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TRANSLATIONS FROM JUNG-CH'I (RED FLAG)

(Peiping No. 10, 16 May 1960)

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I. ON THE TALKS COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG HELD WITH ASIAN, AFRICAN AND  
LATIN AMERICAN PERSONALITIES IN THE FIRST PART OF MAY, 1960

Pages 1-3

Unsigned article

In the early part of last May, Comrade Mao Tse-tung separately received the visiting representatives to China from Latin America, Africa, Iraq, Iran, Cyprus, etc. During the interviews Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave several talks.

On May 3, Comrade Tse-tung received the representatives from fourteen countries in Latin America, Africa, and delegates from district labor unions and womens' organizations.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung and these friends had a very intimate conversation. Mao expressed the strong support of the six hundred fifty million Chinese for the whole national democratic movement of Cuba and the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples. He thanked them for their support and assistance to New China and pointed out that our common enemy is American imperialism. We are all standing on the same battle line. We need mutual help and solidarity. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that people throughout the world, including the Americans, are our friends. In this conversation he expressed his support for the coming Four-Power Summit Conference. The visiting friends also talked about the anti-imperialistic struggles in their own countries and the fight for the defense of their national independence and democracy, their determination and confidence in conquering all obstacles, and winning the final victory.

On May 7, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received the visiting representatives from twelve African states, leaders of local social movements, peace lovers, labor union members, youth and student groups in Chengchow.

During the interview every delegation spoke out vehemently about the difficulties which they have experienced under the oppression and exploitation of imperialism. They presented their conditions in fighting against imperialism and colonialism and expressed their determination and confidence in obtaining the final victory. They also showed their deep affection and respect toward the Chinese people and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, representing China's six hundred fifty million people, expressed their sympathy toward and complete support of the heroic struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism. He further expressed his sympathy and support for the patriotic and righteous struggle of the South Koreans and the Turkish people against the American imperialist running dogs. He considered these uprisings of the South Koreans and Turks as an indication that the suppressed people of Asia will increase the intensity of their

strife and give support to the just struggle of the Africans, Latin Americans and other peoples of the world. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that all the righteous struggles throughout the world should support each other. He thanked the African friends for their deep friendship toward the Chinese people. The great solidarity of the Chinese and African peoples should be congratulated. It was strongly believed that the final victory will be ours in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

On May 8, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received the visiting friends from eight Latin American countries, in Chengchow.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung first extended his cordial welcome to our Latin American friends. He acquainted them with the experiences of the Chinese people during their period of revolutionary struggle and Socialist reconstruction. The friends from the eight Latin American countries told Comrade Mao Tse-tung of their impressions during their visit. They enthusiastically praised the accomplishments of the Chinese people and the Chinese Socialist reconstruction program, the great leap forward movement, the people's commune, and their contribution to world peace and human progress. The historical relations between the Latin Americans and the Chinese peoples and their increasing friendship were further elaborated. They said that the Latin Americans and the Chinese have but one common enemy-- American imperialism. They told of the struggles of Cuba and the Latin American people against American imperialism and pledged unity among Latin Americans, Chinese, and the people of the world for the final victory against imperialism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung thanked these friends for their friendship toward the Chinese people. He said the Chinese and Latin American people had long been under the suppression and exploitation of imperialism. The Chinese relied on their own unity and the aid of the people of every country to undertake a long and bitter struggle resulting in the final overthrow of the control of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism in China. Now, they are building their own country and changing the "poor and empty" face (of China). The Chinese people have complete confidence in building up their own nation. They need time, peace, and friends. Cubans, Latin Americans and people throughout the world are the friends of the Chinese people. Imperialists and their running dogs are our common enemies. They are in the minority. The maintenance of world peace depends on the struggles by the people of all nations. Comrade Mao Tse-tung expressed his admiration for the heroic struggle of the Cubans against American imperialism. He said that the struggle of the Cubans and Latin Americans helped the Chinese people, and the Chinese people's struggle also helped the people of Cuba and Latin America. People are the deciding factor. The reliance on people's unity and our struggle will defeat imperialism, their running dogs, and obtain lasting world peace.

