to convene conversaziones starting from the practical requirements of advancing quality and the original regulations of the technical management system, they discussed the situation with the workers, assigned production duties and set technical requirements of the various work steps,

and separately established post responsibility systems for the 55 work steps from the raw cotton to the finished cloth.

In better accomplishing their duties, the workers wrote the responsibility system regulations on wooden plaques and hung them on the machines where they could be seen at all times. Shih Feng-hsiu (2670 7685 4423), a woman worker in the carding shop, rewrote the rules of the post responsibility system so they could be more easily read and remembered. Some of the workers also placed the rules by the side of their bed so they could read them over each morning. Some workers even learned to subjectively reform techniques. Chang Hsiu-ti (1728 4423 1229), a woman spinning-frame operator, did not inspect breakage. In achieving the technical standards of the post responsibility system she consistently asked her daughter to read the principal points of Ho Chian-hsiu's (6787 1646 4423) work method before every shift so she could remember them while working. Thus she regularized her inspection and decreased the rate of yarn breakage.

For incessantly solidifying and fulfilling the post responsibility system after every work shift, the workers inspect and analyze the situation. They have further established the supervising posts in some steps in production to spread the advanced experiences and to propose reform proposals to those workers hitherto not strictly following the post responsibility system. The factory leadership has thoroughly executed the system of "two participation; one reform, and three combinations" to deeply enter into shops, work teams, and sections to stress investigation and study in order to solve the concrete problems in the various steps of production. The whole factory has formed a good custom of paying attention to regulations and strictly following the post responsibility system to incessantly advance the textile quality. In May, the first quality rate of cotton yarn reached 100%, and the rate of "Ta-p'ing" cotton sheeting was 90.55%. Both the production qualtity and cost fulfilled the plan.

Nan-t'ung Carbon Chemical Plant Regulates Responsibility System To Advance Operation Techniques

Nan-t'ung Carbon Chemical Plant in Kiangsu Province has encouraged the masses to establish the post responsiblity system in the various work steps to completely fulfill the state plan in carbon plate production.

Not long ago, during the movement for advancing product

quality, the workers of this factory proposed the regulating of the operational responsibility system based on their practical experiences. They raised practical examples to illustrate the importance of this work. The rock crushing team was assigned the duty of crushing rocks with only one crushing machine. In the past, without a clear post responsibility system for cleaning the machine after work, the rock was mixed together thus affecting the quality. The leaders accepted the masses' proposal, and starting from the second third of April they encouraged all workers to discuss and regulate the post responsibility system. The operational post responsibility system of the crushing section has been concretely regulated in the processing of carbon material. Now the machine has to be swept clean, and before its operation, the waste carbon powder is colected. When there is nofforeign matter, the carbon material can be poured in.

Based on the relationship between the material combining and product quality, the material mixing workers also regulate the operation standards to limit the error of material mixing and weighing as included in the responsibility system. In the whole plant, from the raw materials to burning, breaking, material mixing, melting, powder baking, pressing, and other work steps, 25 systems of operational post responsiblities have been set up to let everybody have clear responsibilities and understand quality standards as a guide for operation.

Since the responsibility system is regulated by the workers themselves, based on the quality requirements and practical situation, the workers have executed the system self-consciously in doing their best to advance the quality. Once, after the baking of furnace carbon plate, some inferior and useless products were discovered. So the workers immediately analyzed the causes to inspect production piece by piece and to analyze the situations and needs for reform. The workers are strict in inspecting and approving the semi-finished products. Once a carbon plate is finished, the workers always use glass particles and lead wire to test its hardness by listening to the sound. Through the meetings before and after the shifts, various sections critize the execution of the respnnsibility system, and the good ones are classified as first grade to be published on the honor list. With the execution of the responsibility system, the workers' operational level has been raised. In May, the graphite consumption per ton of carbon plate was decreased from the planned 0.31 ton to 0.198 ton, and the amount of asphalt from 0.5 ton to 0.32 ton. In the whole month, 12 tons of coal were economized.
10,424

WU-CHOU OIL REFINERY HAS GOOD REGULATIONS AND SYSTEMS

[Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 15 July 1961, page 1.]

Starting from streamlining production to deeply enter into the masses, the Wu-chou Oil Refinery in Kwangsi has established large-scale regulations and systems to restore, supplement, and establish proper measures.

In the last third of February, in the whole plant, they engaged in the realignment of regulations and systems. During the realignment, through worker-representatives' meeting, old workers conversaziones, and individual visits, they encouraged the workers to inspect the enterprise management, to conclude and analyze the situations of regulations and systems, to ascertain the past elimination of those objective, complicated, and irrational systems, and to inspire the workers' subjectivity and promote production. However, during inspection, the workers also suggested some regulations and systems that haven't been seriously executed; and some operations were changed without the approval of the proper authorities. The workers inspected and criticized those rational regulations and systems which were not seriously executed. Hsiao Jung (5135 2837), a worker in the soap shop, said, "In the past, owing to individual convenience, I only saponified the mixture two times instead of four as regulated by the standard. In my personal feeling, it was convenient; however, the shortage of two saponifications lowered the soap quality and it was inadvantageous to the state or the consumers."

On the foundation of examining and advancing ideological awareness, this plant has adopted the method of combining the special divisions and the masses to align the regulations and systems. Firstly, the synthesis and alignment of the workers' opinions through their representatives were classified into three categories of technical, production, and chemical managements to combine the original regulations and systems for extensive discussion by the various shops

and sections. Through discussions, based on the current production necessities to remove the irrational and preserve the rational parts, the various shops made new additions for preliminary suggestions to comprehend and synthesize the drafting of regulations for discussion by section leaders to gain their opinions and suggested supplements. Lastly, the synthesis and alignments were made by the responsible divisions to be delivered to the plant leaders for approval before being distributed to the various shops, groups, and teams for execution.

In the past, for ensuring product quality, it was reguested that the workers read the operational standards before the shifts. Later, because few workers had the viewpoint of emphasizing quantity, the reading of the regulations was considered a waster of production time. So, the regulations were eliminated. During this time of aligning regulations and systems, workers acknowledged that the reading of operational standards before the shift could remind them of the standards, so they concurrently requested its restoration. In the past, the reading of operational standards has required too much time, so it has been neglected. Now, each shift reads only the standards for its own work, so the reading has been simplified and requires less time. In this way, the masses have strictly followed the regulations.

After the alignment of enterprise regulations and systems, this plant has orderly promoted production and efficiency. In the four months since February, the state plan has been accomplished and over-fulfilled with balanced enterprise income and expenditures. The cost of the principal product, soap, was decreased by 11.31% in the period of January through June of this year, as compared to the same period of last year, with a corresponding improvement of the product quality.

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CHI CHIH-MING GROUP ACHIEVES SPEEDY AND FINE QUALITY PRODUCTION

/Following is the translation of a news item in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 May 1961, page1./

Is it possible to produce fine quality goods while working with speed? The answer given by the Chi Chih-ming (7871 0037 2494) Small Group of the gear work-shop of Tientsin First Lathing Factory is, "It is possible." From May 1959 to this April, a period of two years, this small group was able to complete 60 months of production capacity. The acceptance rate of the products was over 99%.

Two Birds with One Stone.

This is a "grindling" small group first established in 1959. Its main responsibility lies in the last step of the manufacture of the "insides" for machinery--gear wheels. Very strict standards of fineness are required. In certain instances, the accuracy and tolerance has to be less than one mil (1/14 of the thickness of a hair). Quantities produced are also of importance.

In the very beginning, in order to overcome the contradiction between the importance of the task and low efficiency, they entered into a series of contests in order to attack quantity production. This led to an increase in the number of rejects. So they started learning from the allcity quality-quantity standard bearer, the factory's superior old worker, Lin Te-shih (2651 1795 2514), about his "three diligence and four inspectipn" system, in doing away with rejects, consolidating actual conditions, and establishing a system which guaranteed diligent work and careful inspection.

One month after its inauguration they were already able to reduce the rejection rate by 50%. But in striving for quality, everybody had to let up on quantity and as a result production suffered, At this time, some people in the small group said, "Of course, speaking of grinding jobs, we have to grind and polish. Jobs such as burnishing and grinding have

to be slow in achieving high quality." The group was very forceful in criticizing this point of view.

Group leader Chi Chih-ming said, "We are not engraving or embroidering. How can we get quantity and quality by being slow? It would not meet the speed, superiority, and thrift requirements of centralized routing. We must achieve high quality through speedy production." Not much later, worker P'i Shu-hua (4122 2885 5478), with the help of technician Kao Pang-ch'uan (7559 6721 3123), was able to adopte the method of substituting the chisel for the lathe in the manufacture of a screw type cylinder which required a fine degree of processing. One hundred percent according to standard, they were able to raise efficiency 15-fold. The facts have disproved the saying that high quality can only be attained by slow work.

Proper Determination of the Road Ahead

The understanding of this small group was: technical reform is the correct road for the struggle to achieve superior quality with high a production rate. Once they accepted the task of finishing an off-center axle for the gear-punching machine. This kind of work required first class fineness. Besides, it was of an "off center" type and quality was very hard to guarantee. Previously people had been using the universal fine work grinder to process it, and the rejection rate had constantly been around 50%. The group did not have this machine to work with; they only had a simple grinder. In the beginning, each one they tried was a reject. Later they planned an off-center body. After over ten trials, they were able to make this processing job a "guaranteed" one. They were even able to raise production efficiency four times over that of the universal fine work grinder.

Upon solving this qualitative crisis, everybody bolstered the group's faith in technical reform. It made them realize even further that quantity and quality can be bettered simultaneously. The question is, when people's understanding is all encompassing, whether the method adopted is accurate or not. Later, whenever a job could not meet the qualitative crisis, they would start looking for reforms in the mould and the clamp, or try something from the artistic point of view. In the past two years, the small group has made over 800 technical reforms. In each case the minimum increase in production efficiency was 100%. In one instance, the efficiency was raised 300-fold. In all these

reforms, not one was not strict in assuring proper quality.

Continuing to Stick To It

It was not all smooth sailing on this road to technical reform. They did a lot of hard and meticulous work, incessantly overcoming their inferiority complex, their spirit of fearing the difficult, their self-satisfaction, and their tendency towards easing up. When the Chi Chihming Group was first established, there were five technical workers among the 16 people, the highest being of the third level. At that time, some people in the group felt that their own technical level was too low, they had too little experience, and they had too little "capital" to back up reform. Under the leadership of the workshop party committee, the small group led its nucleus in incessant bolstering of their will to work to strive for the upper reaches. Group leader Chi said to his follow workers, "We can better our technical level through diligent learning and hard work. There are plenty of old experienced workers in the factory; we can humbly ask for their advice. One person might have too few ideas, but we can do research together."

When they overcame the qualitative crisis in the processing of the off-center axle, the leaders used it as an example to encourage the workers. They said, "Although there are relatively many complications and many difficulties in overcoming the quality bottleneck, as long as we dare to think and dare to do, we will be able to do it." In this way, everybody's fiath was strengthened and technical reforms started developing.

Simultaneous with the strengthening of ideology, they also started technical training. They taught and learned from each other and strove to become all-round workers in order to raise their technological level. Whenever they came upon relatively important reform items, they would take the initiative in inviting outside work-masters, industrial art sections, and technical personnel from the inspection section to give them advice and to make up for their lack in technical theory and experience. After these efforts they were able to achieve very good results at the end of the first year. They did two and a half years of work in ten months. The quality of their work was so good that they were voted the special model section in the city of Tientsin and took part in the state-wide conference of the heroes.

At this time, some people in the group felt that they had reached the top in reforms. The leaders told the wrkers

that there is never an end to development; production is always developing; there is no end to reformation and we must carry out the revolution incessantly in order to overcome the tendency of being self-satisfied. They went through systematic research for each type of product and raised new problems for discussion. Each month when they were able to keep up with unceasing monthly reforms and improvements. Although production tasks were constantly enlarged, many new products introduced, and quality requirements became stricter, they were able to overfulfill their monthly quota and maintain over 99% in their acceptance rate.

The Spirit of Responsibility

What was it that caused the Chi Chih-ming group to be conscientious and rigid in regarding product quality? The basic reason was their sense of responsibility. The leadership nucleus of this group constantly hammers this into the workers, "We are working on the "insides" of the parent machine that has to do fine work. The quality of our products will influence the degree of fineness of this parent machine; and this in turn influences socialistic reconstruction. Besides, we are the last step in the processing procedure. If we are the least bit lax, in a few minutes we would waste all the work efforts of our brothers in the previous five or six or even more processes. Therefore, when we accept a piece of work, we must think of all the possibilities and be responsible to the state."

Once the task involving grindling the gears was too great. Chi Chih-ming, Yu Feng-chu (0060 7685 5282), and Shen Nai-yang (3088 0035 2799), got together to do research on a clamping tool. Although they increased efficiency four-fold, they could not guarantee quality. At that time somebody said, "We have consumed so much time to get this far, let us make it do, and carry on." But Chi said, "Making it do is being irresponsible towards the state." So they threw away the clamp and thought of other methods.

In regular production, this group has always maintained the quality inspection system. They organized a conference to ensure artistic discipline and qualitative analysis by emphasizing "four inspections, five searches, and six special attentions." They were able to maintain this constantly well.

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AN-TUNG WORKERS REBUILD BOILERS

[Following is the translation of an article by Hsiao Lien-feng (5135 0865 1496) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 June 1961, page 1.]

For increasing the power output of boilers and economizing coal, this year, the workers in An-tung Shih industrial fronts have begun the technical reconstruction of boilers, up to the present, of the 135 boilers in the city needing to be rebuilt, 108 of them have been overhauled to various degrees. Through technical reconstruction of boilers, they saved more than 21,600 tons of coal in the first quarter of this year. The increase in steam generation equals the output of 55 120-horsepower boilers. At the same time, it has decreased the number of workers needed and has saved labor to ensure safe operation and to open a new route for burning inferior coal and coal refus.

The close combination of technical innovations and coal economizing is one of the important methods for reconstructing boilers in An-tung. During the inspection and repair of equipment at the beginning of this year, many enterprises told the masses how to save coal and the significance of it. On the foundation of advancing the workers' techniques, the masses were inspired to make plans and to engage in technical innovations in developing the coal enconomizing campaign to use less coal, use inferior coal, and supply more steam. The workers have introduced many coal economizing methods. The workers of An-tung Power Plant have utilized the 50% combustible furnace clinkers to mix coal to generate 573,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for the state, while decreasing coal consumption by 12.5%.

In the technical reconstruction of boilers, the workers have spread the advanced experiences to different localities where they can be used. In spreading the experiences with internal winding type electromagnetic water softening equipment, the An-tung Silk Printing and Dyring Factory boldly reformed the internal winding type into an external winding type. They used common materials to replace valuable materials and consumed an average of ten kilograms less in

utilizing the 240 kilograms needed in the construction. Also their techniques were simple, and the product rigid and durable.

In vigorously spreading the technical reconstruction of boilers, an old boiler worker, Liu Ch'uan-jui (0491 0356 3843) of the An-tung Construction Engineering Company, made ten experiments to create the coal economizing experience to various types of boilers, the boiler temperature has been raised to 1,200 degrees, and in 15 minutes the steam pressure can be increased by five kilograms. The combustion of powdered coal is now 95% complete. The various kinds of inferior coals can be burnt with a 30% saving of coal. This reform can save materials and labor, and requires only one day to complete the transformation. Many units have further assembled groups of the various experiences to incessantly develop and fulfill the original processes.

In the technical reconstruction process of boilers, the workers have further spread new methods of technical workmanship to seek fuel substitutes and initiate the movement for learning new techniques and workmanship. Following the technical reconstruction of boilers, the An-tung Kuan-t'ai Dyeing Works developed boiler technical demonstrations in burning low quality coal and in economizing coal. In a technical demonstrative emulation campaign, the An-tung First Silk Fabric Factory encouraged the masses to carry out a three-diligence campaign (diligently feed coal, diligently stoke the fire, and diligently add the water), a three white campaign (white smoke, white fire, and white ash), and a three no campaign leak (leak no steam, leak no water, and leak no air). The boiler operation methods have been improved to further economize 10% of the coal in the reconstructed boilers.

10,418

SHANGHAI CHUNG-CHU STEEL MILL
IMPROVES HIGH TEMPERATURE OPERATIONS

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 June 1961, page 2./

The workers of the Shanghai Chung-chu Steel Mill have developed technical innovations to utilize the idle equipment and scrap materials to construct a casting production line to decrease the shop temperature and to ensure normal operation during the hot summer.

Before, this mill made steel castings, but this year, the mill was transformed into a smelting factory for fine quality cast iron to cast parts for big machinery plants in producing equipment for agriculture, coal mines, and transportation. The production conditions of the casting shop were then changed. Before, when steel was cast, the molten material was poured into sand molds at a lower heat dissipation rate. Now, the fine quality cast iron is poured in open molds with rows of red-hot iron ingots situated in the shop which dissipate great quantities of heat and produce a high temperature in the shop. In the beginning, the cadres of this mill requested the installation of five blowers and motors for ventilatinn to decrease the temperature. Thus, a lot of money was needed for the purchasing of equipment, and it was unfeasible at that time. Later, the mill convened conversaziones of advanced craftsmen and workers to encourage mass discussions. Through discussion, many workers recognized that the task of increasing the production of the fine quality cast iron had to be achieved, and the problem of decreasing the temperature in the shop could be solved by technical innovations without spending too much money in purchasing air blowers. The workers proposed many good methods for decreasing the temperature. Based on the workers' suggestions, the mill leaders adopted two practical measures. First, steel dies were used to replace the sand molds, saving two steps of mold making and mold removing and decreasing the shop temperature and saving labor. Second, a cast iron production line was constructed. After pouring the molten iron, the

castings are conveyed on a transmission belt out of the shop to cool. Thus, the shop temperature can be greatly lowered.

In keeping adequate humidity in the various shops, they utilize the scrap tube materials to make water atomizers. The electricians of the inspection and repair shop further engaged in a wide-scale inspection and repair movement to check the machines in the whole mill. Thus, the ventilation and cooling equipment can be sufficiently exploited in fulfulling their functions.

10,424

TIENTSIN SECOND STEEL MILL UTILIZES MASS WISDOM TO REGULATE OPERATION.

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 18 June 1961, page 2./

Centering on accepting advice from the masses in regulation of operation principles, the Tientsin Second Steel Mill has overcome the key production bottleneck of a short life-span of tilted furnaces and high consumption.

In the second third of April, through the dissecting of the "sparrow" by competent workers, they overcame the key bottleneck of the iron smelting furnace, and the short life-span and high consumption of the tilted furnace became the new production bottlenecks. In getting at the key point, Fan Lan-t'ien (5400 5663 3944), secretary of the plant party committee, led the cadres to extensively enter into the first line of production to visit the masses. Through conversaziones with technicians, furnace leaders, leaders of work teams, and old workers, they all considered that the short life-span and high consumption of the furnaces was due to different methods of operation and improper standard requirements which formed the serious effect of late blowing. The leader of the technical section of the second branch factory said, "There are different methods of steel refining. Everybody has a set of operation methods with their respective advantages. However, they damage the tilted furnaces. We need a unified operation standard." Wang Wen-hua (3769 2429 5478), a labor model and skillful steel refining worker, said: "The key point in raising the furnace life span and decreasing the consumption is to avoid the late blowing in steel refining." By comprehending the masses' opinions and experiences to refer to the past operations standards, the mill made a draft of operation principles of tilted furnaces "to use the refined material as the foundation, to avoid late blowing, to feed at the correct angle, and to operate strictly according to the standards."