On May 9, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received the visiting representatives of the Iraqi cultural and workers delegation, the Iranian labor union delegation, and the Cyprus labor federation delegation and friends in Chengchow.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung conversed with these friends from Iraq, Iran, and Cyprus about their experience in the struggle against the imperialists and their running dogs.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that, at present, the world's biggest enemy is American imperialism, which has its running dogs in many countries. The persons supported by the imperialists are those who have been abandoned by the majority of the people. Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Kishi, Batista, Menderes, etc., are either already overthrown or about to be overthrown by the people. The people in these countries rose to oppose the running dogs of the American imperialists or other imperialists and to fight against the reactionary domination of the imperialists. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that the Japanese people are now demonstrating against the Kishi government for its signing of the aggressive military alliance with the American imperialists. The Chinese people strongly support the Japanese in this struggle. He said that the righteous struggle of the people of the world shall continue to receive the unwavering support of the six hundred fifty million Chinese. The life of imperialism will not be long. They have done all the bad things. The suppressed people of the world shall not forgive them. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that in order to defeat the reactionary domination of the imperialists, we must form a wide and united front including all the forces outside of the enemies and continue this difficult struggle.

The Friends from Iraq, Iran, and Cyprus thanked Comrade Mao Tse-tung for the interview and his conversation. They expressed their desire to unite with the Chinese people and the people all over the world to fight against imperialism. Finally, Comrade Mao Tse-tung raised his cup to toast the further solidarity of the people of the world, to congratulate the victory of the struggle of the Japanese people and the victory against the imperialists and their running dogs.

## II. NEW TRENDS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Pages 8-17

Po I-pao

At present, the conditions throughout the country are excellent. Every district and every front is united in close cooperation and pushing forward for the perpetuation of the bubbling spirit of the "great leap" movement. On the industrial front, the production of

the first seasonal period of this year has increased 81.5% in comparison with the same period of last year. Contrary to the past "norm", it has surpassed the production level of the fourth seasonal period of last year by 14.6% according to the calculation of its daily production, thus realizing the "initial luck". If we can visualize the whole year's (economic) perspective by the results of the first season, we can be sure of producing more than the quota of 18,400,000 tons of steel for the steel industry program and for the continuation of a "great leaping forward" year. The village people's commune has already gone on a steady, healthy and progressive path. On the agricultural front, the irrigation reconstruction, hog raising and the fertilizer storage movements have achieved great accomplishments. The production of the spring season is good. The cities throughout the country are now in the process of engaging in People's Communes work to further the organization of the city people and to hasten the production reconstruction of the cities and the thorough reform of urban social life. The most stimulating thing in this movement is the technological revolution. Within a very short time, technological revolution has engulfed all the large cities and villages in the country and become the greatest all-people's movement. It is the continuation and development of the great mass movement of our national Socialistic revolution and Socialistic reconstruction. This movement started out like a big storm and tidal wave and soon achieved great results. Industrial labor production efficiency, alone, has increased about 85% over last year. This is unprecedented. This all-people movement shows that our national technological reform and technological revolution has already reached a new stage.

This all-people technological reform and revolutionary movement was born because of the necessities of production developments. It coordinated with the contemporary production's "great leap forward" movement. Everywhere we may find it, in every walk of life and in every profession, like a hundred flowers blossoming together. Although each one may have its special characteristics, it also has many similar points. These common points not only show the broader, deeper, richer scope, but from them we may trace the important trends of the future technological reform and revolutionary movements, thereby enabling us to rapidly develop our national scientific technique.

#### What are the common points?

First, it is an all-people technological reform and technological revolutionary movement. From the very beginning it started dealing with past problems which concerned only individuals or isolated factories, by encouraging them to engage in technological reform and revolution in an effort to bring about the cooperative

actions of many persons and large numbers of factories. The spirit of Communistic teamwork, in engagin in technological reform and revolution, was extended to the "trinity" of the cadre of the industrial enterprises, laborers and technicians engaged in technological reform and revolution and also to the "trinity" of industrially skilled laborers, college and professional school teachers and students, and research workers of the scientific organizations. Now this movement has gone through the industrial production department, basic reconstruction department, communication and transportation department, agricultural production department and is rapidly extending to the cultural and educational department, activities service department, etc. It has spread from large and middle cities, to the districts, townships and large villages. This movement has engulfed the masses of the factories, mining, rural communes, urban communes, railroad stations, harbors, schools, scientific research organizations, stores, banks, warehouses, and mess halls until they all become the high tides of the technological reform and revolution, making it an all-people model movement. According to the incomplete survey made by the twenty provinces, cities, and autonomous districts from January to the first part of March, there have been approximately twenty-five hundred and thirty reform proposals suggested by the workers of the industrial communication department alone. Nine hundred and sixty-five of these proposals have been put into operation or are on the road to realization. Many of the common laborers, peasants, service workers and residents have become, through this movement, reformers, planners, engineers and inventors. From the many past movements the conservative elements have been changed into progressive elements, the conservatives catch up with the progressive and progressives become more progressive. This is an outstanding example of the broad and penetrating development of the technological reform and revolutionary movement.

The whole people engage in technological revolution and adopt the major mass movement methods to help the technological reform and revolution progress. This is the application and extension of the creativeness of the Party mass line in technological revolution. It is also the revolutionary line of Marxism and Leninism. Following this line we have basically changed our past lonesome and spiritless pattern in scientific technology, which had depended entirely on a few persons, experts and book knowledge, to a new, vigorous path, quickly and economically developing our national scientific technology.

Second, this is an over-all technological reform movement. This all-people's technological reform and revolutionary movement is not an ordinary reform, but an over-all technological reform movement. We progress from a partial tools and equipment reform to a complete revolution of tools and equipment and engage extensively in mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation

and, from a partial reform of production methods, to a complete revolution of production methods through the use of new industrial skill and technology; from a single unit reform to the technological reforms of the whole working section, whole workmanship, whole enterprise or whole industry; from the improvements of tools, equipment and production to the improvement of the planning of the manufacturing of products and the technological revolution of raw materials and natural resources, especially in their combined utilization.

The city of Harbin is a model in the procedure of this overall technological reform movement. The whole city has coined this fighting slogan: "old factory puts on a new look, old soldier carries a new gun, new factories become sharper and newer, new soldiers become veterans, one factory equal to several factories, one man is equivalent to several men." This great objective is being smoothly realized. They had originally planned to realize their "hundred, thousand, ten thousand" movement this year by building one thousand automatic lines, one hundred automatic workshops, and ten thousand automatic machine tools. They have already laid the foundation after more than two months of hard work.

In this movement, small and inferior factories and workshops were the first ones to undergo technological reforms. Among them, technically speaking, we witnessed "a complete change in a few days" and "several revolutions within a month". What is worth noting is that the large-scale modern industries are also undergoing "change after change, add a new flower to the bouquet" by moving toward an all-out technological reform movement. For example, the first and largest Anshan Steel enterprise boldly organized the masses to engage in technological reform and revolution and greatly increased its potentiality. The second steel rails factory of this company broke its original quota by increasing its capacity between thirty and fifty per cent, not only saving in raw materials and resources, but also greatly increasing productivity. The facts show that even among the first rate, large-scale industries there is room for technological revolution. Those who believe these industries must not be touched, need no revolution, who believe a revolution impossible, who do not dare a revolution, or prohibit a revolution, are all wrong. At present, the significance of the technological revolution among many modernized enterprises is the reliance on mass movement for capital and equipment, not a reliance on the state. This is the new phenomenon on the industrial front.

The totality of technological reforms further embrace the combined utilization of the raw materials and resources. In this technological reform and revolutionary movement many districts propose the application of the concept of pooling all resources. The realization of combined utilization could change "waste" into treasure, "harmful substance" into useful things, the single usage of a matter into the multiple usages, until all things would perform to their utmost capacity.

In the all-out technological reform movement, each district and each department has its points of emphasis. For instance, Honan Province lays stress on aid to agricultural technological reform in order to spur the over-all technological reform of the whole province, while the City of Foo-Hsin uses the technological reform of charcoal and coal transportation to lead the whole reform movement of the city.

From the facts illustrated above, we can easily see that the present progressing technological reform is not of a local but of a general nature, not just a change in quantity, but also a partial change to "great leaping forward" in quality. Before this great realization those who nourish the old, corrupted conception of technological reform as a mystery and an impossibility do not stand on solid ground. The facts have proved and will continue to prove that the total technological reform program of our national people's economy will definitely be able to materialize sooner than our original anticipation.