But, was the new operation standard practical? To find out, they adopted two methods for experimentation. One was to follow the customary method of recordings being made

by the technicians on shift, and second was to use the "many heroes" steel refining method to operate according to new operation methods with one furnace leader smelting steel, two furnace leaders learning, and technicians making detailed recordings. Through practical comparison, this was proved to be good for accomplishing the four targets of quality, consumption, production, and furnace life span. Otherwise, the operation was incomplete. This fact teaches people a living lesson, so they all recognize the importance of strictly executing the operation principles. On the foundation of unified acknowledgement, the plant leadership encouraged the masses to intricately discuss some detailed points of the new operation principles to seek supplements and amendments to match the operation requirements.

After regulating new operation principles, the workers' production subjectivity has been further advanced. They vigorously developed the "demonstration race for cyclic steel smelting in the tilted furnace" to strictly execute the operation principles in ineessantly increasing the furnace life span. The first cycle of the number four tilted furnace of the second branchfactory lasted for 36 loads and created a new record for furnace life span in the whole mill. In the second cycle, it further created a new record of 40 loads. The mill leaders immediately convened an on-the-spot meeting to spread their experiences in the whole mill. After learning their experiences, the third furnace team of the first branch factory created a new record of 42 loads with the consumption of supplies and raw materials achieving an advanced level. In May, the average furance life span in the whole mill was advanced by 49% over that for April. The coke consumption per ton of steel was decreased below 1,200 kilograms, the acceptance rate of the steel ingots was increased by 10.42%, and production increased 39.48%.

10,424

CHANG-SHA VACUUM BOTTLE PLANT DECREASES PRODUCT COST

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 July 1961, page 2./

The workers of Chang-sha Enamel Vacuum Bottle Plant in Hunan have further established the thoughts of diligence and economizing to operate the enterprise and stress the economic computation. In this way, they save raw materials and other supplies by all means to incessantly decrease product cost.

In January and February of this year, the quantity, quality, and value of the products of this plant over-fulfilled the quotas. However, the product cost advanced 4.75% above the average for last year. The principal cause was that the party cadres neglected the economic computation in order to pay attention to product quality and quantity. Also, they gave insufficient heed the economic effects without intricate computation of the raw materials and other supplies. Thus, the production plan was without a full scale and intricate arrangement. For instance, the higher priced galvanized sheet has replaced the iron sheet as the raw material, and there is a higher coal consumption due to inferior quality. Thus, the products are of higher cost. Centering on these situations, the plant leaders increased ideological education for the worker to diligently economize in enterprise operations. At the same time, the masses were inspired in adopting the stressing of economic computation work.

The principal production groups and teams of the whole plant have developed economic computation to regulate the fixed quota indexes of raw materials and other supplies. Every day, or once in several days, the worker computers of groups and teams complete and publish one computation together with tables. They have further established the analysis meeting system: of group and teams economic activities to discuss and analyze the causes of high costs in order to take appropriate measures in lowering the costs. After

the workers of the "silver electro-plating section" of the first shop analyzed the causes of high material consumption and low production, it discovered the problem of material combining and other operations. They reformed the method of material combining under the premise of ensuring quality to make five measures of silver electrolysis chemical for every kilogram of silver nitrate out of four measures in the past. Before, the workers brushed the silver electrolysis chemical at will to frequently over-expend the silver chemical. Now, they have regulated a standard quantity to adequately and rationally economize in the utilization of the silver chemical. Before, Shao Wen-ying (0605 2429 5391), a young silver electrolysis worker, felt that it was all right to brush on more of the silver chemical, but now he uses the proper quantity. They have formed a custom in this section concerning the economic effect and economizing th of raw materials and other supplies. Through computation, the furnace team has strictly executed the system of weighing coal to improve the coal burning technique in considerably lowering the coal consumption in April and May with a decrease by 27.1% below that of January and February.

Through the analysis of economic activities, the workers have understood that the principal material, iron sheet, generally occupies 70% of the total cost of enamel products. They grasped this principal key point to advance the utilization rate of iron sheet by all means. Originally, an iron sheet of three ch'ih by seven ch'ih could be made into 10 face basins of 32 centimeters, four cups of nine centimeters, and one cup of eight centimeters. Wang Ching-ch'un (3769 2417 2504), an old worker in the mould making shop, proposed a new sheet cutting method to use the same size of iron sheet to make ten face basins of 32 centimeters, four cups af ten centimeters, two cups of seven centimeters, 14 leather shoe-polish cans, and 20 cup handles. At present, the utilization rate of the whole iron sheet has been increased to 95% from 86.55% in January. In April, the economized iron sheets could be made into 4,000 face basins. At the same time, by strictly controlling the flow of rsidue odd materials to the warehouse, they have kept the odd materials over ten centimeters from being returned to the warehouse. From the scraps, they have mass produced children's cups and spoons, shoe-polish cans, covers of aerated water bottles, and other small products to sufficiently utilize the material. In March, they utilized more than 30,000 kilograms of odd materials to considerably lower the product cost.

10,424

ANTI-FLOOD WORK TO GUARANTEE INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION

/Following is the translation of a news item by Ho Ying-ming (6320 5391 0682) and Wu Ch'ao-ch'un (0124 6389 5028) in Kung-Jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 26 May 1961, page 2./

The Hsin-po Coal Mines of the Chih-po Mining Administration in Shantung, in order to fight for initiative, made early preparations, and based on the spirit of making prevention their principal task in handling and grasping surface and underground anti-flood problems, are working for the doubling of their water expulsion capacity over that of last year.

Hsin-po is an old mine system. There are many old pits which have accumulated large quantities of water. They have absorbed their past experience and have emphasized the analysis of this year's geological conditions and the importance of their anti-flood task. Based on the spirit of making prevention their main goal, they have made anti-flood measures a specialized problem.

The assistant mine administrator has made responsible for the whole effort. The various pits organized anti-flood leadership groups and set up special offices to lad this work. The whole mine was divided into surface and underground fronts. They proceeded with on-the-spot inspection and found that there were 43 items of construction to be undertaken.

In the process of this construction, both the surface and the under-ground made use of their own power in effecting rejuvenation. They made use of avoilable local materials and installed whatever equipment was already on hand. Progress in construction was very rapid. Since beginning work in March, they have already completed laying over 70 meters of water bed and repaired over one half of the meters of waterways.

In order to assure the quality of installation, they adopted the method of guarantees from inspection and repair to installation, and finally to the guarantee of usability. They also plan to centralize the training of pump tenders

all at once before the rainy season in order to raise their technical level.

In order to assure a high production rate during the rainy season, aside from properly arranging surface and underground anti-flood measures, they also organized surface and underground emergency work squads. This will assure that there will be no disorganization during an emergency, provide proper emergency relief, and assure safety in production.

* * *

The workers and staff of the Hunan Shao-yang Coal Mines have been struggling against floods to produce coal. They have achieved initial victories which have assured normal production during the rainy season.

This mine is very old and there are many hidden pits full of flood water. In the middle of April, torrential rains came down day after day, and floods from the mountain top followed. Accumulated water in the Lao-shu-shan Work District rose from 700 tons to 2500 tons. The entire mine immediately formed a flood control brigade in this district. The mine central and branch party secretary, Jen Te-ch'ing (0117 1795 0615) came personally to direct flood control and worked together with the laborers in struggling against the water.

When they discovered that there was insufficient equipment, they immediately adopted native methods and rushed to completion four sets of pedal pumps. Maintenance worker Lo Chien-lin (5012 0256 2651) and others worked night and day unceasingly for three days to complete the repair of two water pumps and supplementary water expulsion facilities.

The flood control brigade also made a 30 meter long water channel to allow self-flow water expulsion. In this way, they were able to increase the water discharge capacity to 690 tons daily and allow two flooded pits to rapidly resume production.

At the same time that they were controlling the flood, they were also grasping flood prevention problems. They organized 40 workers in clearing the 45 open face ditches up the hill, and they filled up five old water holes in order to reduce the mine water input from 960 tons to 600 tons daily.

10,418

P'ANG KUAN-HSIANG SUCCEEDS IN IMPROVING LINK CHAIN FOR HAULING MACHINE

/Following is the translation of a news item by Liu En-p'ei (0491 1869 3099) in Kung-Jen Jih-Pao, Peiping, 26 May 1961, page 2./

Squad leader P'ang Kuan-hsiang (1690 6034 4382), of Squad No. 1, Sixth Coal Mining District of Fu-shun's Lau-hu-t'ai Mines, is the progressive producer of the whole nation. Facing the crucial problem of production, he made daring reformatory inventions. After repeated experimentation, he was successful in improving the link chain used for the hauling machine of the coal mining brigade.

This was very beneficial to the hastening of raw coal production.

Since 1956, P'ang has made over 20 different kinds of reforms and inventions. Among these, the deep hole drill, the border shed, the man-made dumper, and 16 other types of equipment, upon being promoted by progressive experience and helped along with supplementation, were able to greatly increase the squad's production of raw coal. Each and every month and year they have been able to over-fulfill the state's quotas. Year upon year, this squad has been adjudged the pioneer coal digging squad of the Fu-shun Mining District.

Entering 1961, because of changed conditions of the brigade, and due to the influence of breakdowns in small model machines, the squad at one time fell down in their production. In order to turn the tide of this disastrous situation, P'ang went through investigative research and found that there were frequent breakdowns of the link chain in the coal hauling machine. Each time the chain broke down, it would lead to from 30 minutes to four hours delay in production.

At this time, the city labor union called a conference of the progressive workers and called for new offerings from these workers in the midst of the struggle for higher coal production. Thereupon, P'ang decided to improve the link chain of the hauling machine.

As soon as the link chain broke, he would go to make

an inspection and alalyze the reasons for the break. Once, a large piece of coal crushed andbroke the chain. Upon analysis, he found that the links were too thin and the power too low. It was necessary to widen the chain links. But how could he go about preventing the widened links from harming the machine?

After meticulous research, he was of the opinion that the hook hauler used old chains which had dog ears. He suggested taking off the dog ears. He asked for the opinion and suggestions of other workers. The majority believed his ideas. Some disagreed and said, "It would be all right to widen the links, but if the dog ears are taken off, they will no longer be able to move the coal."

In order to prove his contention, he decided to make practical tests. He found a pully and used two sections of grass rope to serve as chain links. Coal was loaded at the top, and as soon as the two ropes were pulled the coal started to move outward. Thereupon he continued night and day to make roughtdrafts. In order to make these drafts as accurate as possible, he called on his teachers and friends. He chose an old technician, Yang Pao-chiang (2799 1405 3068), of the Sixth District and an old worker-technical reformer, Jan Shao-te (0373 4801 1795), of the mine electric works, and did research together with them.

Under the able assistance of Yang and Jan, and upon incessant research and improvement, P'ang was finally able to complete tne rough draft. This, together with his suggestions, he turned over to the leaders. The mine party committee immediately sent these to the mine electric machine works for manufacture. The improved chain link was put into production work officially on 8 March.

Upon preliminary investigation, the new model chain link has the four following superior points. The chain does not break; it is easy to manufacture; it can greatly extend the useful life of the hauling machine; it is convenient for the coal workers to operate; and it has a higher speed and increases production.

Since 11 March, when it was installed in the Western type mining brigade of the No. 2 Shaft of th Sixth District, Squad No. 1, over a month has passed, and they have not had even one broken chain link. Teams Nos. 612 and 613, because of the installation of these chain links, have been able to over-fulfill their state quotas by 30-40% for the months of March and April. As a result, it has helped in turning the tide for Squad No.1 of District Six in not being able to meet with planned quotas.

10,418

STIRRING UP THE MASSES TO RAISE MINING EFFICIENCY

[Following is the translation of an article by the Huainan Work Division of the National Federation of Labor Unions in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 1.]

Brigade No. 8 of the No. 4 Coal Mining District in the three mines of Hsien-cha-chi, which is under the direction of Huai-nan Mining Administration, is a squad that was especially set up to handle re-mining after the regular hydraulic miners had done their work. Since the beginning of this year, this squad's footage record has always been over the planned monthly quotas. Entering April, efficiency and footage were further noticeably increased.

In April, they completed 123% of their quota; and in the first ten days of May, they completed 143% of their task. The efficiency rate for April was 0.603 meters per capita, which is an increase of 53 % over the record for the first quarter. The rate for the first ten days of May was 0.925 meters, which is 81% higher than the record for the first quarter. The rate for the first ten days of May was 0.925 meters, which is 81% higher than the record for the first quarter. They were also able to finish work in the south wing two days before schedule. This assured the prompt take over by the hydroulic miners and achieved safety in production.

The above achievements were the result of sonscientious work in following the centralized front by all the workers and staff under the leadership of the mine party headquarters and the branch party committee. The cooperation of the cadres and the masses in overcoming many difficulties was of great assistance.

Although each month since the beginning of the year they have over-fulfilled their quotas, if they had gone on at the same speed and efficiency as in April, because of changes in geological conditions and the requirements of their production tasks, they would not have dug up a new surface until the beginning of May. Besides, the existing surface which needed re-mining would have been exhausted at

the end of April. Thus, there would have been a period of about ten days in which the proper take over would have had to wait. Therefore, the most important task before the squad was to increase digging efficiency and its speed in order to guarantee the prompt take over by the hydraulic miners.

Under these circumstances, the leaders, on the one hand, had to be conscientious in following the guiding principles of simultaneous digging and mining. They had to strengthen their leadership in order to increase remining efficiency and at the same time rush digging work. They also had to help in solving many concrete problems and create favorable conditions for speeding up digging. On the other hand, the cadres have amply absorbed the suggestions of the masses, faithfully changed their style of action, and thunderously strove to solve each individual production crisis, and as a result, they have created many noticeable results.

Solidly Analyze the Crises and Thunderously Solve These Problems

Previously, the cadres of this squad did not pay enough attention to the suggestions of the masses. They were unable to grasp tightly the many existing production problems. In April, under the guidance and assistance of the mining district leaders, the cadres changed their style of action and were able to absorb the suggestions of the masses. They participated in productive activities and investigative research in order to find the key problems existing in production. They also joined the masses in research and analysis. They classified the problems according to their importance and urgency and solved them with their feet on solid ground.

Aside from problems which required the help of the mining district authorities, they adopted the "four set" method (setting the items, setting the measures to be taken, setting a time limit, and determining responsible persons for the job). The cadres joined the masses, concentrated superior farces, and were able to solve the problems individually.

In this period of a little over one month, they were able to solve the problem of clearing the coal slide tracks, improving of material transportation, reasonable arrangement of water supply for digging and mining, raising quality and specifications for mining construction work, improving work surface ventilation, and problems concerning speeding up

and footage efficiency.

At the present time, the squad has established a system of weekly business conferences. Thus they are able to overcome production crises promptly and manage ways and means of solving problems. The reaction of the masses was: "Previously the leadership had always called upon us to help solve key problems, but no matter how hard they tried, it was always the same thing: it was impossible to solve them. Now the leaders have really made a decision. Problems have been solved very fast."

The Cadres have Joined the Front Line of Action, Laboring with the Masses and Consulting with Them

In trying to solve the crises, the cadres of this squad have really changed their ways noticeably. They have penetrated deeply into actual work areas and labored by the side of the masses and consulted with them. They have gone into meticulous investigative work, and have found reasons for the production problems. They have delved into the ways and means of solving these problems and have effectively solved them.

For instance, in April, qualitative construction specifications were not good enough. It was often necessary to re-work a work surface. This was especially true of the Liu Wen-ch'uan (0491 2429 0356) Group. Not only was the specified quality not up to par, but footage was too slow. Squad Leader Lai Li-ch'eng (0171 4539 2052) joined this group to work beside the miners, proceeded with investigative research, and discovered that in their work this group had two problems: First, improper distribution of working time usage. Some were too busy and others had nothing to do. Second, before the loose coal had been cleared they would bore holes and set off the dynamite. The fuses were improperly placed, the boundaries improperly dug. Added to this was the fact that the safety lane was too small. When the powder was detonated, the coal would either not loosen or the force of the shot would blow down the shield.

Based on these observations, Squad Leader Liu helped this group in improving their work organization and taught them proper boring methods. Immediately thereafter, the progress of this group increased from three meters to over four meters per shift. There was also a noticeable rise in the specified quality.

Then, take for instance the Li Teng-yuan (2621 6260 0337) Group when they were doing uphill digging. Technology

was low and their speed was slow. Each shift they never went over three blasts. People used to call them the "old three blasts." Shift leader, T'ang Chi-huai (3282 4949 2037), joined this group to serve as an example and helped them, procedure by procedure, to better their grasp of the techniques involved. Now they are able to complete six blasts per shift.

Towards those urgent problems, as well as those that require a lot of manpower, the entire body of cadres would lead the whole lot of workers, as well as the technical personnel, in triangular consolidation of labor. They would go to solve problems together wherever these existed. They would attack the bottlenecks whenever these took place. They concentrated their superiority and solved their problems one at a time.

In the month of April, they cleared out the north and south wing main coal chutes, belt nooks, and the left-over coal in the south wing coal shutes. A special problem existed between the third and fourth consecutive channels of the main south wing chute. Because of an accumulation of coal there, and the smallness of the cross-section, the workers had a hard time moving the coal. Theis problem had existed for a long time.

Squad leader Lai Li-cheng joined the workers in moving the coal in order to get a personal feel of the workers' difficulties. He personally organized the workers in attacking the problem. In the course of one shift, they were able to clear out the accumulated coal. The workers' reaction was, "We had not been able to solve the problem in two or three months. As soon as the cadres helped us, we were able to solve it. Now our shortcomings have been erased and we are on top."

Previously each worker could carry only one piece of material at a time. Now they are able to handle two at a time. Previously they were afraid that the amount carried could not catch up with the amount required.

The cadres of the squad, in participating in the labor, proceeding with investigative research, and in solving the crises of production, have changed their way of action. They have helped the workers in raisingthe level of techniques, stirring up the workers' will to work, and achieved close cooperation between the cadres and the workers. This has been a force in guaranteeing the rise in work efficiency and speed.

Turning the Foundations to the Masses and Trusting the Masses to Complete the Task

In the process of solving these problems, the cadres have daringly turned over the foundations to the workers. They have faith in the masses and depend upon them. They were able to make use of the positivity of the masses even more adequately in order to overcome their difficulties together.

Previously, not only were preparation for each period of work not meticulous, but they also did not turn everything over to the masses. The workers' reaction was, "After we do this today, we don't know what we will be doing tomorrow."

In the first ten days of April, when they were preparing for the take-over of the south wing, it was necessary to increase the daily progress from ten meters to 15 meters in order to assure prompt turn over. At that time, certain cadres felt that in the past they had never been able to arrive at such a high standard, therefore they did not have enough faith.

The squad leader, following the directives of the branch party committee, turned over the fundamentals to the masses. He explained the urgency and the importance of prompt turn over. He not only turned the task over to the workers, but also the difficulties. He raised the mobilization slogan of "daily progress of 15 meters in order to assure a great turn over." The technical personnel also constructed an explanation diagram in order to have the masses discuss everything involved.