Third, this is the first movement for the substitution of mechanization, and semi-mechanization for heavy physical labor and multifarious manual labor. The preliminary step of the extensive technological reform and revolution is to replace heavy physical labor and multifarious manual labor with mechanization and semi-mechanization. There are more than twenty-million workers engaged on the industrial and communications front. Half of them were originally engaged in heavy physical and multifarious labor. It is the urgent desire of the majority of workers to change from manual labor to mechanized or semi-mechanized labor. This is especially true among those engaged in heavy physical work. Furthermore, those departments which have greater need for heavy physical labor, such as raw materials, parts and packing departments, are the ones that need to conquer this weakness the most. Therefore, the mass movement in technological reform and revolution often begins with the mechanization or semi-mechanization of heavy physical labor and multifarious manual labor, especially concerning packing, transferring, excavation and miscellaneous mechanical industries such as forging, smelting, casting, welding, and the industries of the "little native group", "little foreign group". Among these, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization has gone much faster. Judging from the conditions in thirty-five cities, including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Harbin, and Taiyuan, from the beginning of this year to the first part of March, within a short space of more than two months, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization has increased 10%. This not only saves a large amount of labor, but also increases labor production efficiency making it possible for the toilers to put down their axes, sledge hammers and shovels and begin to use all kinds of machinery. The majority of the workers are happy and cheer: "This is another deliverance!"

Those industries which have already realized mechanization and semi-mechanization and many industries that originally reached a high degree of mechanization are now moving toward automation and semi-automation.

Some people think the way to technological reform is through total mechanization and total automation. They look down on average mechanization, and even more so on semi-mechanization. They consider this way of doing things too slow. They do not start from the realistic conditions of our nation, nor do they understand that the word "semi" can attract and mobilize the largest multitude of people to participate in technological reform and revolution. They do not understand that progress from the toilers and manual labor to mechanization, semi-mechanization and from mechanization, semi-mechanization to automation, semi-automation is the most objective technological development from the bottom to the top. To go through the mass technological revolutionary movement the first step is to realize the mechanization and semi-mechanization of the toilers and manual labor. After that we can go a step further and lay a good material technical foundation for automation and semi-automation. This will shorten the program for technological development. Some industries may even be able "to reach heaven in one step" and achieve the big leap in automation and semi-automation.

Fourth, this movement has scientific characteristics. This all-people's all-out technological reform and revolutionary mass movement possesses scientific characteristics. The overwhelming majority of the proposals are in harmony with scientific principles. Many of the proposals were carried out into realization in a very short time and bear very good and quick results. What is worth noting in this movement is not only that it's making use of the accomplishments of scientific technique, but also its initial developments. There are many new successes in new industrial experiments and new scientific theories.

The facts have shown us that what other people could accomplish in a comparatively longer time, we can do sooner, what others have not done or considered impossible to do, we do.

We must point out, significantly, that the numerous creations and reforms did not come by means of large, modern, large-scale foreign industrial methods. They came from the middle or small industries through a combined foreign and native method, or even just through native methods. From this we can see how wrong those people are who consider top scientific technique impossible to reach and that the masses, middle or small industries and native production methods would not be affected by applying top scientific methods or techniques. There is no basis for any inferiority complex in our aspirations toward top scientific technique.

Fifth, this is a combination of foreign and native methods, self-reliance, and self-rejuvenation. It could either be foreign or native methods or half-foreign and half-native methods. This is the essence of the "walking on two legs" policy in the technological revolutionary movement. It has been proved by facts that the main road to extensive mobilization of the masses lies in the engagement of technological revolution.

The Min-tung electric machinery factory of the Fu-an District in Fukien Province started out by using native methods and by endlessly revolutionizing them, created a first-class equipped model. The workshops of this factory were spread out in eight thatched cottages and bamboo sheds. The equipment was extremely inadequate, having only two old and broken laths with leather belts, one eight pound hammer, and a few pliers. There was no technician. The majority of the workers were poor and plain young peasants who had just laid down their hoes. However, they exemplified the spirit of the "poor little factory". They chose native methods and conquered all kinds of obstacles and proceeded with more than thirty important technological reforms, finally creating a good, small, electric motor, which was awarded the first prize by the experts at the Electric Motors Fair for the four East China Provinces. Whenever the problems such as shortage of materials and technique arise among many factories in this technological reform and revolution, they are solved by native methods in accordance with the ideas of the working mass: "without method, talk it over; short of help, work together; lack of materials, amass them." Native methods come from the masses. They are home-grown. In spite of their easy establishment and simplicity many of the native methods are scientific and progressive. Under certain conditions, native methods are better than foreign methods. Some people look down on native methods. They think only foreign methods succeed. There has always been "foreign and native sight" in every factory on the eve of any one single important reform. This is a struggle of "more, quick, good, economic" versus "little, slow, inferior, wasteful". The facts have proved the mistakes of those who look up to foreign methods and belittle the native methods by ignoring the local conditions and depending completely on outside aid. Based on their own experience, the majority of the cadres and the masses have come to this conclusion: "native method, desperate method, but inexhaustible method"; "stretch one's hands and wait, impossible to move a step; self-reliance and self-rejuvenation, a thousand lis a day".

Sixth, this is a perpetual revolutionary movement. This all-people's all-out strongly scientific technological reform and revolutionary movement is like one wave after another, moving rapidly forward. A struggle target soon will be replaced by another still higher target; a record soon will be replaced by a new record. The countenance of technology changes day and night. The Kuenyang

Automobile Factory and the May Third Factory in Mukden can serve as a common example. The Kueiyang Automobile Factory at first used the foreign and native methods to produce thirty-seven machines and changed forty industrial processes from manual labor to mechanized and semi-mechanized production. Closely following that, the already mechanized procedure moved toward a single machine automation. Ten industrial processes became automatized or semi-automatized and then took a step further and organized a continuous floating industrial production line. Because of the endless technological revolution, production efficiency also continues to increase and the working efficiency, in comparison with the pre-reform period, has increased from several times to ten times more. The Mukden May Third Factory has revised its technological revolutionary schedule six times. Each revision was better than the other. The first plan called for the increase in mechanization to 70% at the end of the year. The second revision set the target to realize basic mechanization before May Day and to establish four automatic production lines, but by the end of February the original plan was overtaken. The standard of mechanization increased 73% and sixty-six automatic production lines and coordination lines were established. According to these conditions they have now proposed a new fighting target.

Production is always like this, in perpetual development and change. Technological reforms and revolution are also in the process of perpetual development and change. What the newest production index is today may not be the newest tomorrow. It will be replaced by a still newer index. What the most advanced production technique is today may not be the most advanced tomorrow. It will be replaced by a still more advanced technique. The advancement of production and the advancement of technological revolution are always unbalanced. Advancement and falling behind always interchange position. This is a common rule. If we use the "equilibrium theory" viewpoint to direct production and technological revolution, considering the unbalance created by the leaping advancement of each department as a fearsome business, then we may be very timid and dare not proceed with technological reform and revolution and consequently, technological revolutionary development and production development will stand still. On the contrary, if we apply the perpetual revolutionary theory to direct thought, consciously utilize the unbalanced development formula and, under the all-out leaping forward movement, create a new, temporary, and relative balance, we can push technology into perpetual revolution and production into perpetual advancement.

Seventh, this movement not only has a rich program, but also a varied type and form of organization. All great revolutionary movements have certain suitable organizational devices capable of attracting thousands and thousands of people. This technological reform and revolutionary movement is also like that. It has not

only an extremely rich program, as we have just mentioned above, but also organizations rich in variety and attraction. What has already been widely adopted by the people everywhere, is in the form of on-the-spot meetings, exhibitions, technique demonstration contests, production races, grand competition, etc. There are also good examples in the big drill, big review, big exchange, big cooperation, big consolidation, big push [See note] of the technological revolution. The function of the on-the-spot meeting for the consolidation of the system, pushing certain important new techniques and exchanging progressive experience is great. It can also see quick results. Exhibition can gather all the accomplishments and experiences, promote extensive exchange and broadcast the knowledge among the workers, turn the exhibit into a school for the raising of the technological level and the training of the laborers. Workers always like to see and hear the news of technique demonstration contests. The contest can not only uplift the technical and worker level of the workers, but can also systematically and quickly link together all miscellaneous progressive experiences. Heilungkiang Province first adopted the production race method as the major device to engage in large scale technological revolutionary mass movement. The race items were arranged according to the needs of production development, then passed on to all workers to stage skill demonstration contests. They were judged and chosen from different levels and summed up their experience into a system and passed it on to others. Kirin Province initiated the grand competition as the major device to engage in extensive technological revolutionary mass movement. It figured out the whole works of the factory in a comprehensive planning, linked up all the details and upon the well-prepared basis, mobilized the entire body of the factory. Under the great tide of this movement all the work was under a centralized plan to leap forward together. (Note: These are all Chinese Communist idiomatic expressions).