Upon hearty discussion, the workers realized the digging that they were doing was the life line of re-mining. They indicated that theywill find all the means within their power to overcome difficulties and complete the task of 15 meters a day as directed. Each worker's will to work and his fighting spirit was manifested. The Wang Wan-pin (3769 8001 1755) Group rushed to the fore-front and completed sic meters in one shift and followed with eight meters in the next. All the other groups and squads followed in its wake in chassing one another and achieving higher goals.

In the first "war" period of five days between 9 April and 13 April, they completed 75.1 meters, or an average of 15.1 meters per point; thus over-fulfilling their daily goal of 13 meters. This initial success further stirred up the workers and was forceful in teaching the doubting cadres. They said, "From what we have seen, the power of the masses is really great. If we only loosen our grasp and turn over the difficulties to the masses, there won't

be anything that they will not be able to overcome."

This turning over of the fundamentals to the masses has already become habitual. At the end of each month, the task for the following month is turned over to the masses. The pre-shift conference is the time for turning over the tasks of the shift to the workers. Not only are the tasks turned over to them, but the difficulties and methods as well. Finally they were able to turn over key problems and the difficulties to the masses, trust them, and rely upon them in order to solve the many difficulties and achieve the completion of the task together.

The Masses Participate In Squad-shift Management and Achieve Self-realization in Their Activities.

The workers of this squad were relatively active in management participation. The mass nature of this activity was quite prevalent. The setting up of the "five officer" system, the scope of their responsibility, and their course of action, were all based upon the special characteristics of production and the requirements of the masses. These were gradually developed and enriched. Besides, these activities have now become the self-realization activities of the masses.

The entire brigade was divided into three squads, and each squad was subdivided into three groups. At present, five officers have been selected to take care of safety inspection, roll call, work tally, tool control, and welfare. Some of these officials are selected from the squad, others are selected from the group. There is one safety inspector, one tool control officer, and one welfare officer in each squad, and one roll call officer and one work tally officer in each group.

It is the responsibility of the safety inspector to regularly inspect safety conditions of the entire squad. At the pre-shift conference, he helps the squad leader to look over safety conditions left by the previous shift. He also reminds the workers to pay attention to safety measures in their work.

The work tally officers of succeeding shifts are responsible for work take over between the workers of the two shifts at the point of digging and for checking of the work. Thus they take over the work of the squad leader and that of a special tallyman. Because the tally is made right at the point of digging, there is a clear definition of responsibility, and this aids in co-operation between the shifts.

The roll call officer is generally a person with

higher education. He is responsible for roll call, filling out work slips, and quantitative reports. Usually they are very accurate and are prompt.

The tool control officer organizes the workers in requisitioning and protecting tools and equipment. Previously this work was done by the tool control officer himself. Since this is a daily affair, it was quite a burden for him. Later, upon discussion among all the workers, they adopted the rotation method and took turns being responsible. The tool control officer is responsible for making the rotation list and keeps tract of inspections and supervision. In this way, they achieved the state of "everybody doing everybody's work."

The welfare officer is usually the group leader from the labor union, serving in a concurrent capacity. He is concerned with the welfare and livelihood of the masses. He organizes the workers in discussing and manageing rotation of leave and vacation.

Because of the establishment of the "five officer" system, the complications of the squad leader have been greatly reduced. He is in a better position to concentrate his energy in studying and solving key production problems. Since he is able to turn over whatever the masses can handle by themselves, he is able to call upon the positivity of the masses in further raising the level of management.

The Three Link System

In solving actual problems, the Eight Brigade took measures to improve simultaneously with reconstruction. They established certain regulations and systems, particularly the work specification responsibility system, the shift turn over system, and the basic wage merit award system.

For instance, in order to assure quality of work specifications for the work lanes, they publicaly specified that it was the responsibility of the technicians to handle line work, and it was the joint responsibility of the brigade leader and the technicians to maintain the quality of production of the squads. When the cadres discover on-the-spot problems in quality, it is their responsibility to effect a fundamental solution and not to procrastinate. In this way it was possible to achieve noticeable rises in the specified quality of the entire brigade. After the second ten days of April, they did not discover even one instance of futile digging in re-working the mine.

In order to strengthen cooperation between the shifts,

the brigade strictly enforced the shift turnover system. Each shift put into action the system of planning before the shift, solidifying the plans upon arrival at the point of work, striving for footage during the shift, and preparing for the next day's work at the end of the shift.

The squad and group leaders, upon arrival at the points of work, would take a further step in solidifying their plans according to actual existing conditions. They would base the division of work upon the requirements of the "four setting" method, and concentrate their energy on boring, detonation, and material transport.

At the end of the shift, they would set up the shields, connect the water pipes, and lay out the coal chutes in order to prepare favorable work conditions for the following shift. In this way they would be setting up the basis of brigade-wide cooperation in speeding up production.

Based on the special characteristics of this brigade, they conscientiously carried out the basic wage and merit award system. When this was done, the time utilization ratio was greatly increased and overtime was done away with entirely. Efficiency was heightened, re-work phenomena was reduced, and specified quality of work was assured.

Development of contests and promotion of progressive experience

The workers and staff of the entire brigade enthusiastically took part in the system of squad-wide and group-wide contests in learning, competing, overtaking, and helping. When progressive squads, groups, and individuals were discovered in these contests, they were promptly lauded. Full play was given to broadcasts to promote their activities.

Different slogans were selected for different periods of competition. During April, in order to assure proper take over in the south wing, the slogan was, "Daily Progress of 15 meters to Assure Grand Takeover." When the Chao Chien-hsien (6392 1696 6341) squad achieved 16 meters and fired the first run, they promptly broadcast their work experience.

When the inter-shift contest started, the, Tang Chi-huai Squad first achieved 20 meters on the second day. The Chiang Ch'ing-ping (5592 1987 1627) Squad immediately overtook them and leaped forward to 23 meters. In this way they were able to increase the daily work average of the entire brigade from a little over 20 meters to over 30 meters, and increase work progress to new heights.

When they solidified their daily achievement in the 30-meter range, they immediately set up a new slogan of "1,000 meters for the month." In the first ten days of this 1,000-meter contest, the Chao Chien-hsien squad was able to achieve a record of 129 meters, and carried the two other squads along into producing 319 meters in all for the first ten days. Because of the inauguration of the 1,000-meter contest, they solidified the 30 meter per day results and raised the level of production a step further.

Another type of contest was the "crisis point" contest. In the midst of production there were developmental changes. At the three points of digging there is bound to be one that is "critical." So they organized the three goups into a contest. They would dispatch the group with the highest record in five days to work at the critical point. Each group was anxious to be sent to work at this point in order to show their style in overcoming difficulty. They would consider working at the critical point an honor.

With this as a motivating force, they were able to promote the positivity of the workers in production. In the process of carrying out the contests, the various squads and groups were able to grasp this link of promoting imitation of progressive experience in order to effect technological reforms.

10,418

EFFICIENCY OF INTRA-MINE TRANSPORTATION HEIGHTENED

/Following is the translation of an article by Ho Tzu-ching (0149 1311 0615) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 2./

The Ling-hsiang Iron Mine of the Wuhan Steel Administration has inaugurated technological reforms in order to overcome production crises. They were able to achieve outstanding solutions to the contradiction of internal transportation not being able to meet production requirement. They were able to attain a noticeable heightening of the production level.

At the beginning of this year, through an overall safety inspection, the mines discovered over 60 hidden problems. The most serious trouble lay in the fact that the mainsprings of the small mechanized carts were worn out through constant friction and required major repairs. Because of a lack of spare parts, it was not possible to make effective repairs. The native roll and throw machine was also damaged and interfered with inter-mine transportation. The daily supply level of the external supply ores dropped from a daily production of about 2,000 tons to 1,000 tons.

How were they to solve this production cricis? At that time their main difficulty was an insufficient capacity of repair power and a lack of material. They were not able to manufacture their own spare parts. Faced with these conditions, the party committee did not ask for ready-made material and spare parts from the company, but depended upon the masses for technological reforms.

The committee dispatched one of its members to penetrate into the repair workshop in leading this activity. With the workshop party secretary and the engineer in the lead, he called upon old and new technical workers to join in forming a technical reform leadership group and a strike force.

When they first started making the mainsprings, they did not have any nickel alloy plate, nor a drill for the press. They daringly used high elasticity steel and used the lathe to bore holes in the native method of processing it.

After repeated experimentation, they made a spring whose quality standards basically met with usage requirements. This assured normal operation of the mechanized carts.

Next, based on the suggestions of the masses, they did tricks with the original wooden roller barrel. They utilized waste steel rails in completing a fixed roller barrel. They covered the two ends and grooved it in order to control the up and down and forward and return action of the steel rope. It was possible to inject oil in order to lubricate it and lessen damage due to friction. In this way, they were able to prolong its operational life.

At the same time, they improved the electric shovel which was created during the previous year's technical reform, and increased ore loading efficiency. At the present time, daily production of external supply ores has gone up to over 1,800 tons again.

10,418

K'AI-LUAN MINING PRODUCTION RATE CLIMBS STEADILY

/Following is the translation of a news item in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 May 1961, page 1./

The leaders and cadres at the various levels in the K'ai-luan Mines have pentrated deeply into reality and into the masses in solving on solid grounds the many production bottlenecks in order to stabilize the gradual increase in production of coal. A comparison between April and the first quarter showed an increase in the daily production of raw coal of 11.52%. Daily digging footage progress also increased by 9.22%. There was a decrease in mine timber consumption of 1.13 cubic meters per 1,000 tons of coal. The efficiency of the entire personnel also increased. Entering into the month of May, production maintained its tendency of gradual increase. In the first ten days of May, there was an increase of 1,473 tons per day over figures for the last ten days of April.

In the great leap forward of the past three years, K'ai-luan's production has been developing very rapidly. Production figures for 1960 were more than double of those for 1957. At the same time, many problematic weak links in the production chain have appeared that have to be solved urgently. The mine central committees organized the cadres of the entire mine during the first quarter of this year in penetrating deeply into realities and digging deeply among the masses to do investigative research in order to discover problematic symptoms and methods for solving them.

At the Lin-hsi Mines in the 20-odd days between the middle of March and the early part of April, over 190 mine and district cadres went into the mine pits, work rooms, dormitories, and dining-halls to visit 890 workers. At the T'ang-shan Mines, through seminars, home calls, and on-the-spot investigation, they were able to get the opinion of over 2,300 workers. Upon investigative research, in the five production pits they discovered over 8,000 large and small problems concerning the execution of coal industry policies, enterprise regulation and systems, production technical control and planning control, the supply and

utilization of materials and equipment, the repair and maintenance of electric equipment, lanes, and shafts, etc. Among these problems, aside from certain ones that needed the attention of higher eschelon leadership and organizations, a large majority of them could be solved by the mines themselves.

The leadership cadres at the various levels first analyzed and classified the problems. Then they prompted the workers to solve these problems according to their importance and urgency. Towards problems of major importance, they organized "triangular consolidation" groups consisting of leadership cadres, construction technicians, and workers. These groups went down to the work points to get at the bottom of things. From top to bottom, they tried to adopt practical and effective measures.

For instance, when digging lagged behind mop-up re-mining, which is a common phenomenon in the mines, Vice-chief Jung I-min (2837 3015 3046) of the Mining Administration personally led administrative cadres, construction technicians, etc., in look up historical material since 1956 concerning the relationship between digging and remining, and finding out future production tendencies at these mines. They repeatedly discussed problems with workers and basic level cadres. They systematicized a set of regulations governing the rationand relationship between coal mining, digging, and enlargement. They set up over ten d fferent sets of procedures to carry out these regulations.

Since the execution of these systems and regulations they have already begun to get results. Footage progress for the omonth of April increased by 101 meters for the tire mine. There was a further increase of 7149% for the first 20 days of May over the progress forthe same period in April.

At the Lin-hsi Mines, the roof was made of relatively loos stones; It could easily lead to accidents which would interfere with production. Although they had previously thought of many methods, none of them achieved noticeable results. This time the mine chief, assistant chief engineer, and drift and shaft engineers went to the few working surfaces where they had the most accidents, and they went about performing joint diagnosis and treatment with the workers. They made analytical research on each and every item and finally discovered the reason for the accidents and preventive methods. They were able to strengthen roof management and control and improve pillar construction and methods of explosive detonation.

In the above, as well as in measures for strict

enforcement of a system of singing out for deliveries and construction inspection, they were able to effectively control the roof. The number of roof accidents in April was less than the month of March. Up till 15 May, the greater majority of the problems discovered by the cadres through investigative research had been solved to various degrees. At the present time the mines have started mass re-examination and inspection activities in order to absorb the methods used to solve problems into the system of regulations and operational procedures. They will continue to solve those problems that do not yet have any solution or have not been fundamentally solved.

For instance, in the First Coal Mining District of the T'ang-chia-chuang Mines, there still exists the problem of haphazard control of materials, low quality of construction, and improper management of guaranteed work. The inspection group, on the one hand, are helping the cadres of this district in establishing and fortifying the systems of material control and shift changes. On the other hand, they have started contests for the workers in the protection of equipment and in guaranteeing diligent attendance. This has been effective in prompting work activity in this district. In the first twenty days of May, they have cleared 15 carloads of old equipment from this district. Attendance in the small group has risen from the original 89% to 93%.

At the same time they were solving production problems, various leaders of the mines were also helping the workers in solving certain livelihood and welfare problems. For instance, dining-hall management has been improved, and pre-shift meals have been set up. Problems involving pit workers' rations and hot drinking water, improvement of dormitories, battering rest room sanitation, and getting more rest time for workers were solved. The workers were universally satisfied with the arrangements.

Accompanying the solution of these production and livelihood problems and the heightening of the spirit of the workers, a new system of production competition activities has started in the various mines of the K'ai-luan Mining Administration. The vast masses have stirred up their working spirit in order to strive for the upper reaches. Among the 2,468 production units, there are 2,259 small groups that have set up plans for competition in production quantity, quality, efficiency, and safety. Because of geological conditions, T'ang-chia-chuang Mine's production capacity is only able to meet around 80% of the state quota. During the contest, the workers were able to do fine-comb mining and meticulous digging and raise the re-mining rate from the

original 74% to 85%. Since April, the mine has been able to surpass the quota each and every ten days. During these contests, the workers were able to center their efforts around production key points to strengthen the promotion of progressive experiences and to take a further step towards motivation of production.

The K'ai-luan Mines, during a previous period of work, obtained momentous results. But there still exists certain problems, particularly regarding the lack of fundamental solutions of certain problems of the enterprise. Besides, accompanying the development of production, there is still the possibility of new weak links appearing. At present, the mines are taking a further step in motivating the masses in order to strengthen political and ideological work and enterprise management, establishing and fortification of regularions and systems, and the adjustment of organizational structures. Further reform and improvements are going on in this manner.

10,418

HEILUNGKIANG SHUANG-YA-SHAN MINE IMPROVES COAL QUALITY

/Following is the translation of a news article by Chou Yuan-kuei (0719 0337 6311) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 June 1961, page 2./

In the development of the "coal quality improvement" movement, Ling-hsi vertical shaft of Shuang-ya-shan Mine in Heilungkiang Province has adopted various effective measures to improve the quality of raw coal.

In the movement for "improving coal quality," the workers of this mine have vigorously developed the emulation campaign to increase production, economize supplies, and improve coal quality. The workers of the eighth coal mining team of the second district of this mine have cooperated with the third group in the campaign. The day-shift workers relate the variation of coal veins to the night-shift workers when they cahnge shifts, and the night-shift workers clear the rock in the coal before the end of their shift. Owing to the cooperation of third group, the rock content of the coal of this team has been quickly lowered 15% to 7%.

In the movemant for "improving coal quality," this mine actually visited the consumers for their supervision of the coal quality. In the beginning of this year, they invited the coal selecting plant, coking plant, and consumers of other places to attend a coal quality supervision meeting. At the meeting, the consumers compained that there was more rock in the coal than before. After the meeting, they organized the workers to study the cuase of the higher rock content in the coal. They discovered that in three of the eight mining districts in the whole mine, there is a false top of more than one meter in thickness, and in 12 coal mining surfaces there is rock in the coal veins. When mining, the rock and coal are dug together, thus increasing the rock content of the coal. In solving this problem, the party committee secretary, the mine superintnedent, and the chief engineer came to the production districts and key work sites to study with the workers and improve the blasting methods to execute the separate mining of rock and coal. First, the false top is removed and then the coal is blasted. Thus,

the rock is separated from the coal, and the specification of 7% rock content in the raw coal is achieved.

Futhermore, this mine has stressed the inspection work of the groups and the duty of the leaders. In seven key work sites and areas, they appointed special supervisors to insure good quality. From the 36 mining teams and sections, they selected 185 experienced old workers to be responsible for the inspection. The special cadres responsible for coal quality inspection watch the coal storing warehouse to inspect the coal and analyze chemical reactions every day to provide information as to the quality to the various shafts and production groups and to help the workers study the concrete problems. Taking the No. 620 coal mining face of the sixth shaft as an example, there is a false top and pieces falling constantly. It effects the coal quality and is unsafe. The technicians of the coal quality team went to this work site to study with the workers, and they adopted the method of first removing the false top and then blasting. Thus, the rock does not mix into the coal and this ensures quality and prevents accidents.

10,424

OLD WORKERS OF T'UNG-HUA COAL MINE HELP NEW WORKERS TO ADVANCE TECHNIQUES

[Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 17 June 1961, page 2.]

By stressing the leadership at the basic level, relying on old workers to help the new workers to advance the techniques, and encouraging the masses to incessantly seek technical innovations in production, the 201 Coal Mining Contingent of the Tsa-tzu Caol Mine of the T'ung-hua Mining Bureau in Kirin Province has achieved the monthly coal production of over 10,000 tens per month for 28 months with the highest monthly production being 19,000 tons.

Owing to the incessant transfer of old workers to support new mining zones, the old workers in 201 Coal Mine Continget only make up 15% of the total. Owing to less old workers and more new workers with a low technical level, the leadership strength should be urgently built up. The shaft party branch has established a party branch in this contingent with a full time secretary to stress the contingent leadership. The party branch constantly does ideological work according to the ideological level of the workers. For instance, some old workers felt that two new workers could not replace an old worker, and that it was better to have old workers only. After the party branch discovered this problem, an old workers' conversazione was convened to explain to them that following the increase of new mining zones, the old workers have to help the new workers elevate their ideological and technical levels. Since the elevation of the ideological level of the old workers, they have vigorously taught the new workers. A new worker, Yin Yung-liang (1438 3057 5328) was helped by an old worker, Ting Te-hui (0002 1779 2585). Within a little more than two months, Yin could independently work under the shaft. Such new workers relieve the shortage of technical strength.

This mining contingent has the bad conditions of a steep inclination of the coal veins and a loose top which is difficult to manage. At the same time, they do not have enough equipment. Excepting several sets of compressed-air

drills, one electric drill, and one electric loading machine in the working surface, they have only hand tools and hand-operated cars. In the face of these difficulties, they convened a "Chu-ko Liang Meeting" to collect mass wisdom. Through discussions, they all recognized that conditions are important, but that through people's efforts, disadvantageous conditions can be transformed into advantageous conditions. The contingent resolved to change the old mining method of "working along the sloping coal seams" into a new mining method of "dividing layers in mining horizontally." They not only raised the coal recovery rate by 20%, but also basically changed the operation surroundings to ensure safe production.