All the above-mentioned methods, though with some difference in form, are common in basic needs and spirit, that is, to put up a big display and to fully mobilize the masses from each factory, work shop, section, small unit, or individuals and to make reform plans on every level, to set a fighting target from every man, to organize all the workers for this movement. They also have another common point, i.e., they all apply the perpetual revolutionary theory and the principle of the revolutionary development process to the technological revolutionary movement with both long-term and short-term arrangements, organize their battles in different periods and locations and wage sudden attack on a given target. The movement will undertake sudden attack, consolidation, again sudden attack and once again consolidation. It will proceed with one battle after another.

Eighth, this is a movement in coordination with the revolution of the production organization. In this connection, the most outstanding examples include the "four, eight cross schedule" of the coal industry, the "cooperative electric supply" of the electrical

department, and the "a great one dragon cooperation" of the transportation department.

"Four, eight cross schedule" changes the three daily shifts to four, while the working hours of each shift remains eight hours. Between shifts there are two hours of cross schedule. In this way, we can fully utilize the time and space to make the working production efficiency of the coal industry increase from fifteen to twenty per cent, and reduce cost of production thirty percent. Furthermore, it provides the workers a balance of working hours and leisure in production, laying good conditions for the raising of the cultural and technical level of the workers. This kind of revolutionary experience in production organization has been extended to and adopted by more than seventy-seven per cent of the coal mines and more than half of the metallurgical departments of the large mines.

In Heilungkiang Province they have changed the original single factory self-supply electrical system into a "cooperative electrical supply". Each factory is now supplied from one source and this source may, in turn, supply more than a new factory. In this way they have developed the planning potential, saved a large amount of materials and a large number of personnel, minimizing the original waste of electricity, thereby conserving electrical power. It is estimated that if this experience could be extended to the whole country, we could displace from one hundred fifty million to two hundred million "chien-fu-an" transformers and ten thousand kilometers of electric lines. It would be possible to save one million units in electricity, corresponding to one hundred fifty thousand to two hundred thousand watts of electric power in one year.

The "one great dragon cooperation" had been developed throughout the country. It is an important means of uniting production, supply and distribution and expedites train and shipping movements, conquering the present weak link in transportation. The realization of this arrangement destroys the old school of thought of over-emphasizing the division of labor, but neglecting coordination and cooperation and their related systems and regulations. It establishes the Communistic big cooperative idea and supports a rational regulation and system, which includes a fine division of labor and a close coordination.

Ninth, this is a movement which unites with thought revolution. Thought revolution promotes technological reform and revolution, uplifts human thinking and moves a step forward. When the technological reform and revolutionary movement first started, there was a small group of people who nourished some of the ideas of "speciality" "mystery" "inferiority" and other obstructive thought. There existed amongst a large number of workers, a great debate as to whether revolution was needed, or possible and whether they dared to participate in revolution. After this debate, especially after the stormy technological reform and revolutionary mass movement, the ideas of not wanting

revolution, inability to revolt and not daring to, were rebuffed. The majority of the masses, after receiving the Socialistic and Communistic education and the practical education of the technological reform and revolutionary movement, have greatly increased their political consciousness and thinking. They are determined to hasten the change of the technological backwardness. "What other people already have, we also want to have; what other people don't have, we will create", has become the pledge of the majority of the masses. Our comrade workers have well said: "The working people, with a pair of hands and the liberation of thoughts, possess everything." "To think widely, to do realistically; the more one thinks, the more one does; the more one does, the more one dares to think; more thinking leads to more adventurous thinking; more doing leads to more daring to act; the more we think, the better; the more we work, the bigger." All these words accurately reflect the high working spirit vigor and the new spiritual outlook of our people.