The Party branch of this contingent further encouraged the workers to develop technical innovations centering on key production problems to ensure an increase in the production of coal. For instance, the working surface of this contingent is far away from the shaft, and much preparation time is needed to cut down the wasting of work hours. Every small group could only advance one supporting frame [per shift], so they adopted a vanguard method to first dispatch four or five workers into the shaft to transport the materials. After the workers of the whole team enter the shaft, then the materials are used. Moreover, they created a material transportation machine to replace manual transportation. This not only solves the problem of transportation of materials, but also supplies materials to the working surface. Thus, the production efficiency of the whole contingent has been raised by ten times, and they can advance the length of three or four supporting frames instead of one. In two years, this contingent has broken more than 20 production bottlenecks in achieving incessant high production.

10,424

KUAN-TI MINE ESTABLISHES "QUALIFICATION SHEET RELIEF SYSTEM."

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 July 1961, page 2./

The "75 Coal Mining Contingent" of the Kuan-ti Coal Mine in Shansi has strictly executed a shift relief system with a qualification sheet and rigid procedures to designate concrete and clear responsibilities to unify the groups and the contingent in promoting productivity, establishing the regular order of production, and advancing the production to create advantageous conditions.

In the past, this contingent established a shift relief system. However, owing to the lack of strict procedures for relieving shifts, there were problems such as: "If you don't come on time to relieve me, I won't wait. When I meet you at the end of the tunnel, I will only speak a few words as I leave." Thus, the system was not thoroughly executed. In changing this situation, this contingent, under the leadership of the mine party committee, decided to strictly execute the shift relieving procedures to introduce the advanced experiences of other fraternal mines -- the shift relieving system with a qualification sheet .

The qualification sheet is a record used for work categories and shifts in strictly executing the shift relieving system. There are altogether five qualification sheets in the whole contingent, one each for the four section leaders of the four work categories of timbering, coal mining, coal loading, and electric conveying, and the fifth sheet for the shift leader. At shiftchanging time, the relieving shift leader brings the qualification sheet into the mine to check the concrete requirements. The supporting workers inspect the mine after each shift to make certain that adequate timber has been installed and the reserves are sufficient. After inspecting the whole operation, the relieving shift leader then delivers the qualification sheet to the relieved workers. Only after accepting the qualification sheet can the relieved workers leave the mine.

As they leave, they must take the qualification sheet to the labor section to be recorded. If the sheet is not delivered to the labor section, the work of the shift is not recorded.

The implementatinn of the qualification sheet system has overcome the confusion in changing shifts. At present, the mine has clear records of the work of each relieved shift to enable the shift personnel to stress responsibility and ensure quality and progress.

The strict execution of the relieving system has further stressed shift cooperation in advancing productivity. In the past, owing to an undesirable system, there were no regulations for the conditions in changing shifts. Now, the strictness of shift relief has been applied in the working surface. The coal stock there should not be less than 15 meters, and the electric drills, explosion instruments, drills, and other tools have to be in good condition. Thus, all shifts can create good conditions for the next shift to immediately start producing coal. All the relieving workers strictly inspect their areas and solve problems as soon as they are discovered.

10,424

K'AI-LUAN COAL MINE ECONOMIZED MATERIALS AND PARTS

/Following is the translation of an article by the Correspondence Section of the K'ai-luan Party Committee in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 15 July 1961, page 2./

In the increase production and economizing movement, K'ai-luan Coal Mine has established sound systems of economizing materials to strictly, inspire and rely on the masses through the measures of "digging, searching, substituting, and clearing" to economize materials and parts by all means.

Following the production development since April, this mine has encouraged the masses to discuss and adopt the combination method from lower to upper levels and to establish and improve various management systems. Through the measures of "digging, searching, substituting, and ecnnomizing," the various mines have stressed the recovery of used materials, carried out the allotment of materials, and exchanged the used materials when accepting new ones. They have utilized systems of award for economizing, on-the-spot relieving of shifts, and tool managing by special personnel in obtaining good results. In carrying out the system of division of level management for clear inventory and responsibility, the T'ang-chia-chuang Mine exploited the potentials of materials and equipment in decreasing consumption. In May, the total material consumption was decreased more than 24% below that of April.

Owing to the stress on on-the-spot management to carry out the system of special personnel in preserving the tools and equipment, this mine has fundamentally changed the past phenomenon of "throwing tools on the ground, taking them any place, and looking after all places." Since the appointment of 42 workers as part-time tool preserving personnel, 14 working surfaces of Ma-chia-kou Mine have turned the tool situations from the an insufficiency to a surplus. According to the investigation on five working surfaces, there were originally 43 iron shovels which were of no use for production. After the appointment of tool preserving personnel, 50 shovels were discovered through inventory. Because of adequate

tools, the workers can now mine coal as soon as they arrive at the working surface. By inspiring the masses to clear the warehouses under and over the shaft, T'ang-shan Mine discovered more than 2,000 meters of light-weight iron rail and 36,000 steel bricks to satisfy the urgent production demands.

In increase production and economizing movement, by centering on the urgently-needed lubricants, electric drills, mine lamp covers, and other materials and parts, the various mines have inspired the masses to cherish the equipment and develop technical innovations to economize the utilization by all means. The exploration section of T'ang-shan Mine has stressed the education of the workers. The air-blower workers and the production leaders of the various working surfaces have established connection systems to systematically start the air blower in eliminating the no-effect operation of the equipment to save three kilograms of lubricating oil every day to further ensure the safe operation of equipment.

10,424

FOU-HSIN AND TUNG-CHIA-WAN COAL MINES ADOPT CONCRETE MEASURES TO PROMOTE COAL PRODUCTION

/Following is the translation of an article by Hsu Shao-wen (6079 1421 2429) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 15 July 1961, page 2./

Fou-hsin Coal Mine Increases the Dispatch Rate of Locomotives

The leading cadres of the Fou-hsin Hsin-ch'iu Open Pit Coal Mine have deeply entered into the work sites to investigate the causes of mechanical breakdown of locomotive in order to increase the dispatch rate of locomotives for more transportation.

All the excavated earth and most of the mined coal is transported by steam locomotives. From January to April of this year, the mechanical breakdown rate of locomotives gradually increased as the dispatch rate declined. One-half of locomotives were constantly not operating and this was the main bottleneck in transportation. In solving this problem, the mine party committee dispatched work sections to deeply enter into work sites to cooperate with the masses for investigation and understanding. First, the work section which was assigned to the locomotive team of the transportation and sales division for inspecting and repairing the locomotives participated in the "three combination" meeting of the locomotive team in studying the problems of quality in repairing. At the meeting, the comrades of the locomotive teams inspected the shortcomings in repair work and told the work section that every time they inspected and rapaired the locomotives, most of the ash boxes of the boilers were without covers. So, cold wind blowed inside to cool and warp the boiler. There was rust in the boiler, resulting from bad routine maintenance.

The work section learned much from the opinions of the locomotive repairing workers. In understanding the locomotive problems in operation, the work section deeply entered into work sites to inspect the practical conditions of locomotives. They climbed up and down to cnnduct intricate

piece by piece inspections on the various parts of locomotives, and discovered that there was rust in the boiler and some ash boxes were without covers. In laboring on locomotives, they further discovered that the engineer did not prepare beforehand when ascending grades, but suddenly increased the steam pressure and shook and broke the pipes and springs. Some engineers and firemen did not bother to install the lost covers of furnace ash boxes. This means that the locomotive personnel did not pay attention to maintenance, and this was the principal cuase for more locomotive breakdowns.

The work section consistently went among the masses to discuss the causes of breakdowns. The workers were impressed by the sincere attitude of the leading cadres, who subjectively offered their opinions. Some firemen and engineers examined their own thoughts and said, "In the past, we considered the techniques of driving locomotives as easy. All we had to use was a large brake, a small brake, a handle, and a steam valve. We only understood how to operate them, so we didn't intricately study the operations. This resulted in mechanical breakdowns." Some engineers said, "In the past, only for our own convenience, we didn't care when little troubles developed in locomotives."

After understanding the causes of various troubles, they treated the siutations in the right way. In the transportation team, they convened the workers' assembly of different groups to give ideological education to the workers to stress the significance of locomotive maintenance. At the same time, every group decided to dispatch a party branch secretary to work in the shifts to lecture on the situation as part of the workers' ideological education. The various locomotive sections stressed technical learning, self inspection, and self repair in establishing a sound locomotive maintenance system. Thus, the locomotive conditions have been appreciably bettered. In May, the mechanical breakdowns of locomotive, were decreased by more than one-half below that of April, with an increase of 4.5% in the locomotive dispatch rate with most locomotives operating normally.

Tung-chia-wan Coal Mine Stresses Management To Incessantly Increase Work Efficiency

Without increasing workers, the Tung-chia-wan Coal Mine in Hunan has stressed labor management, exploited the potentials of digging equipment, and reformed the mining methods to incessantly advance work efficiency.

Since the first third of June, this mine has strictly

executed several labor-management systems, including fixed quota regulations, leave regulations, meetings before,during, and after shifts, shift relieving regulations, and attendance regulations. To sufficiently inspire the production subjectivity of the workers, the mine initiated the emulation campaign to over-fulfill the quotas. During the activities, they formed the new custom of "asking for work during shift, with production progressing on time; asking for results upon being relieved from the shift, with everybody striving for over-fulfillment." The three groups in the mine surpassed the quota, and 90% of the production workers increased the average efficiency to 0.6 ton from the 0.3 ton in May.

Considerably exploiting the equipment potentials to ensure the normal operation of machines in one of the important measures carried out in Tung-chia-wan Coal Mine for normal operation during the monsoon season. For discharging the flooded water to expand the production working surface, the leading cadres studied the "machinery and electricity group" to master the key techniques. For all equipment, it carried out the division of labor of special personnel and machines and dispatched advanced workers to watch the machines and parts that frequently broke down in order to diligently inspect, lubricate, and repair them, to seek for causes, and to convene "three combination" meetings to conclude experiences. At the same time, owing to the efforts of all, equipment that had long been idle was utilized. For instance, there was a water pump in the mine and a motor in the machinery and electricity shop. Originally, the workers through these were not usable because they had been idle so long. Recently, after a "three combination" meeting and many experiments and studies, the machines were put into operation as mining and digging equipment.

Furthermore, through studies by the leading cadres, old workers, and technicians, the mine reformed some incorrect coal mining methods and adopted scientific and rational ways to greatly advance efficiency.

10,424

NANCHANG MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS ACTIVELY REPAIR IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

/Following is the translation of a news item in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 May 1961, page 2./

The workers in the many electrical and mechanical enterprises in Nanchang have been busy working on the repair and manufacture of farm irrigation equipment. Large quantities of this equipment that is completed have been shipped to the farm villages in order to support farm production.

At the beginning of April, these enterprises received orders from the State to repair and make large quantities of irrigation equipment. So that the task might be completed on time, the city party committee organized a leadership group which was headed personally by the secretary of this committee. The 19 enterprises that undertook this task immediately promoted work contests. Many enterprises strove to reach the crest of repair and manufacture, and they made the raising of quality their principal task.

The Yeh-chin Electrical Machine Works of Nanchang led their staff and workers in learning and discussions on the qualitative demands of the village communes. They held a comparative exhibition to show the difference between superior quality, and rejected inferior equipment. This allowed the workers to have a further understanding of the importance of quality in their products. As a result, the workers hurriedly thought of ways to better the quality of their work.

Work-master Hsiea Ta-tso (1115 1129 0155), focussing his efforts in over-coming low efficiency and the high reject rate of pump casings, changed the "v" shaped outlet to a straight outlet and was able to reduce the reject rate to zero.

Due to the joint exertion of efforts by the entire body of workers, the High Production Brand of pumps made by this factory, upon technical evaluation, were found to have met the specifications called for, regarding flow capacity, throw distance, and horsepower capacity. Some of the equipment even surpassed the standards set for it.

The Nanchang Hsien Agricultural Machinery Works and the August First Machine Repair Factory, in their preparatory work for the repair of irrigation equipment, were able to conscientiously carry out the "three guarantee" system of guaranteed repairs, guaranteed usage, and guaranteed quality. They stubbornly stuck to the practics of inspecting a set of equipment upon completing it, then testing whether it worked before delivery.

They were able to complete the repair of 218 suction pumps and 90 tractors promptly for various communes and production brigades. Each set of equipment and each tractor was very useable and made the farmers well satisfied.

Many of the repair and manufacture units adopted the method of inventorying their storehouses, mutual interchange of surpluses, and location of substitution materials in order to solve problems of insufficiency of raw materials and inadequacy of tools. Other trades and industries also took the initiative in supporting this task of repairing and manufacturing farm irrigation equipment. Up till 10 May, the city's facilities had repaired 252 suction pumps and 116 tractors. They manufactures 822 sets of diesel and gas engines, totalling 19,060 horsepower, and 434 sets of agricultural water pumps.

10,418

RUSHING THE ASSEMBLYING OF IRRIGATION MACHINERY

/Following is the translation of two news items and one commentary in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 May 1961, page 2./

The staff and workers of the Ching-chou Special District Mechanical Industries of Hupei Province are delving into the understanding of the situation in order to positively proceed with the assemblying of irrigation equipment for the farmers. They have also hastened the progress in the repair and maintenance of this equipment. Up till the first ten days of May, out of the 808 pieces of propulsion equipment for irrigation machines that have come to the works for repair, over 660 pieces (or 82.42% of the amount needing repairs) have been repaired and have left the factory.

In order that this type of equipment might be repaired and made whole with the least amount of delay, the many factories in this area have sent personnel deeply into the villages to do on-the-spot investigations to determine the model and specifications of various kinds of equipment in order to produce the kinds that are most needed. Originally Factory No. 2 in Sha-shih had planned to manufacture 8-inch water pipes. After sending people to do on-the-spot checks in Ching-men and Chung-hsiang, it was discovered that the principal insufficiencies lay in 12 and 14-inch pipes. They therefore altered their production plans to meet actual requirements.

The many machine factories also based their plans on past experiences and placed special emphasis on the proper supplementation of principal equipment with auxiliary equipment.

This is they way they took care of the supplementation problem. Those places which had both engines and pumps were taken care of first, and repairs and supplying of equipment were done simultaneously. Those places lacking either pumps or engines were temporarily not given any assistance. This was so that they might concentrate their superior capacity in hurrying with the supplementation and hurrying with deliveries so that the equipment might be fully utilized in time

for the support of agricultural production.

After the various localities had adopted this method, the rate of progress was greatly increased. Out of the first batch of supplementary equipment of 1,000 meters of water pipes, for which Sha-shih was responsible, they have already completed 600 meters. This was sufficient to enable 43 sets of equipment and pumps (which lacked water pipes) to start production work immediately.

The Chien-li Hsien Foundry and Machine Works had already produced 130-odd meters of cast iron water pipes and 280 ells as well as a quantity of spray heads. This allowed a batch of equipment with engines and pumps to complete their supplementation and start their work in production. The plants undertaking the assemblying and repair of equipment took the initiative in cooperating with the user units in starting repairs as soon as orders were received, achieving prompt deliveries.

In all the excitement and rush of repair and assembly work, the factories were able to maintain the method of "triple unification" of the leaders, the technical staff, and the workers in developing technical research and reform activities in order to break up quantitative and qualitative bottlenecks.

The several machine works in Sha-shih were able to overcome and grasp the qualitative problems of steel pipe improvement. They were able to achieve alignment at both ends and uniform diameter of the holes. This facilitates the joining of the pipes, their proper and close annealing, and their ability to stand pressure.

The machine works in Ching-men, Hung-hu, and Chine-li hsien placed special emphasis on the ease of opening and shutting off the spray head valves. They saw to it that the contact points between the pipes and the spray head valves were uniform and level so that qualitative specifications could meet actual requirements.

* * *

The industrial battlefront in Cheng-te Shih, Hopei, is rushing the repair and maintenance work on irrigation equipment. They have made it possible for over 80% of this equipment to be in proper working order and properly supplied so that it might be used in the war effort in putting down drought and irrigating the wheat fields.

In order to do this, the city agricultural equipment

and water conservancy departments have dug deeply in repeatedly seeking out the damage and insufficiency problems of irrigation equipment. They have also drawn technical help and cadres from city-operated factories and mines to organize a roving repair factory. They concentrated their efforts and went to the areas of Luan-ho and Shuang-ta-shan Communes, where there had been more damage and insufficiencies, to effect suprise attack inspections and repairs.

At the Luan-ho Commune, where they had 18 pieces of equipment that needed repairs, they were able to complete the task in 12 days, and allow each piece to return in good repair to its assigned task of fighting drought.

In their efforts to repair and maintain irrigation equipment, the municipal industries cooperated with the pertinent departments in making daring experiments in production and exchanging what each had for something which he did not have in order to obtain a solution for all key supply problems.

RAISING THE QUALITY OF WATER PUMPS

The Kwei-yang Chemical Industry Machine Works of Kweichow Province has organized an investigative research division and is asking for overall suggestions from the masses for ways and means of raising the quality of water pumps in order to support summer planting.

Up to the first ten days of May, the factory had produced over 230 water pumps of various specifications. Upon inspection, all of them met with qualitative standards.

At the very beginning of this year, the factory began strengthening its political and ideological education among the staff and workers. This was to make these people take a further step in their thoughts to strive for superior products being manufactured for the support of agriculture. At the same time, the factory organized the leadership cadres, technical personnel, and experienced old workers to participate in the work of the investigative research division. These people were asked to penetrate deeply in various productive units to make on-the-spot inspections and to make qualitative examinations of the products according to documented requirements.

On the other hand, the investigation sectinn also visited consumers and sales departments in order to understand which parts are easily damaged in order to analyze the reasons for the damage and study correction methods. Because they had already asked for suggestions from the broad masses, they were able to collect many reasonable suggestions

regarding the quality of the structure and spare parts of the water pumps.

In order to truly and practically raise the quality of these pumps, they further prompted the masses in working on technical reforms, positive improvements of plans, and improving equipment and work methods. They asked for the raising of the quality of processed parts in order to assure that the entire pump might meet with qualitative requirements.

For instance, regarding the pump stand, the cup-shaped iron frame, and the pump cover, after the workers had improved the working clamp and manufactured the parts according to the specifications in the structural diagrams, they were able to effectively assure the quality in the processing of these parts.

The water pump processing unit of the metallurgical workshop, after changing from a single edge plan to a triple edge plane, and after using two planings instead of one, was able to greatly increase the degree of fineness of the 4-x spring of the water pump. In this way, they were able to overcome the improper operation of the pump through too much friction and too high a temperature.

Old workmen Chu Hsi-shan (0175 6932 1472) and Ch'ao Shu-wen (6389 2579 2429) of the Foundry section changed to the use of grey iron for the casting and annealing of the pump body. At the same time, they changed the position of the outlet mouth and achieved a 90% rate in meeting specifications. They also reduced the amount of raw iron consumed.

LET IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT BE QUICKLY SUPPLEMENTED AND UTILIZED

At the present time, all types of agricultural crops require an ample supply of water. It is necessary to fully utilize presently available irrigation equipment in order to manifest the effectiveness that they should have. This is a very urgent and up-to-the-hour problem.