The more thorough the thought revolution of the masses is, the more the breakdown of their superstition will be. They will be quicker in thinking, more daring in action, more skillful in methods, more abundant in reforms, and higher in the flame of the technological revolution. The key to the situation lies with the unlimited working enthusiasm of the majority of the masses. However, working enthusiasm does not fall from the sky. It has been built up by the common truth of Marxism and Leninism, together with national practical doctrines of Mao Tse-tung. If we want to think accurately and act scientifically, we have to seriously and indefatigably study the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung. We must ceaselessly proceed with revolution and practice our ideas to make the people's consciousness stronger, their ability greater. The situation is like this: The development of the social production forces and technological revolution demand the revolution of the other related matters of production and the revolution of the related matters of production and the deliveration of the human mind spur the advancement of the social production force as well as technological revolution which, in turn, continuously stimulates the endless revolution of production and human thinking. The people under our Socialist system go on and on in the struggle to change nature, to change the society and ourselves.

Tenth, this is a movement which unites with cultural revolution. The high tide of mass cultural revolution will certainly follow the vigorous development of the technological reform, and revolutionary movement. In fact it has already started to come. The fulfillment of mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation, and semi-automation urgently demands the skillful handling, care and repair of the machines by the workers. This requires knowledge of the structure of the machines and their related scientific principles. It needs a new technique. The workers must further participate in production and technological control work and acquire certain modern scientific and

cultural knowledge. Those who think that only with a high degree of scientific knowledge, can they undertake technological revolution are apparently wrong. On the other hand, it is equally wrong to think that the workers do not need to acquire a certain scientific knowledge to improve their cultural level through the process of technological reform and revolution. Furthermore, for the sake of building up an efficient and expert troop of the worker class and advancing the realization of the twelve year scientific technical plan, it is necessary for the majority of the workers to become producers and workers with technical skill and cultural training. The working people of our nation completely understand that point. It is the burning desire of the population to quickly uplift our cultural standing and to possess knowledge of technical principles. Under these very conditions, our nation emerges with a high tide of culture for learning and the acquisition of scientific technical knowledge. Now, the absolute majority of the industries have already organized workers after hours technical training classes, after hours middle technique schools, or after hours colleges. Besides, many factories and mines have also established technological research institutions and research centers sponsored by the workers. According to the February estimate of six provinces and municipalities, which includes Peking, there are four hundred fifty six thousand workers who study in the after hours colleges or middle schools in addition to eighty-eight thousand students, a gain of twenty-four percent over last year. There are even more people attending the after hours cultural supplementary schools. There appears among many industries, the moving phenomena: "workshop become classrooms, dormitories into study halls, reading everywhere, writing everywhere." The factories also serve as schools, not only producing articles, but also training talents. This is an important movement in the development of our industrial mining industry.

The above-mentioned points have illustrated that the present technological reform and revolutionary movement has developed into an all-people's self-conscious revolutionary movement. It is a great technological production, thought, and cultural revolutionary movement. Just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung says, "This is a great Marxian-Lenin urban and rural technological revolutionary movement."

The development of the movement, at this time, witnesses some unbalance between the regions, the departments, the guilds and the industries. Take industry, for instance, according to the materials collected from a number of regions, it may be divided up into three categories. The first group includes the industries which have done a comparatively thorough job in this movement, they range from forty to forty-five per cent. Within this group, the industries generally possess the above mentioned special points. The majority of the mass voluntarily participate in this movement. Many reforms are made with fast promotion work, outstanding results, and accelerated production.

The second group includes the industries which have not done so well in this movement. It constitutes about fifty per cent. The majority of these industries possess many of the special points mentioned above. Some industries have some points and other industries others. The basis of the mass movement has already been laid. Many reforms have been made, but the promotion is not fast enough and the results are not such that any true progress can be noted. The third group belongs to the five or ten per cent of the industries which have not really started the movement. Among them, the masses are anxious to try, but the leaders are hesitant. The realization of the reform proposals have been very little and production conditions are poor.