Although there has been a great increase in farming village irrigation equipment in the past few years, the phenomenon of engines lacking pumps, pumps lacking engines, pumps lacking pipes, and such improper supplementation still exists in various areas to different degrees. Besides, in certain instances, the equipment lacks a single part and is not able to operate on this account. In order that we might allow the equipment to be used in the anti-drought struggle at an early date, it is necessary to put the supplementation and repair of irrigation equipment in its proper place of

prime importance. It is important that we think of all the ways and means in order to supplement this equipment and allow them to be utilized immediately.

The supplementation of irrigation equipment is a complicated and meticulous task. The engines, pumps, pipes, and belts are not assembled from one plant. Besides, there are too many specifications and models of this equipment. This sometimes leads to the necessity of supplementation and resupplementation when the equipment reaches the end user units.

The existing equipment, after several years of use has undergone wear and tear and requires proper repair and maintenance. There are such vast quantities of equipment and so many different specifications and models that it is necessary to take a clear inventory in order to ascertain what is lacking and what is to be supplemented. Therefore, in order to achieve proper supplementation, it is necessary to do proper investigative research. If we only have a cursory understanding and do not know what is lacking and what is to be supplied, it is possible to "put the hat on the wrong person," and not only would it be impossible to help the farmers with the supplementation, it would also waste a lot of time and material and delay planting.

Of course, it is necessary to consume a lot of time in on-the-spot investigatinn, but it will greatly increase the speed of supplementation. For instance, in the case of Sha-shih's No. 2 Machine Factory, they had originally planned to produce 8-inch pipes to supply irrigation equipment. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the principal requirement was for 12 and 14-inch pipes. There is the same insufficiency of water pipes, but what a difference in the pipe diameters! If they had not dug meticulously into actual facts, would it not have caused a lot of bother?

In order to effect this supplementation and supply properly, concentrate the favorable factors, and complete the easiest tasks, it might be wise to make up the deficiencies first. This is not a bad method. The many factories in Sha-shih adopted the method of concentrating favorable factors, hurried with their supplementation task, and hurriedly delivered the equipment back to the users. They first supplied the places where they had both the engines and the pumps. Those places which lacked either an engine or a pump were temporarily not supplied. As a result, they were able to complete the supply of over 40 sets of equipment and to use this equipment in production.

If they had not adopted this method, and had not concentrated the favorable factors, and instead had supplied the deficiencies as they came along, it would have caused some

incompletely equipped places to take over some of the supplies which were badly needed by those places with both the engine and the pump which lacked only spare parts. This would have caused these latter places to have their equipment lie idle and not work effectively for agricultural production.

In our efforts against drought and for the protection of the seedlings, we must fight every minute and second, and the earlier the better. This is especially true in areas where the drought conditions are extreme. It would seem even more important that we fight against time in order to achieve earliest supplementatinn of irrigation equipment.

10,418

URGENCY NECESSARY IN MANUFACTURE OF SUMMER AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

/Following is the translation of an unsigned article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 May 1961, page 2./

A wave for the manufacture of summer agricultural tools for farm workers is developing among the industrial working masses. This has been the reaction that we have received from our correspondents in various areas. Many units have achieved excellent results.

At Lu-ho City in Honan, according to statistics at the end of April, of the requirements for 13 types of equipment, including scythes, hoes, etc., 94.2% have been completed. Among these, basic small tool requirements for reaping, processing, and transportation have all been met. In I-an Hsien of Heilung Kiang Province, up till 10 May, they have manufactured 64,880 spades, picks, etc., consisting of 86.5% of the summer's requirements. They have also made over 30,000 spade handles.

Many units are in the midst of summer farm tool production. Because party authorities are raising the slogan of "grand pursuing of agricultural efforts and production of foodstuffs," under the leadership of the Party at various levels, people are enthusiastically taking part in all forms of contests in order to heighten labor efficiency. The annealing workshop of the Red Machine Factory belonging to the Chien-yueh Commune are carrying on a section and group-wide contest in order to learn from each other and to improve operations. They were able to increase production of scythes from 38 per day per furnace last quarter to 50. The daily per-furnace consumption of coal has dropped from 150 chin to 125. In Chien-p'ing Hsien Agricultural Equipment Factory of Liaoning, they have the very important task of manufacture of spade blades. At first, they were always unable to meet their quota. Upon the completion of several contests, the daily per furnace output jumped to 49 pieces, which is twice the quota figure.

The great value of industrial support of agricultural

production lies in its timeliness. The seasonal nature of this production is very strong. Therefore, it is necessary to make prompt preparations each season beforehand in order to allow farmers to have suitable equipment at the proper time. This requires that labor comrades participate in practical work so that "umbrellas are delivered before the rain starts," so that they can be ready before planting time. The results of summer tool production at the various units have been quite good. This is because they have proper understanding, started early, and have a strong will to work.

At the time when they were working on spring farm tools, the Lu-ho City industrial departments had already started arrangements for summer tool production. The party authorities had already called three meetings of factory chiefs and commune industrial secretaries to stress the importance of starting early without delay and to criticize the paralytic thoughts of certain cadres in their feeling that "it is still too early for the wheat harvest." In doing so, they were able to hasten the development of summer tool production among the vast masses of workers.

The party committee at Lin-t'ien Hsien in Heilungkiang started very early in its preparations for summer farm tool production. Based on technical capacity and raw material situations at the levels of the hsien, the commune, and the brigades, it adopted measures to settle problems of personnel, tools, tasks, time, and quality in solidifying the task of summer spade manufacture. They were able to take care of all types of tools and speed up progress of manufacture and repairs.

In the repair and manufacture of these summer tools, we must pay attention to actual results and to the quality of the tools so that each one is suited to the job and each one can be guaranteed. The authorities everywhere have exerted maximum efforts to ensure quality.

Many units, before starting production, asked for suggestions from the users in order to investigate what their demands were, and to know how to satisfy everybody. Many of these units had a systematic method of guaranteeing the quality of production. For instance, the First Machine Works at Ta-li Hsien in Shansi assigned numbers to each small unit and each furnace. Each scythe that was completed had the numbers of the factory, the group, and the furnace stamped on it. Previously, the quality inspectors in making inspections paid attention only to the end products. At present, after each and every process, a meticulous examination is made. This is a very good method. The more than 2,000 scythes made by the factory in March were all up to quality standards. Positive strengthening of name brand

farming tool production, instigation of the workers in learning from famous makes of products, and creation of new name-brands are all important measures in the improvement and quality raising of farm equipment.

Lu-ho City pays quite a bit of attention to this work. In the city's second steel works, the authorities recalled over 80 of their expert workers who used to produce "Double King" Brand scythes from various workshops in order to work in the newly established small farm tool workshop.

This year, the agricultural tool workshop of Chintan Hsien in Kiangsu Province is using the special characteristics of name abranc products in setting up standards of small farm tool manufacture. Based on production experiences of name brand products, they have established various operational methods and regulations They have organized expert workers who used to manufacture famous makes of these tools in teaching their techniques to other workers. This is so that they might raise the standards of production for ordinary tools to the high standards of name brand quality.

In order to do the job of supplying the farmers with good summer tools, it is necessary to stress both manufacture and repair simultaneously. At this point, we wish to mention the special importance of repair work. At the present time, when requirements for these tools by the vast masses of farmers are so great, and when there exists a crisis, relatively speaking, in labor and material, it is most necessary to grasp the repair of old implements. According to statistics from various areas, the number of repaired tools in the past few years is far greater than the number of new tools supplied to the farmers. This is an important method in the utilization of existing materials and machinery so that these tools might manifest a greater degree of efficiency. Besides, the techniques involved in the rep ir of equipment are relatively simple. We can depend on local sources for the supply of material. In this way, we are able to get twice the efficiency with half the work.

P'ing-ting-shan City in Honan, in order to make early preparations for the supply of summer farm tools, has, according to statistics at the end of April, completed 60% of its production tasks and 81% of its repair tasks.

The old proverb says, "Summer harvest is like gathering grain from the mouth of the dragon." In these critical times, the speeding up of farm tool manufacture and the advancement of high quality tool delivery dates are the most important tasks for our worker comrades. Let us stir up our working spirit, grasp the time element, and positively support our farming brothers in their struggle

to snatch foodstuffs from the mouth of the dragon. Only in this way will we be able to carry out the policy of grand management of agricultural production and the big grasp of foodstuffs.

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LOYANG FIRST TRACTOR PLANT REPAIR GROUP
INSPECTS AND REPAIRS TRACTORS

/Following is the translation of a news article by the Correspondence Section of the Party Committee of Loyang First Tractor Plant in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 June 1961, page 1./

In February, Loyang First Tractor Plant organized a "thousand workers' inspection and repair group" to go to Honan, Hopei, Shantung, Kansu, Tsinghai, and Inner Mongolia and enter the vast rural villages to help the peasants inspect and repair their tractors. The inspection and repair mission has now been accomplished and the group memebers are gradually returning to the plant.

Within three months' time, this inspection and repair group went to five provinces and one autonomous region, and into 13 special districts, 86 hsien, and 13 cities to work for 41 province-or hsien-operated farms and 380 tractor stations to inspect and repair numerous agricultural machines. Moreover, the group made the parts designs, trial manufactures, and manufactures for 31 agricultural machinery plants. Altogether, they repaired more than 1,100 tractors of various types. At the same time, they repaired more than 200 irrigation machines, inspected and repaired 150 sets of machine-tool equipment, and overhauled many trucks and combines. Furthermore, the group did general maintenance work on more than 500 tractors and irrigation machines. The repair of these agricultural machines greatly supported spring plowing production. While vigorously inspecting and repairing tractors, they further adopted the method of simul aneously repairing, lecturing , and opening short-term training classes to teach repair techniques and to train tractor drivers, technicians, and various technical workers for the tractor stations and agricultural machinery plants. At the same time, the inspection and repair group helped the local repair factories solve many key technical problems.

By penetrating deeply into rural villages and the front line of agriculture, this group primarily overcame the rule of the worn-out parts of the "Red East" Tractor. Also,

the group accumulated some systematic maintenance experiences to help in introducing useful methods in arranging parts production, organizing parts supply, and stressing inspection and repair in the various places. By going to rural villages to support agriculture, they established a deeper friendship between industry and agriculture to establish an intimate relationship between workers and peasants. Some peasants called the "the inspection and repair group sent by Chairman Mao."

Through supporting agriculture by going to the countryside, the inspection and repair personnel have further advanced the political awareness and the technical level needed to emphasize agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. They have more vigorous working spirit since returning to the plant. After Pien Ching-hua (6708 7234 5478), the leader of the production section of the assembly work division in the chassis shop, returned to the shop, he told the workers in the small group meeting what he saw and heard in the rural villages, especially the urgent demands for tractors by the peasants. The workers of the whole group were very impressed. Through discussions, they adopted measures for improving tools, learning workmanship, and adjusting labor organizations to raise production by 40%. The workers vowed to further inspire the working spirit to increase production for more, better, and low-cost tractors to serve agricultural production.

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CH'IN HSIEN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT INSPECTS FINISHED MACHINES

/Following is the translation of a news article by the Correspondence Section of the Ch'in Hsien Party Committee in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 8 June 1961, page 2./

The Ch'in-hsien Agricultural Machinery Plant in Shansi Province has vigorously solidified, fulfilled, and advanced to adopt the "four combination" method of cooperation of workers, peasants, technicians, and cadres to concretely inspect the various rebuilt and manufactured agricultural machines since the big leap forward, and they have realized good results.

Under the slogan of "centering on agriculture, following seasons, matching the agricultural demands, and manufacturing in the factory," this plant has manufactured and rebuilt 39 types of agricultural machines, including a camel loading machine; a gas engine, a sowing machine, and a harvesting machine. The uses of these machines and equipment include plowing, sowing, harvesting, grain hulling, transportation, processing, irrigation, and capital construction. For more concretely and effectively supporting agricultural production, the plant superintendent and party branch secretary acted as the leaders to organize cadres and workers to enter into the Tuan-liu and Ho-chuang Production Brigades of Ch'eng-kuan Commune, and Kuo-ts'un Production Brigade of Kuo-ts'un Commune to investigate and inspect the utilization of these agricultural machines. Most of the machines were convenient to use, but part of them were of low quality and not highly utilized owing to the short time of trial manufacture, the lack of matching substitute materials, or a shortage of spare parts. A few had machines broken down. On the investigated situations, the plant party committee and the plant engaged in a detailed analysis. They were determined to engage in a wide-scale re-check and approval of the agricultural machines, which were reconstructed and manufactured in past years, to advance and improve the quality for sufficient utilization. thus, raw materials can be

saved for the state, and capital can be saved for the brigade and commune. At the same time, this is more economical than using newly manufactured and newly purchased machines.

Upon starting the re-check, they comprehensively compared the consumers' opinions of a machine in order to seriously work for approval. Different measures were worked out according to the different situations of machines. Those qualified machines which are greatly welcomed by the masses are used as fixed patterns to properly expand production. The workers, technicians, cadres and peasants are organized to study and improve those machines with imperfect mechanical conditions until they can be used, then the pattern is approved for production. Technical workers were dispatched to go to the countryside to reconstruct and repair the existing machines without charge. After the machine has been concretely improved and used, they deliver it to the user. Those machines of imperfect quality which cannot be used, or those that do not fit the demand are purchased back by the plant at the original price, and they stop or reform the manufacture of them. If there is not problem with a machine, or only a few parts are faulty, then the plant makes plans to improve the quality of these parts and expand production of them. If there is no problem with the machine, but only difficulty in operation, the plant then dispatches workers to teach operation techniques. Thus, the shortage is always matched by manufactures to ensure the repair of machines and the teaching of techniques.

The work of re-checking and approval by this plant is based on the demands of the different seasons. At present, they are working on the irrigation machines and summer harvesting machines. They have tested by running each one, more than 200 T'ai-ku Wheat Harvesting Machines produced last year, and have improved more than 20 parts. Since the re-check, approval and improvement, the wheat harvesting machine has sharper cutting edges and a more rational structure.

10,424

CHI-HSIEN PEOPLE'S COMMUNE RADIO INSTRUMENT FACTORY

Ho-p'ing District, Shen-yang City

/Following is the translation of a display advertisement in Nang-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 25 May 1961. page 4./

This factory welcomes orders for its products from user units in various areas. We do processing and repair work and effect prompt delivery. Please come to this factory to make arrangements.

We recommend the following products to you:

60 Amp 3- phase Safety Switch	Blowers
Various Types of Anti-Explosion Switches	Electric Welders
Frequency Modulation Equipment	Industrial Thermometers
Antimony Electrodes	Mercuric Electrodes
Platinum Electrodes	Repair of Transformers of all sizes

Factory Site: No. 1, Lane 24, Section #5
Ho-p'ing Avenue, Shan-yang (Mukden)

Business Contact Phone: 33713

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OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW MOTION PICTURES

/Following is the translation of some display advertisements in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 4./

New Soviet Picture Story Studio Translated Feature System-

"Ou-yieh-ya Ke-lan-tai"

Rewritten, based on the Novel of the same name by Pa-erh-Pa-ke,
Scenario Story by: C. Ah-lieh-ke-sai-yieh-fu
Directed by: C. Ah-lieh-ke-sai-yieh-fu

The picture describes the relationship between the French millionaire, Ke-lan-tai, his daughter Ou-yieh-ni, and nephew Charlie. It depicts, without sentimentality, the man-eat-man true nature of capitalistic society.

New Soviet Picture Story--Chinese subtitles superimposed-

"The Overcoat"

Rewritten, based on a novel by Kuo-ke-li,
Scenario Story by: So-lo-wei-yieh-fu
Chief Director: A. Pa-ta-yieh-fu

The picture is about a poor and pitiful small official during the old era of imperial Russia. The petty official, Ah-ka-chi, has his overcoat snatched away by bandits. His overcoat has been purchased with money that he had saved through fasting. The picture exposes the corruption of the Tsar, and his cruel oppression of the vast lower strata of people.

SHEN-YANG SHIH SHEN-HO DISTRICT SCREW FACTORY

In order to support coal mining, transportation, and wireless instrument industrial requirements of production, we are accepting orders for the following products (screws,

bolts, etc.) Please come to our factory to make arrangements:

Products	Specifications
Spare parts and screws for mine lanterns	All specifications
New Model #59 Mine Lantern Screws	All specifications
Round, flat head machine screws	3mm-5mm x 10-25mm
Hexagonal Brass Screw Caps	9mm-6mm
Motor Car Screws	All specifications

Regarding above products, we welcome your material for processing.

Adress: 27 Cheng-hsien East Lane, 2nd Section, Chia-nan Street, Shen-ho District, Shen-yang (Mukden)
Telephone: 25267
Cable Address: 0589

* * *

CITY OF TUNG-CHUAN ENAMELWARE FACTORY

Address: Hung-pao Station, Hsien-tung Railway, Shansi

Low Pressure Electro-Enamel:

Aside from the wholesale of Needle-type 2-3 lb. hook bottles and low-pressure electro-enamel 2 lb. butterfly bottles, we also produce industrial and agricultural underground ceramic pipes, chemical acid-proof ceramic pipes, high pressure electro-enamels, chemical-industrial ceramic equipment, sanitation construction use ceramics, all types of high temperature ceramic pipes, all kinds of acid resisting ceramic crucibles, etc.

* * *

SHEN-YANG SHIH WAN-CHUAN PEOPLE'S COMMUNE UNIFIED MINING ENTERPRISES COMPANY

STEEL BALL-BEARINGS & AXLES

In order to satisfy the agricultural and industrial production demands, we have produced large quantities of 25-100mm annealed steel ball bearings for use in the cement mixing machines, as well as fine ground steel spheres for machines and instruments. We hope that consumer units will come to us with their requirements.

Address: 2 Te-hua Lane, Section 5,
Hsiao-ho-yen Road, Ta-tung District,
City of Shen-yang (Mukden)
Telephone: 44201

* * *

SHEN-YANG CITY HO-P'ING DISTRICT HSIN-HUA COMMUNE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FACTORY

Our factory produces superior quality low price tar cushion paper. We have large quantities of ready stock for orders and cash sales.

TAR-CUSHION PAPER

Address: No. 6-1 Lane 18, Section 7,
Tai-yuan Street, Ho-p'ing District
Shen-yang City)Mukden).
Telephone: 55388

YING-K'OU ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WORKS

List of products recommended:

Arc Lamp Use: Industrial plate-making, photography
Specifications: 22)V 50 Amp., 110V 40 Amp.
Installation of a 20-100 Amp Variable Transformer is included

30-80 Model Transportable X-Ray Machine
Uses: Medical flouroscopy and X-ray treatment
Specifications: Fluoroscopic; Max Capacity--70 kiloV 4 MilliAmp X-ray photographic: 80 kiloV (peak), 30 MilliAmp.

Medical Electro-magnetic Machine
Use: Attract iron-type foreign bodies in the human eyes

Emf Source: May be used both with 220V and 100V.

Three Phase--Knife-blade Model Switches
Industrial Use, 75 Amp - 100 Amp.

We will accept your raw materials for processing with regards to this particular product.

Factory Site: Wen-ming Street, Hsin-hua District, Ying-k'ou City, Liaoning Province.

Telephone: 7258, 7172
Cable Address: 8886

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SHEN-YANG CITY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY GLASS WORKS

/Following is the translation of two display advertisements in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 28 May 1961, page 2./

In order to meet the demands of the support of industrial production and reconstruction, we have prepared the following products, and hope that units will come to us to negotiate their purchase.

Name of Products	Specifications
1" - 4" Glass Tubes	1 M to 2 M
1" - 6" Glass Tubes	1 M - 1.5 M with enamel trays
All types and specifications of Glass elbows, turns, and joints	1/2 - 2"
All types and specifications of Glass "y" joints	3/4 - 1"

Uses: Rust-and rot-proof delivery of liquids and gasses; water and sewage pipeways for food industries; substitute for electric power cables; substitutes for sub-surface and cable metal tubes; chemical manufacture of pharmaceuticals; acid/alkali manufacture; synthetic petroleum; colored metals; metal tubes for chemical ore selection; other anti-acid/alkali, heat resistant, pressure resistant uses. Low in cost, easy to install.

ADDRESS: #1, Lane 6, Section 4,
Wei-kung Street, Tieh-hsi District
Shen-yang City (Mukden)

Telephone: 54873 - 55710

* * *

Newest Pharmaceutical for the treatment of Liver Diseases

CHLORINATED GALL SALT

Used for: Inflammation of the liver, epidemic hepatitis, early stage primary hardening of the liver. Sold only to pharmaceutical concerns, suitable for the manufacture of syrup, injectory, and other liquid forms of medication.

A PRODUCT OF TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL HSIN-HSIN PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS

ADDRESS: 16 Tung-ma-lu, Tientsin.

Telephone: 5-2763, 5-3455

Cable Address: 1114

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MEDICINES

/Following is the translation of advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 6 June 1961, page 4./

The newest medicine to treat liver ailments

Lu-hua-tan-chien

Usage: liver fever, epidemic liver fever, and early stages of hardening of the liver.

Only for medicine manufacturing in pharamceutical plants capable of producing compound liquid syrups, vaccines, etc.

Produced by Tientsin Hsin-hsin Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company.

Address: Bureau 5, 2763, 3455

Cable Address: 1114

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CHEMICALS

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, 9 June 1961, page 2./

Local- and State-operated

Chia-mu-ssu Oil Chemical Factory

Aluminum sulphate (for industrial use)

We manufacture excellent and high-quality paper and water filters. Any fraternal enterprise can dispatch personnel or send to us their purchasing orders. This factory can deliver the goods to the appointed place.

Address: Hsi-nan Kang, Chia-mu-ssu Shih

Telephone: 2227, 2072

Cable Address: 3550

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INSTRUMENTS

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 June 1961, page 2./

Liao-yuan Shih Instrument Factory

In co-ordinating with the increase production and economizing movement, this factory will manufacture goods from raw materials supplied by the customers. Also, we have a repair and service division. Patronage is welcomed.

1. Manufactured from supplied raw materials -- Oxygen meter (no limit to quantity).
2. Repair the parts of oxygen meters (supply materials in exchange for parts).

Address: Sheng-li Road, Liao-yuan Shih, Kirin Province

Number of Bank Account: 47701 Lung-shan Office

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CEMENT PIPE

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-men Jih-pao, 9 June 1961, page 4./

Support the industrial construction of the state.

This factory has a good supply of the various kinds of cement products.

Cement sewer pipe

We welcome purchasing and processing orders. A list of our products will be mailed to you upon request.

Shanghai Chin-shan Cement Factory

Address: west of Chu-ching Chen, Chin-shan Hsien, Shanghai

Telephone: 258

Cable address: 3136

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ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 11 June 1961, page 2./

Ying-k'ou Electronic Equipment Plant

Introduction of products:

1. Medical use electro-magnetic iron extracting instrument
   Usage: industrial use--to pick up iron materials in factory
   medical use--to extract iron particles from the human eye
   Electric source: either 220 volts or 100 volts

2. Three-phase knife-type switch
   Industrial use--75 ampere to 100 ampere
   We also welcome the supplying of raw materials for the manufacture of this product.

3. Arc lamp
   Usage: industrial and plate-making photography
   Specifications: 220 volts, 50 amperes
   110 volts, 40 amperes, attached with 20 ampere to 100 ampere adjustable transformer

4. 20 - 80 type complex mobile X-ray machine
   Usage: medical photography and exposures
   Specifications: the biggest capacity of exposure--70 kilovolts, 4 milli-amperes
   the biggest capacity for taking pictures--80 kilovolts (peak), 30 milli-amperes

Address: Wen-ming Hang, Hsin-hua Ch'u, Ying-k'ou Shih, Liaoning Province

Telephone: 7258 Cable Address: 8888

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CHEMICALS AND PAPER

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 June 1961, page 2./

Ying-k'ou Chemical Oil-extracting Plant

1. Glass cloth board
   Usage: a fine insulation material, same as plastic paper board
   Specifications: 800 x 800 millimeters
   thickness--five by 15 millimeters

2. Catalyst
   Usage: to replace potassium permanganate as a catalyst
   Specifications: manganese dioxide not lower than 40%
   water content not above 5%
   potassium permanganate not lower than 10%
   fineness of particles--sieve 100

3. Soft mica paper
   Usage: a kind of sheet insulation material to enclose armature windings, shafts, bearings, iron cores, etc.
   Specifications: thickness--0.3 millimeters ± 0.05
   800 x 550 millimeters

4. Plastic paper board
   Usage: in manufacturing insulation materials, such as various plate windings, insulating cushion coils, cover plates, etc.
   Specifications: 800 x 800 millimeters
   thickness--3 millimeters

Address: No. 8, Wen-hua Hang, Ying-k'ou Shih, Liaoning Province

Cable Address: 0553

Telephone: 5653

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HARDWARE

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 June 1961, page 2./

Hsing-hua People's Commune Machinery and Electricity Plant, T'ieh-hsi Ch'u, Mukden

On manufacturing and processing orders:

Machine parts, sub-assemblies, electric parts, transformers, iron castings, bronze castings, aluminum castings, alloy castings, casting tools, small hardware, wooden scales, etc.

Repair articles:

Underground scale, railroad scale, plate scale, table scale.

Address: No. 8, Li 29, Kuang-ming Road, T'ieh-hsi Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 50.322

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PIPE FITTINGS

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 June 1961, page 2./

Mukden City Wrought Iron Parts Factory

Introduction of products:

1. Pipe Unions	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
2. Pipe tees	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
3. Pipe elbows	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
4. Pipe couplings	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
5. Steam gate valves	Diameter DY 15 -- 50 Pressure PY 10-25

General wrought iron parts, pipe fittings, etc.

We welcome the processing of the above products from your supply of raw materials.

Address: No. 8, Tien-yeh Li, Hua-shan Road, Section III, Huang-ku Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 62125, 62139

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MUKDEN INDUSTRIAL HARDWARE CORPORATION

/Following is the translation of advertisements in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 22 June 1961, page 4./

Introduction of the principal products of the subordinate factories:

Shih-yeh Wrought Iron Parts Factory

Pipe union	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY16
Pipe tee	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
Pipe elbow	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
Pipe coupling	Diameter DY 15 -- 150 Pressure PY 16
Steam gate valve	Diamtere DY 15 -- 50 Pressure Py 10-25

General wrought iron parts, pipe fittings, etc.

We welcome the processing of the above products from your supply of raw materials.

Address: No. 8, Tien-yeh Li, Hua-shan Road, Section III, Huang-ku Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 62125, 62139

Tung-ta Tool Factory

19 mm Hand electric drill, abrasive wheel set
6", 7", 8" pincers
4", 5", 6" vises
4104 wire frame

Various kinds of small pliers, etc.

Section II, Hui-kung Street, Shen-ho Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 23554, 27328

Cable address: 1179

Mukden Fastener Parts Factory

The factory was renamed from T'ieh-hsi Screw Factory.

10 mm - 16 mm cap screws
10 -- 25 various kinds of rivets
4 -- 6 various kinds of rivets
12 mm -- 30 mm various kinds of screws (coarse thread)
10 mm -- 14 mm nuts (coarse thread)

Address: No. 4, Li 4, Pao-kung Hang, Section III, T'ieh-hsi Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 52540

Yu-lien Tool Factory

List of principal products:

2 -- 64 mm circular saw blades
1000 - 1800 mm big hand saw blades
225 -- 450 mm hand coping saw blades
6 -- 38 mm drills for wood
6 -- 38 mm drills for wood
150 -- 1500 mm circular saw blades
600 -- 800 mm metal-cutting circular saw blades

Address: Shang-yuan Hand, Ta-yeh-tzu, Ta-tung Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 43716, 43490

Cable address: 4842

Yen-p'ing Chain Factory

1/2" -- 2" Roller chains
50.8, 70.18, 103.2 Transmission chains
30 mm -- 63.5 mm Single-row and double-row chains
Pitch 15 mm -- 140 mm Block hoisting chains
3/4" x 4 Roller chains

Address: No. 5, Li 4, Ssu-ching Hang, Section IV, Ho-p'ing Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 22987

Cable address: 2742

I-hsing Machinery Plant

Specifications for 8 -- 100 ton hydraulic hoists
Hand-operated hudraulic hoist for motor-car maintenance and equipment maintenance.
100-200 ton hudraulic pressure specifications: electric hydraulic punch to work on fiber board, plastic board, asbestos board, fire-resistant materials, etc.

We welcome the processing of the above products with from your supply of raw materials.

Address: No. 11, P'ao-tzu-yen Li, T'ien-shan Road, Section II, Huang-ku Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 62180

Mukden Electric Coating Factory

Processing: zinc plating, nickel plating, chromium plating (on decoration specifications) gold plating, silver plating, and copper plating.

Products: Galvanized iron wire 8# -- 32#
We welcome the processing of galvanized iron wire with your supply of 6.5 mm iron wire.

Address: No. 19, Ch'en-kuang Li, Ta-hsi Road, Shen-ho Ch'u, Mukden

Telephone: 24206, 23181

Ch'ao-hua Metal Screen Manufacturing Plant

Iron screen (level)	2 holes -- 32 holes
Flower-shaped iron screen (hole diameter)	8 mm -- 80 mm
Parallelogram iron screen (hole diameter)	8 mm -- 150 mm
Hexagonal iron screen (hole diameter)	16 mm -- 32 mm
Residue sieve (hole diameter)	2 mm -- 8 mm
Screening sieve (hole diameter)	2 mm -- 5 mm
Barbed wire	12# -- 14#
Window screen	

We welcome the processing of the above products with your supply of raw materials.

Address: No. 10, Hsiao-hsi Road, Section IV, Mukden

Cable address: 2561

Telephone: 27742, 25618

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STATE-OPERATED SIAN INSTRUMENT FACTORY ADVERTISEMENT

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 July 1961, page 2./

In meeting the demands of socialist production and living necessities, this factory processes springs of various specificiations. Any unit placing an order can contact the sales department of this factory.

The processed spring can get greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Quality guarantee Quick delivery Satisfactory service

Unlimited quantities

Dimension limitations: steel wire diameter: 0.1 -- 14 mm.

Processing specifications: various tensive and compressive strengthes and various shapes of springs.

Factory address: Noeth end, Lao-tung Road, West suburb, Sian

Telephone: 4-1921
Telephone of sales department: 4-1691
Cable address: 6644

10,424

PUBLIC NOTICE OF KANSU PROVINCIAL SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT COMPANY

/Following is the translation of a public notice in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 July 1961, page 2./

The Socialist Construction Investment Company in Kansu Province has decided to repay the bond principal and interest starting from 1961 and to be cleared in three years. Every year, from 1 August to 31 October, the payment is processed. 30% of the payment is scheduled in 1961 and 1962 and the remaining 40% in 1963. The investment interest rate has been raised from the original annual rate of 3% to 4% with the interest beginning from 1 August 1959. The bond numbers to be repaid each year were drawn before the public on 5 July 1961 at Lanchow. The numbers are as follows:

Numbers for 1961 (30)

86, 58, 42, 36, 28, 62, 63, 55, 75, 07, 54, 34, 97, 89, 14, 64, 93, 83, 01, 35, 59, 85, 65, 47, 06, 60. 04, 74, 22, 99.

Numbers for 1962 (30)

98, 88, 87, 80, 79, 10, 15, 18, 90, 81, 91, 92, 27, 94, 84, 96, 61, 95, 70, 82, 73, 44, 49, 45, 12, 09, 00, 33, 11, 23.

Numbers for 1963 (40)

77, 76, 51, 53, 30, 78, 48, 16, 19, 67, 46, 13, 20, 29, 02, 08, 72, 32, 37, 57, 43, 17, 39, 56, 26, 05, 52, 71, 69, 25, 24, 66, 68, 50, 41, 38, 40, 31, 21, 03.

Any kind of"Kansu Provincial Socialist Construction Investment Bond" with the last two numbers coinciding with the above numbers will be repaid in the year shown. Those people who have left Kansu may mail the bonds to the investment company and they will receive the payment accordingly. Or, they may ask the local China People's Bank to receive the payment through the Operation Division of Lanchow Branch

of the China People's Bank.

The Kansu Socialist Construction Investment Company

July 1961

Address: No. 175, Wu-tu Road, Lanchow, Kansu Province

10,424

SUNG-CHIANG ELECTRIC FURNACE PLANT ADVERTISEMENT

/Following is the translation of an advertisement in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 July 1961, page 2./

State-and locally-operated

Introduction to products:

1. Industrial Electric Furnaces
AC Type Electric Arc Steel Smelting Furnace
AM Type Electric Arc Copper Smelting Furnace
HW-100 Box Type Electric Furnace
NK-40 Type Aluminum Melting Electric Furnace
NH Tunnel Type Electric Furnace
H Box Type Electric Furnace
C Type Salt Solution Electric Furnace
B Type Salt Solution Electric Furnace
U Type Carbonization Electric Furnace
KO Box Type Electric Furnace
W Vertical-shaft Type Electric Furnace
Other then the above mentioned products, this plant also manufactures various types and kinds of electric resistance furnaces with automatic temperatur control discs to be individually supplied.

2. Laboratory Electric Furnaces
MN Type Mao-fu Electric Furnace
TL-1 Crucible Electric Furnace
CSBO-01 Tube Type Electric Furnace
Electric Heat Sand-bath Instrument
Constant Temperature and Humidity Tank
T Tube Type Electric Furnace
KO Type High Temperature Electric Furnace
High Temperature Crucible Electric Furnace
Industrial Hot Air Blowing Dry Box
Various Kinds of Constant Temperature Dry Boxes
Other than the above mentioned products, there are stocks of various types and kinds of small electric furnaces. Small furnace bodies can be supplied individually at low prices.

H-75 Box Type Electric Furnace
C-50 Type Salt Solution Electric Furnace
C-25 Type Salt Solution Electric Furnace
Electric Arc Steel Smelting Furnace
Automatic Temperature control Disc
NH Type Electric Furnace
KO-10 Type Electric Furnace
CSBO-10 Tube Type Electric Furnace
MN Type Electric Furnace
KO-14 Type High Temperature Electric Furnace

Address: South end, K'ang-an-erh-tao Street, Tao-li, Harbin
Telephone: 42810 (main switch board)
42141 (sales receiving room)
Cable address: 3820

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ADOPTING NEW MEASURES TO FIT NEW PROBLEMS

/Following is the translation of an article by the Communications Division of Chungking Water Transport Company, in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 May 1961, page 3./

The workers and staff of the Chungking Water Transport Company of the Province of Szechuan are closely allying education with production. Based on the developmental changes of production conditions they are adopting appropriate measures to make after-hour education a regular thing. So far, training attendance rates for these workers has been over 85%. This has been effective in the promotion of production. The cargo capacity as well as the cargo turnover of this year over those of the same period last year have been raised 10166% and 21.39% respectively.

There were certain new changes in water transportation at the beginning of this year. Measures for educational activities for these workers were not quite able to catch up promptly. The training attendance rate at one time dropped to around 70%. When the company party committee discovered this, they immediately penetrated deeply into the Tsai-yuan-pa Station to dissect the "sparrow." They emphasized the investigative research on these two problems:

First, what actually are the new changes in production? What are their special characteristics? What new problems have been brought along by these changes for worker education? Second, how is worker education to meet the new circumstances and how can it be carried out normally?

Through investigation, they discovered that the special characteristics of this year's changes are: First, large batch cargo sources have decreased and miscellaneous freight sources have increased; it is more necessary than ever to diversify ship movements. Second, short distance hauls have decreased and long distance hauls increased. Third, main-line shipments have decreased and subsidiary line shipments have increased.

In the same period last year, the ships were scattered at only seven or eight docks. At the present time, they have

to be scattered over 30 different ports. With this sort of diversification, new problems have arisen for worker education. First, the students are scattered over a wide area, at many different points, and in a longer line. The on-duty workers are sometimes at I-pin and Lo-shan, and sometimes at I-chang and Hankow. They are working long distances along the river and there is no regularity of off-duty hours, so it is very difficult to organize their training. Second, ship turnovers have been speeded up, resulting in even shorter and scattered periods of off-duty hours. Third, new ideological problems have arisen under the new circumstances.

Some educational cadres say, "The changes in production are too drastic; it is too hard to grasp after-hour education. If we want to complete our task, we must take them off their jobs and concentrate their education in groups." Some teachers have said, "Production assignments being as busy as they are, if we trained them in the daytime it would interfere with production, whereas if we trained them at night it would interfere with their rest. Present day worker education is really hard to handle." Some units have gone so far as to ease off on normal management of educational work.

To face these problems, the company party committee called a systematic series of worker education conferences in order to understand the siutation and to discuss among the cadres the two basic problems of emphasizing the unifed relationship of education and production, and the consolidation of education and production. The committee wanted the cadres to see clearly that it is necessary to start from the practical point of view and stubbornly maintain the positive spirit in carrying out educational activities. While raising the level of the cadres' ideology, they also started the ideological mobilizatinn of the vast teaching staff and students in teaching and learning properly through various propaganda measures.

Based on new conditions, they made new overall arrangements for the training of the workers and adopted certain effective measures. For instance although the routes of the tugs where vehicular and passenger ferries were uncertain, there was the advantage of working on double shifts. There were at least 10 to 25 students that were available on each ship at one time. This is an example of the special characteristic of "large diversification and small-sized concentration." Therefore, for these students, they organized training with the ship as a unit. After their shift, the students would be taught culture for two hours three times a week.

The situation for the wooden ships was entirely

different. There were one to three workers on each ship, and production was quite fluid and diversified. The company therefore had to unify their training and organized a group of teachers and dispatched them according to routes, size of the port, and number and intellectual level of the students. These teachers taught them whenever the ships touched port and stubbornly maintained at least three sessions or six hours of learning per week.

The workers on the wooden rafts were on long haul production all the year round. For these workers, the authorities dispatched part-time teachers to accompany the rafts. To the best of their ability, they tried to keep workers of the same intelligence level on one raft. They used pre-sailing time, foggy weather stoppages, and "floating time" (when water was smooth and not rapid, and only one person was required for steering) to organize teaching. The students were organized to utilize return journeys, upon completion of their tasks, to engage in self-studes.

Not forsaking production prerequisites, the company will also rotate the long haul workers with the short haul workers, and the travelling workers with their shore staff so that all these workers might engage in short-term temporary off-production training. At the same time, workers on travel duty were assigned self-study tasks. On board students have correspondence study materials. Related organizations were deputized in helping with training (audit system). School work was also brought to the homes of the students when necessary in order to guarantee a high rate of training attendance.

The company also adjusted the classification of the students according to their differences in circumstances, and improved their teaching methods. To meet production requirements, it placed those students with more positive learning nature, the younger ones, those who had less family burdens, and those with better health in section A. These were taught faster with more material. They had more assignments both during and after classes, and were assured of six hours of training per week.

The students who were mediocre in production, who manifested ordinary qualities in learning, who were older, and had heavier family burdens, were assigned in section B. These were given meticulous teaching, plenty of practice, and a lot of counselling. They were taught in the classrooms and made to digest the materials right there. An appropriate assignment was given for after class work.

The students whose capacity for absorbing was low, those with less intellectual background, were placed in

section C. Teaching progress was made slow on purpose. A lot of lecturing and practice was done in class. The foundation was laid in the classroom. As much as was learned had to be strengthened. Sections B and C were given four hours of training a week.

The students have welcomed this method of teaching since its adoption. For instance, here is the reaction of the workers at Tsai-yuan-pa: "Previously, we had been grabbing at both the eyelashes and the whiskers. We felt that the pencil was heavier than the pole used to propel the ship. We were really unable to carry the burden. Now the rate of study is exactly right. We feel that 'The textbook is the boat and the pencil the pole. We are able to do what pleases us in sailing the high seas.'"

10,418

K'OU-CH'UAN RAILWAY STATION STRICTLY FOLLOWS REGULATIONS AND SYSTEMS

/Following is the translation of an editorial in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 15 July 1961, page 1./

In strictly following regulations and systems, there should first be the correct recognition of the importance of regulations and systems. Yeh Shu-ch'un (2814 2885 2504), an attendant at the Ta-t'ung K'ou-ch'uan Railway Station, required himself to strictly carry out the regulations and systems as accurately as a clock. The workers of the electric power work team of Nanking Yung-li-ning Plant considered the execution of regulations and systems as ensuring the healthy operation of the human heart and blood vessels. Many workers deeply recognize the significance of regulations and systems, but there are still a few people with insufficient or incomplete recognition of their importance.

When carrying out regulations and systems, some people are bothered bythinking that it is not good to limit human subjectivity, but it is convenient to work according to one's own thinking. This is an incorrect thought. Without any doubt, the regulations and systems restrain and limit functions in restricting people in not violating the production rules and not doing things unsafe. However, we cannot think that after the execution of regulation and systems, people cannot inspire their subjectivity and there is no freedom. A long time ago, Friedrich Engels said that liberty is the recognition of necessity. The deeper people recognize the natural rules, the more they can adapt with the maximum liberty. In the factory and mine enterprises, the deeper the recongition of the production regulations, the more thorough will be the operations of the machines and the more fully will the workers adapt the regulations and systems. The workers can also have more liberty in production operations to inspire their maximum subjectivity.

Why, in the past 15 years, has the well-known Mao Ts-tung Locomotive Section always safely accomplished its

tasks? In processing more than 1,300 pieces of big intricate parts, why have the workers of the Dairen Chan Shui-ching (7124 3055 2533) Section achieved the quality requirements on every piece? Last year, they accomplished the work of 30 months. One of the important reasons is that they strictly follow the regulations and systems. Therefore, they have the maximum liberty. If we disturb the equipment, if we smoke in the work areas, if we do not wear the safety mirror or cap, if we don't inspect and repair the machines, the results will be badily injuries or damage to the tools and machines, thus obstructing production. So, what liberty can we get? Experience once more proves that scientific and ratinnal regulations do not obstruct the masses' subjectivity, but will further and better inspire the masses' subjectivity and lead the working spirit and enthusiasm of the workers in the right direction. If we violate the regulations and systesm, it is an unsicientific attitude and will be disadvantageous to production. As for the fearing of complications, the strict execution of the regulations and systems can sometimes be more complicated, but it is necessary in ensuring normal production. We must know that with only an operational mistake, a big loss will often result in production. Is it more desirable to only avoid individual complications in producing accidents and waste leading to bigger complications? Or is it better to have more individual complication in strictly aboding by the regulations and systems to ensure normal production? Obviously the latter and not the former is better.

Some people may think that they have old individual experiences, and when these contradict the operational standards, they will not follow the standards. This recognition is incorrect. The scientific regulations and systems are precious experiences inherited from forerunners like the crystallization of numerous experiences of the mass workers, and these regulations are more complete and better than the indiviudal experiences. Relying on the individual experiences to accomplish work may be good sometimes yet more often it cannot accomplish the tasks well. Because individual wisdom is limited and individual experiences only see a certain angle, the regulations and systems will develop the production much better. We should incessantly absorb the new operational techniques and experiences through vigorous experiments with a scientific attitude. Only through practical proof is the experience really better than the original regulations and systems, and then a definite procedure is followed to modify regulations and systems to adopt the new experiences. However, when the regulations and systems haven't been

modified, we have to strictly execute the current regulations and systems.

People often say, "I am too busy on production and have no time left to execute the regulations and systems." The busier the production, the more tense will be the execution of regulations and systems. When it is busy, problems often occur. Sometimes, there is slower production for the execution of regulations and systems but with steady advancement. Conversely, if we avoid temporary complications and do not execute the regulations and systems, the result will be a decline of production and accidents which will obstruct progress.

There are complicated procedures in modern industrial production, from the raw materials and supplies to the finished products, with many divisions, shops, sections, and workers to cooperate. All people and every sector have to execute their tasks according to the objective production rules in ensuring normal progress. Therefore, in mine and factory enterprises, we should follow the regulations and systems at all times.

Generally speaking, in strictly following the regulations and systems, weshould first emphasize the thoughts which control action. Once we emphasize thinking, we can self-consciously and strictly follow the ruls. We expect everyworker, like the workers of the Chan Shui-ching section of the Mao Tse-tung Locomotive Section to strictly follow the regulations and systems as a model.

10,424

II. POLITICAL

WHAT IS THE WEST IRIAN PROBLEM?

/Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 13 June 1961, page 2./

West Irian is a territory on the most eastern frontier of the Indonesian Republic, connecting with East Irian of Australia. It has an area of 412,800 square kilometers and more than 500,000 inhabitants. There are vast coastal plains where coconuts, rice, corn, and other crops can be grown. There are abundant mineral reserves, including oil, coal, copper, platinum, gold, and silver. Moreover, there are great quantities of uranium. However, this rich and beautiful land has been occupied by the Netherlands colonialists. They have unreasonably separated West Irian from Indonesia, intending to never restore this territory to its owner.

The reason why the new and old colonialists intend to occupy West Irian for a long time is, first, because West Irian has an important strategic location. The Netherlands has agreed to let the United States establish military bases there as part of their strategic bases in the Pacific. Supported by United States Imperialism, the Netherlands colonialists have incessantly dispatched troops and warships to West Irian to engage in the obstruction and subversive activities against the Indonesian Republic. Next, the abundant resources of West Irian comprise another reason why the colonialists want to retain that area. According to the official figures of the Netherlands, they annually take 95,000,000 guilders in resources from West Irian. The United States monopoly capital has emerged from behind to become vigorously active in West Irian. Sixty percent of the capital of the West Irian Oil Company, the biggest oil company in the territory, belongs to the United States. This year, the United States imperialists have further collaborated with the Netherlands colonialists to plan the utilization of the United States-controlled United Nations in carrying out the plot of setting up a trusteeship in West Irian.

The Indonesian people cannot long endure the occupying of their territory by the colonialists. In 1945, after Indonesia declared her independence, the anti-colonialism tide

developed in the whole country. In recent speeches, President Sukarno has again vowed to recover West Irian without any compromise. At the same time, the revolt of the West Irian People in struggling for liberation has spread. The Netherlands colonialists will one day be driven out of West Irian.

10,424

NEWS OF ARGENTINE WORKERS

/Following is the translation of two articles in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 16 June 1961, page 2./

Argentine Workers Strike--by Chang Hsieh (4545 0673)

Recently, the number of workers' strikes in Argentina has rapidly increased. There was a series of strikes in April and May. At the beginning of April, 14,000 longshoremen struck for an indefinite period. On 13 April, 37,000 transportation workers in Buenos Aires struck for 48 hours. On 15, 30, and 31 May, 250,000 railroad workers, 50,000 meat-packing workers, and 35,000 seamen struck for 24 hours. The employees of the Argentine National Airlines also went on strike. The loading and unloading workers of the national grain committee plan to strike for an indefinite period.

The strikes of the Argentine working class are a demand for higher wages to improve their living conditions. However, the main target is the savage exploitation and plundering of Argentina by United States monopoly capital; and they are especially objecting to the government's forced execution of the United States-controlled "International Monetary Fund Organization's" so-called economic stabilization plan in Argentina. Hence, the strike of Argentine workers has an anti-imperialist character. The economic stabilization plan is one of the principal ways the United States plunders and expands in Latin America. In order to get the US$329,000,000 loan from this organization and banks in the United States, the Argentine Government accepted the enslaving request by this organization to execute in Argentina the so-called "economic stabilization plan" in 1958. These were requests to abolish free foreign exchange, discharge and lay off workers on a large scale, freeze wages, restrict the right to strike, abolish the restrictions on the importation of American goods, and stop the subsidy to the state-operated enterprises to create a favorable investment situation for the United States. Owing to the execution of the economic stabilization plan, the financial and economic situation has deteriorated in Argentina, agricultural and industrial

production has declined, the currency has been inflated, and living expenses have risen. According to official statistics, since the execution of the economic stabilization plan, living expenses have risen 180%, but the purchasing power of wages has fallen 20%. In addition to the laying off of workers, the freezing of wages, the stopping of subsidies to some state-operated enterprises, and the transferring to private management of some state-operated enterprises through the economic stabilization plan, the unemployment rate has risen to bring a serious and evil result to the laboring masses. Hence, the workers in the various fields incessantly engage in strike movements to struggle for the right to live, to improve their living conditions, and to object to the policy of surrender of the government.

The struggle of the Argentine working class more and more adopts the form of a unified strike to intimately combine the economic struggle with the political struggle. For instance, on 15 May, 250,000 railroad workers went on strike. They not only requested wage increases and improved fringe benefits, but also objected to the scheme of abolishment of the nationalization of railroads.

The unification of the Argentine working class also incessantly strengthens the struggle. The advanced Argentine labor union organization, the unification and cooperation movement of labor unions, convened on 25 and 26 March in a "national assembly for the unification of the working class," attended by 194 national trade untions and local unions and 550 delegates from 185 enterprise committees. Fifteen resolutions were passed in the assembly relating to the unified struggle of the working class. These included such things as raising wages, requesting the release of the arrested workers and political prisoners, the end of martial law, abolishment of the prohibition of the Communist Party and other political parties, stopping the interference with trade unions, a halt to laying off workers, carrying out land reform, etc. The 15 principles of the struggle deeply affect the unification of the workers' movement in Argentina, as has been recently revealed in the rising strike movement of the Argentine workers.

Argentina

Argentina is situated in the southern part of South America, and has more than 2,700,000 square kilometers of territory and more than 20,000,000 inhabitants. It is the second largest country in South America, and also one of

the countries with the most advanced agriculture and ranching. Argentina ranks third in the world in wheat exports, second in corn exports, and first in beef exports. The export of agricultural and pastoral products provide 95% of the foreign exchange for Argentina. Through Argentina has such advanced agriculture and ranching, owing to the savage exploitation of the peasants by the native and alien landlords who control the export market, production is very unstable.

Argentina has the greatest potential industry in Latin America. However, owing to oppression by the foreign monopoly capital, there is an unbalanced development of the light and heavy industries. Some processing and light industries, such as meat packing, textile, wheat flour, sugar manufacturing, and wine making, occupy an important position. However, there few heavy industries and coal mining and steel production lag far behind. Before, Argentina was the most important stronghold of British capital in Latin America. After World War II, the United States monopoly capital vigorously invaded Argentina to gradually displace the superior position of Britain in investment and trade. In 1958, the United States investments in Argentina amounted to US$500,000,000, accounting for 45% of the total foreign investments.

Argentine Government relies on the United States and suppresses the workers' movements. In April 1959, the government publicly prohibited the activities of the Communist Party and other progressive organizations. Afterwards, the Argentine Government further abrogated the election and campaign qualifications of the Communist Party. The Argentine workers and people acknowledge the reactionary nature of the Argentine Government in developing the struggle for preserving nationalism and democratic rights.

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DIFFERENCE IN SIMILARITY

/Following is the translation of an article by Hsiao -liang (2556 0081) in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 14 July 1961, page 2./

In diagnosing diseases, the proper medicine should be applied. In combat, the time and situation should be carefully weighed. When making clothes, the body must be measured before the material is cut. When we learn advanced experiences to adopt measures for increasing production, we have to analyze the situation of the local place, district, and factory for adaptation.

However, in practical work, though we know we must start from practice, sometimes it is impossible to avoid imitating only the appearance.

Recently, I saw what happened in Tientsin Synthetic Rubber Plant. It is a typical case. When making plastic shoe soles, this plant solved the problem of the separation of the soles and uppers. They sent more than 20 personnel to Ta-chung-hua Rubber Plant to learn the "set time paste drying method." Their humble attitude in learning the advanced experiences was good. However, they did not obtain satisfactory results by imitating the operational methods of the Ta-chung-hua Plant. The shoes they produced still separated between the sole and the upper. At that time, some workers suspected the experiences of Ta-chung-hua Plant. However, some thought, "Ta-chung-hua can work satisfactorily. Why do we fail? There should be some reason." So, they conducted investigation and study.

Through comparison, they found that the same operational methods were used in these two plants. However, the Ta-chung-hua "paste-brushing room" is on the second floor where there is sufficient ventilation. So, three hours after the paste is brushed on, it is dry. But the Synthetic Rubber Plant has the paint brushing room downstairs where there is insufficient sunshine and more moisture. So three hours after brushing the paste, the shoes are still wet. This was the problem. Afterwards, based on this situation, they conducted experiments to prolong the drying time and

eliminate the problem of the separation of soles and uppers.

It is simple to view this matter afterwards. However, complications existed before finding out the cause.

Why did they find it so difficult to utilize the experiences of others? Because they did not start from concrete situations. In other words, they did not recognize the differences in the similarity.

There are many different things in the world, but there are some similiarities. By adopting an advanced experience or measure for increasing production, we should apply it under similar production conditions. Without this similarity, it is useless to learn others' experiences. However, there are differences among the similarities. In different factories or different units with similar production conditions, some differences exist. In adopting others' advanced experiences or measures without paying attention to these differences and individual characterisitics, there is a tendency to imitate the appearance only. The expected result cannot be achieved. Others' experiences are not to be blamed, since they haven't distinguished the small difference in the situations.

When learning the experiences of the Ta-chung-hua Rubber Plant, in the beginning the Tientsin Synthetic Rubber Plant only saw the similarity and did not distinguish the small differences in the similarity. In applying the experience under different conditions, they met unanticipated problems. Afterwards, the discovered the differences in the similarity and applied others' experiences to fit their own individual situation. This case reminds us that in starting from practice we must investigate and study the situation in order to see not only the large similarities but also the small differences.

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III. SOCIOLOGICAL

TIENTSIN AND CANTON VIGOROUSLY REPAIR HOUSES

[Following is the translation of an article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 June 1961, page 2.]

Tientsin Workers Vigorously Repair Houses Before the Rainy Season

The workers of the Housing Repair Bureau in Tientsin are vigorously repairing the houses and are determined to finish the repairing work before the rainy season (end of June) to ensure safe dwellings for the masses.

The Party and Government have paid much attention to the people's livliihood. In October of last year, the Municipal People's Council arranged for the repair bureaus of different districts to conduct the housing investigation work. The repairing workers extensively entered into every house to inspect the building conditions by uncovering the concealed part of the roof, etc. To ensure safe dwellings for the people, the repair bureaus first repaired the dangerous houses and flooded basements. More than 8,000 repair workers in Tinetsin organized into shock repair teams and sections. On the premise of ensuring quality, the repair workers vigorously sought and utilized as substitutes the waste and used materials including stone chips, chemical ash, calcium-carbide ash, and soil from the refuse industrial materials to smear walls and fill leaks. The workers of the Ho-pei District Housing Company utilized the fabricated cement beams to substitute for house cross-beams in saving lumber. They actively cooperated with the scrap company in purchasing more than 30,000 chin of used and rejected rope to be used in repair work.

The repair workers further developed the tool innovation movement. In the large repairing work sites of Tientsin, the workers spread the use of these small and simple equipment, including a hand scraper grinding machine, a lime mixing machine, a lime screener, and a lime soaking machine. The carpenters extensively used the electric drills and electric planes. The workers of Ho-tung District have successfully repaired the small hardware parts by simple

machines.

Based on the characterisitcs of the different districts, the repair workers have developed various emulation activities. In Nan-k'ai District and Ho-hsi District, they have been successful in solving key problems among districts' in the competition for the selection of red soldier emulation activities in shortening the working period for repair and work in lowering the consumption and advancing the quality. In Ho-hsi district, 86.56% of the work sites in April were of high quality. The serious and responsible attitudes of the repair workers have been praised by the mass dwellers.

Canton Repair Teams Speed Up The Housing Repair Work

Since April, the workers of the Housing Management Bureaus in Canton have repaired more than 600 houses. After being repaired, the houses have greatly changed in appearance. The walls are shining and the roofs have new covers. In case there is insufficient circulation of air and light, more doors and windows are made. The irrational positions of kitchens and stairs have been corrected. The toilets and bathrooms have been increased. Thus, the people in these houses have improved their living.

Since Liberation, there have been great quantities of houses newly-built, re-built and repaired in Canton. The housing conditions have been greatly improved. However, since Canton is an old city, in the past, the houses consisted of many simple structures built of brick and wood, and many of them exceeded the safety period and were dilapidated. For better and speedier repair on these houses to improve thepeople's living conditions, the Canton Housing Management Bureau organized manpower in March to investigate and understand the houses in city blocks. They organized and arranged the repairing strength of the different districts to dispatch 70% of the manpower of the different repairing teams to repair houses and speed up the work.

While repairing the houses, the House Management Bureau beautified the city surroundings and improved the sanitary conditions. The housing bureaus of the different districts organized manpower to repair the underground sewers, wells, and nightsoil chemical reaction ponds. With the aid of the housing management bureau, a pedicab driver who lives on Te-hsuan-tung Road built a small but beautiful garden on the vacant lot in front of his door. After the repairing of houses and beautification of surroundings, this street is much cleaner and prettier than before.

Besides organizing special labor forces for repairing the people's houses, the housing management bureaus of the different districts further vigorously helped the dwellers to solve the material problems in the repair work they did themselves.

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EVERYBODY USES HIS OWN HANDS TO MANAGE THE COLLECTIVE DORMITORY WELL

/Following is the translation of a criticism in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 11 June 1961, page 1./

Somebody said, "The general affairs divisions of the mines and factories are in charge of and manage the houses and equipment of the dormitories. They can well accomplish the cleaning and sanitary work and other services. Thus, the dormitory is well managed." We say, "The proper management of collective dormitories is not only the work of the general affairs divisions, but also our own work. This organizes the off-duty living of the workers, develops the political-ideological work, and accomplishes the various off-duty activities." In addition to the general affairs personnel, everybody has to use his own hands. Even that part of the work for which the general affairs division is responsible must be done by everyone. Some work, like cleaning and sanitary work, cannot be done by the general affairs division alone; everybody should use his own hands.

Somebody said, "This is a big house containing many people with different characters, so it is difficult to manage the collective dormitory well." The workers of the Sun Hsi-shen (1327 0823 3947) Group have done the dormitory affairs well, so the above opinion is **incorrect.** Only if the people like to manage these affairs, with some activists to engage in the activities and organize the strength of all the workers, can the dormitory be well managed.

The proper performance of the dormitory work by the Sun Hsi-shen Group started with the cleaning and sanitary work, and then they organized small-scale cultural and entertainment activities. When workers return to the dormitory after work, everybody likes to rest in the dormitory and have a good spirit for the next day's work. Owing to bad cleaning and sanitary conditions in the dormitory, the workers don't like to stay in it, and some of them wander around and return to the dormitory very late. Thus, it cannot ensure the proper rest and health of the workers who form a habit of slackening. Hence, we have to do the cleaning and sanitary work well, as

well as promote cultural and entertainment activities in the dormitory to make it a good place where everyone can rest properly.

It is the desire of the workers to stress the continuation of learning to advance their cultural, political, and technical levels. With the exception of the classroom, the workers' learning is carried on in the dormitory. Hence, the proper management of learning is part of the correct handling of the dormitory.

The collective dormitory is a place to engage in political-ideological work. By correctly carrying out the political-ideological work in the dormitory, its members can be transformed into one big unified family. The Sun Hsi-shen Group developed friendly talks in the dormitory. This is a way to do the ideological work well. Everybody likes to talk of his inside thoughts, and everybody is glad to help others to solve their ideological problems. In the collective dormitory, there are old and new workers. The old workers have a higher ideological awareness, and the new workers have a lower ideological awareness. By talking, the old workers can help the new workers. Among the new workers, the levels of ideological awareness differ. In talks among the new workers, they can help each other. Through talking, the Sun Hsi-shen Group advanced the ideological awareness of the new workers like Liu Yu-ch'en (0491 3768 5256). Even the old workers like group leader Sun Hsi-shen also overcome their shortcoming through talking. The popular elevating of ideological awareness and the stressing of the unification among the workers of the Sun Hsi-shen Group are principally the result of carrying out ideological work through talking. In transforming the collective dormitory into a big, close family, all the workers should be concerned with each other's living, and should help each other to combine the mutual concern for ideology with the mutual help in their living.

Now, the leaders of the factories and mines pay much attention to dormitory work. Through the concern and help of the leaders, we workers can certainly use our own hands to improve and better manage the collective dormitories.

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IV. SCIENTIFIC

SOVIET MEDICAL TECHNIQUE FOR USING PLASTIC BLOOD-VESSEL TO REPLACE ARTERIES

/Following is the translation of article in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 17 June 1961, page 4./

Not long ago, a Soviet surgeon accomplished a rare operation in utilizing a plastic blood-vellel to replace a considerable length of injured arteries in saving the arm of a young worker who was injured during work.

A young construction worker, named Yakovlev from Leningrad incurred serious injury to his armpit arteries. The patient was immediately brought to Professor Hsi-chien-k'o's /transliteration of Russian name/ Surgery Instruction and Research Hospital. According to the diagnosis, common procedure would have required the amputation of the arm. However, desiring to preserve the labor productivity of this worker, surgeon Sa-ko-lo-te-ni, acting doctor of medical science, and Lebedev decided not to amputate the arm and used artificial blood vessels made of the Soviet-manufactured synthetic material "la-fu-sang" to replace 40 centimeters of injured arteries. Owing to their skillful treatment, the arm of the young worker was saved.

This artificial blood vessel was successful in its trial manufacture one year ago by Soviet engineer P'u-lo-t'e-chin and surgeon Lebedeve. After detailed and extensive research and experimentation, they found this ideal material, la-fu-sang, and designed a manufacturing process for artificial blood vessels. La-fu-sang is also called Terylene, a kind of polyester synthetic fiber. From such fine la-fu-sang fibers, artificial blood vessels are manufactured by a machine designed by P'u-lo-t'e-chin.

This artificial blood vessel has obtained high esteem in the circles of USSR medical science.

(artery--the blood vessel which conveys the blood from the heart)

Photo: Soviet engineer P'u-lo-t'e-chin (left) and Soviet surgeon Lebedev inspect the various kinds of manufactured artificial blood vessels.

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V. GENERAL

EVER-CHANGING LHASA

[Following is the translation of a feature article in Kung-Jen Jih-Pao, Peiping, 26 May 1961, page 2.]

The city with over 1,000 years of history -- Lhasa -- after passing through the putting down of a revolt and a democratic reformation, is progressing rapidly with almost daily changes.

Around the Potala Palace, where once there were only waste lands, rows upon rows of new houses have risen, and more are being constructed. The city-wide road system, after undergoing repairs, is smooth and clean. The sight of endless garbage and sewage water can no longer be seen. Several newly-constructed boulevards connect the new districts with the old, and they have made the rejuvenated Lhasa seem even more alive and prosperous. The completion of the Nachin Hydroelectric Plant in the suburbs has changed the so-called "daylight city" into one that shines brightly even at night.

The vast masses of Tibetan workers, with the feeling that they are now the owners, are agressively striving for the reconstruction of new Lhasa. Over 90% of the handicraft workers in the city have joined the mutual assistance production organizations in order to participate in the work they love.

Under the old feudalistic agricultural slave system there were many poor people, beggars, wanderers, old, and lame who filled the streets. These people have all been given assistance and appropriate relief by the People's Republic. Among these, 5,600 have joined the forces of production and are enjoying job security. Over 300 families who used to sleep in the open or in broken-down tents are now being housed in newly-constructed buildings. The state has also constructed an old folks home to take care of the aged and for the training of the invalids. Over 200 of these people who have lost the capacity to produce and are unable to take care of themselves are not leading happy lives.

Accompanying the development of production, Lhasa's cultural education, sanitation, and athletic projects have

enjoyed a leap forward in their development. Aside from Lhasa Middle School and three public primary schools, over 30 private primary schools have been established. Over 80% of school-age children are now in school.

In the suburbs, private primary schools are mushrooming. Besides these, a certain number of adult cultural night schools have been establihsed. At the same time, the number of sanitation and treatment dispensaries has been increased and many playgrounds and athletic fields have been built. These will serve to give free treatments to the masses and help to better their health.

10,418

TA-MAO SHAN

/Following is the translation of an article by Fang Chih-ch'un (2455 1807 4783), secretary of the secretariat of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee in Kung-jen Jih-pao, Peiping, 24 June 1961, page 3./

Ta-mao Shan is a mountain situated on the borders of Anhwei, Chekiang, and Kiangsi provinces, and it is part of the Huai-yu Mountains situated to the east of Kiangsi Province. Ta-mao Shan has a length of more than 100 li and a circumference of more than 300 li. The highest peak is more than 1,800 meters above sea level. The slopes of the mountain are steep and covered with trees.

Ta-mao Shan is a heroic mountain. Hears ago, the Red Army and guerillas fought in the high mountains and deep forests with sparks of revolution flaring on every hill and in every forest. In the difficult years of the revolution, I fought there for several years. Although it has been more than thirty years, the scene of our struggle has not changed.

After the "August First" Revolutionary Movement, some comrades and I returned to my native hsien of I-yang for revolutionary work. A short time later, Comrade Fang Chih-min (2455 1807 2404) came back to I-yang to convene an assembly for party members in I-yang, Heng-feng, Shang-jao, Ch'ien-shan, and Kuei-ch'i based on the spirit of the Party Central Committee's "August Seventh" meeting resolution to organize an autumn harvest uprising in I-yang and Heng-feng. Before the great revolution, Fang Chih-min, Shao Shih-p'ing (0605 1709 1627), and Huang Tao (7806 6670) led the masses of the area in establishing the Communist Party, the Communist Youth League, and other revolutionary organizations. The autumn harvest uprising was initiated and the struggle was very fierce, beginning in I-yang and Heng-feng hsien, and it rapidly spread to other hsien. The peasants developed a heroic struggle against local bullies and oppressive gentry for a land reform and to recover old debts, and they established a revolutionary government. Thus, the enemies were frightened and time after time they surrounded us in battle. With

but three rifles, we fought the enemy alongside the masses. The enemy dispatched powerful troops to suppress us, and the situation became more serious day by day and our occupied territory became smaller and smaller, so we gradually had to retreat to the central area of Mo-p'an Shan. The enemy surrounded the mountain, so we covered the area chased by them. However, it could not last long, and we dispatched a part of our strength to Ta-mao Shan to expand our base.

On the steep slopes of Ta-mao Shan, the guerilla activities of the Red Army were under cover. Relying on the steep ridges, we often struck heavy blows against the enemy. However, our conditions were very difficult. The enemy laid siege around Ta-mao Shan, and we were confronted with a shortage of grain and clothing. I remember that in the most difficult year of the struggle we even wore the clothes of Buddha from the mountain temple. The masses supported us enthusiastically. They often secretly sent grain to us. When the situation changed for the better, our troops returned to the villages. The masses had prepared rice, oil, vegetables, and straw sandals for us. Every soldier had the feeling of returning home.

The revolutionary Red Flags were flying on Ta-mao Shan and they shone red in the valleys. From there, Fukien, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsi flared red on half the sky. The people there wrote into China's revolutionary history a glorious page with their own blood.

After the Red Army moved to the north to fight against the Japanese, the people of Ta-mao Shan were savagely plundered. The evil Kuomintang reactionaries barbarously invaded the beautiful mountain areas. They had this reactionary slogan: "Every house should be burnt; every stone should be turned; and every person should be killed." They carried out the slogan without leaving a single house, dog, or chicken. The history of Te-hsing Hsien records that "in the high mountains and dense forests, the people are few and only wild animals remain."

However, the heroic people of Ta-mao Shan did not yield before the enemy. They believed that "the black cloud cannot cover the sun forever and someday the revolution will succeed." Under the leadership of the Party, they transformed sorrow into strength to continue the fight against the enemy. On 24 January 1935, a very memorable day, Comrade Fang Chih-min fired his last bullet at Lung-t'ou Village at the base of Ta-mao Shan while fighting against the enemy.

In 1949, when the rice was beginning to blossom, the glorious red flag came again to Ta-mao Shan. Since then, Ta-mao Shan has passed the difficult period and has brought back her youth and started a new life.

II. Climbing over Ta-mao Shan for the Second Time

For some 30 years, I have always remembered this Red revolutionary mountain and the past revolutionary comrades. In my mind the picture often appears of my guerilla comrades speaking favorably of communism even in the most difficult times.

On 1 December 1957, based on the resolution of the Kiangsi Provincial Party committee to develop the mountain areas, I led a vanguard up the slopes of Ta-mao Shan for the second time.

I was familiar with every mountain peak, every village, and every path. Before, this was a rich mountain area with prosperous residents. In the years of Ch'ien-lung during the Manchu Dynasty, there was a mint here with many workers. There was an old temple on the mountain, and the masses of the nearby hsien went to that place to worship. When we went to the mountain years ago, after punishing the local bullies and establishing the land reform, the mountain area was prosperous. However, when we surveyed the paths and villages occupied by the Red Army and guerillas years ago, it was a terrifying scene. In the villages, nothing remained but a few crumbling walls of burnt houses, and the mountain paths were grown over with weeds. A peasant named Li Wang-ts'ai (2621 2489 2088) told me of an event he saw take place. One night in July of 1935, the enemies surrounded the village of Wu-feng-tung. He was luckily hiding on another hill. Suddenly, he heard machine-guns, followed by great confusion. The second morning, he went back to the village and saw corpses lying every where. There were about 80 families containing more than 300 people, both adults and children. Moreover, the wounded soldiers of the Red Army were all killed by the enemies. All the houses were burnt. After that, nobody lived in the village.

On hearing his story, I was very sad. I gently called the names of those martyrs and recalled what my brother, Comrade Fang Chih-min, said immediately before his death: "I am a member of the Communist Party. I do not complain and am not afraid to die for the revolution.... I sincerely expect the Party comrades to unite around the Central Committee to inspire the utmost subjectivity, firmness, and Bolshevist creativity to exploit their bodily and spiritual strength to imitate Comrade Lenin who worked 16 hours a day for the Party." On thinking of his words, it seemed that he was still alive and speaking to us. However, I am still alive. In the time of our revolutionary victory and under the new situation of socialism, is there any reason

not to exert all our efforts for the Party? Thinking on this point, I could not help but turn around and speak to the cadres: "Comrades, every village on Ta-mao Shan was soaked with the blood of martyrs. Though the enemies destroyed the land, we have to reconstruct it. Only by quickly accomplishing the socialist construction can we repay these martyrs."

"Small old Fang (years ago, the masses called Fang Chih-min old Fang, and me small old Fang) has brough cadres and come to the mountain." This message was quickly spread. On the fifth morning, some people told me that "Liu Shui-sheng (0491 3055 3932) is coming." Liu is the peasant who risked his life and rescued Comrade Miao Min (4924 2404), Fang Chih-min's wife, from the enemies. Liu brought a full basket of eggs and presented them to me. I thanked him again and again and accepted one of them. At that time, I felt that his present was not only an egg, but the most sincere wish from the people of the liberated territory to the Party and the revolution. When we finished surveying the mountain areas, the masses in the mountains assembled in Hua-ch'iao Village for a welcome meeting, playing gongs and drums. Some peasants came as far as tens of li. The old comrades and acquaintances saw us and said, "Ah, the old Red Army has come back to the mountain." With tears in their eyes, they grasped my hands and slapped my shoulder amidst laughter. I understood that it was the most sincere sentiment showing the deep memory and love of the people of the old territory for the Party. I enjoyed meeting my friends with such warmth after being separated from them for so long.

At the welcome meeting, I told the masses: "Thirty years ago, we went to Ta-mao Shan and were chased by the enemies. This time, we were sent by the Party to help in the construction of Ta-mao Shan into a prosperous and fortunate new socialist mountain area." At that moment, the masses' sentiments were at the zenith.

III. The Mountain Cities of Hua-ch'iao and Wu-feng-tung

In the three years since 1957, the policy of developing the mountain areas has been like the spring rains irrigating the rich land. In the dense green mountains and valleys, the flowers are blooming.

In the three years, I went to Ta-mao Shan several times, and every time I was well aware of the variety in the mountain area. The heroes who are developing Ta-mao

Shan have constructed a large-scale, state-operated, comprehensive farm and ten branch farms. Among the wonders of Ta-mao Shan, the most impressive is Hua-ch'iao.

Hua-ch'iao is situated near the main office of the Ta-mao Shan state-operated comprehensive farm, and is the gateway to Ta-mao Shan. If I had not come here three years ago, I could not believe that this beautiful hilly city with more than 10,000 people was a deserted area with nothing but weeds and tigers, wolves, and rabbits. Now, more than 50,000 square meters of buildings have been constructed along the hilland river. There are department stores, a postal and telegraph office, the Ta-mao Shan Hotel, the Culture palace, office buildings, a ceremonial Hall, schools, kindergartens, workers' dormitories, hospitals, etc. Between Ta-mao Shan Hospital and the school, there is a new residential village. Along the highway, one kilometer to the east is the industrial area of Hua-ch'iao. There is a machinery plant, a wine factory, sulfur factory, a food processing factory, a wooden furniture factory, a micro-organism factory, a power plant, etc. The well-known Ta-mao Shan strawberry wine is produced here.

In Hua-ch'iao, there is an atmosphere of socialist construction. In the daytime, there is a continuous flow of trucks and pedestrians in the street. It is indead, prosperous. At the worksites, there are the noises of carpenters' axes and saws, blacksmiths' hammers, and motors. In the nightime, there are lights shining on the mountain. It is a picture of the construction of a new city in the mountains.

Most impressive of all is the deep love and selfless laboring spirit of the construction heroes in the mountainous area. The first battle upon coming here was the driving off of the wild animals and the removing of the weeds and thorns. At that time, there were no houses, so some 100 workers were packed in a dilapidated temple with wind blowing in from all sides. On winter days, it was very cold. They could not sleep, so they built fires around them for warmth. Thrugh they were warm in front, the cold wind froze their backs. However, they still conversed happily without any complaints. Eventually, by using their own hands, they constructed Hua-ch'iao; and now they continue to struggle for a better and more beautiful future.

The construction workers are proud of Wu-feng-tung in its development into an industrial bastion of chemistry for the forestry products. From Wu-feng-tung comes a story like The Water Margin.

In the Sung Dynasty, there was a peasant leader in Wu-feng-tung who robbed the rich for the benefit of the poor like the legend of Robin Hood. He was liked by the people. After he died, he was buried on a mountain peak near this place. In remembering him, the people named the mountains and valleys with a circumference of more than 60 kilometers Wu-feng-tung. In the period of the second revolutionary war, this placeewas one of our bastions. Several times, I climbed over the Wu-fung-tung peak. At the time, there were red flags flying everywhere. In o 1957, I came back to Wu-feng-tung. I rode in an automobile up to the highest peak. After only one hour's drive on the Te-hsing Shang-jao Highway, I arrived at Yang-chia-t'ang, which leads to the mountain highway winding around to the peak. From the quick-moving auto, the mountain scene was like a picture. In constructing this highway, the construction workers struggled several months to remove more than 50,000 square meters of stone, to move 225,000 square meters of earth, and to construct six bridges.

A beautiful industrial city has been built on this peak with more than 20,000 square meters of houses and a population of more than 4,000 people. There are rich resources, and the construction workers have transformed the place into an industrial bastion for forestry chemicals within three years. There are more than ten factories, including a resin factory, an artificial petroleum factory, a dry distillation factory, a paper mill, a cork factory, and a power plant. There are difficulties in establishing factories in the high mountains, such as inconvenient transportation, shortage of equipment and technicians, etc. However, the people of Ta-mao Shan have overcome the difficulties one by one. In a discussion meeting initiated by the Party, they resolutely said, "We do not beg nor wait." The only way is to work through victory. In developing production, the Ta-mao Shan Main Farming Administration has established a science research institute in Wu-feng-tung. The working personnel of the research institute are organization cadres, factory workers, and ex-soldiers. They were starangers to the natural sciences before, but they have diligently studied to adopt the combination method of scientific study and production labor to investigate production in detail. They have made repeated experiments and have eventually manufactured many new products and trained a group of "native experts."

568 cadres came to the mountain three years ago, and now there are more than 20,000 working personnel and dependents. They like the work of developing Ta-mao Shan.

In the three years' time, they have tilled more than 22,000 mou of virgin land, planted more than 92,000 mou of forest, and cut more than 150,000 cubic meters of wood and 5,830,000 bamboo poles. They have produced more than 100 varieties of merchandise, including resin, wine, and artificial petroleum. They have this slogan: "Exploit every weed, tree, and stone." Under the inspiration of this vigorous slogan, they have made paper from wild weeds, made fine furniture from miscellaneous kinds of wood, refined cork from bark, and extracted native alkali from the ash of bamboo knots.

The construction heroes of Ta-mao Shan are following the footprints of the old Red Army to write a glorious page in the history of socialist construction.

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END