Furthermore, some industries are basically between the second and third groups. In a different degree they still have the following problems. In some industries, their technological reform and revolutionary direction is neither clear nor sure, or after the movement has reached a certain stage, they are not able to spot the new trend and to set a new goal for the masses to strive toward for a continuous revolution. Some industries dread the difficulties they will encounter with shortages in the supplies of raw materials or equipment or when they reach an impasse in certain crucial technological points of the matter. Other industries are behind in meeting the needs of the movement in administration, work, regulations, labor organizations, wage, welfare and other problems. They fail to improve and readjust them. Some industries may have many reform proposals, but do not put them into practice or do not adopt the experiments which already have been proved successful like the "flowers bloom inside the walls, but leave the people outside the wall to enjoy their fragrance." Sometimes the reform items derived from successful experiments are not solid enough. When they are challenged they want to return to old methods. Some people linger on with their old skill. In some advanced technique when they try extending it, there is nothing left behind. Sometimes they do not sum up their experience in time and work out a system to spread it to others. Some industries do not have any definite overall program, or if they have a program, it is not vigorously or practically carried out. The leading cadres in some industries begin to develop some conceited ideas, thinking that they have done enough and cannot go any further in technological reforms and revolution. Some of the leaders have not deliberated enough and, as a result, let their old thoughts and old habits influence and control them. They become uncertain in their course of action and it becomes impossible to continue one. They may still have the rightist conservative thought and dare not lead the masses, dare not change or undergo big changes. All these problems may only account for ten per cent or less than ten per cent. We cannot exaggerate their seriousness, yet we cannot belittle them.

Now the movement has reached a turning point. On the one hand, this movement has already created a great influence, i.e., the people have already responded to it. On the other hand, the contradictions in the development of this movement have been exposed. The unbalanced conditions can clearly be seen. At this point we must not lose any time in adopting some effective means to actively solve these problems and push the movement forward to an even higher tide.

According to the aforementioned conditions, the industries of the first group must consolidate achievements and work out a new fighting goal, prevent the development of the "reach the top" or "almost there" attitude and lead the movement to still a higher plane. The second group of industries must elevate their leadership level, prevent and conquer timidity or laxness, make a main attack on key productions, strengthen the concrete arrangements, carry out reform proposals, widen progressive experience, extend the good results of the struggle to other areas and lead the movement toward a deeper and sounder development. In the third group of industries, the first thing to do is to conquer the rightist conservative thought of the leading cadres and to determinedly and freely mobilize the masses for a large scale technological reform and revolutionary movement.

As a whole, we must vigorously go ahead to consolidate, extend and improve the work of this movement. We must give all the reforms of this movement a new timely scientific evaluation. We must save and keep all the good things, never throw out anything which might have proved to be effective and useful from progressive technique and experience, pass them on to some similar works and professions and continue to promote better results for the realization of the foundation for technological reform and revolution. We must consolidate one group of achievements, then extend them to others and improve the standard of our existing conditions. Again, we consolidate, extend and improve.

At present, the administrative work and the technological reform and revolutionary movement are generally compatible. The former hastens the development of the latter. However, the movement has now surpassed a certain old production order. Therefore, administrative work must catch up. After the solution of the question of ownership, the question of administration becomes the important issue in the production system. This is also a question of human relations in the transitional period between production and labor. The change of the ownership system has a definite limit at a certain time, but the human relations involving production and labor during the technological revolutionary mass movement must continue to change. In this regard there are many problems which may deserve our attention and study for the sake of finding their solutions.

Following the development of the technological reform and revolutionary movement, a certain regulation and system that is incompatible with the production power must be achieved in time. For example, in technical control system, because of the coming of mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation, semi-automation, and change of production tools and equipment, the original industrial procedure, working routine, industrial and production planning, etc., must also change in accordance with new conditions. The original regulation and systems concerning production inspection, parts maintenance, repairs, etc., must be re-examined. Some of the regulations and systems were promulgated from the top. They must be made to serve the developments of economic foundations. The out of date regulations and systems will be stumbling blocks to the technological reform and revolutionary movement if they do not undergo a timely revision.

During the transitional period in adopting mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, the production procedure of certain products in some industries may be varied. The relationships of supply and demand and the system of division of labor may necessitate some changes and adjustment.

In this movement, the workers should not only participate in production management, but also in technical management. Because of the adoption of automation and semi-automation some industries have already materialized the unified control of the producers and management. This new system deserves our close attention. The cadres should not only regularly participate in the movement, but should also personally stay in the front line, work together, with the workers, solve problems, make resolutions, bypass obstacles and really be close to the workers, making the problems of the workers the problems of the leaders, and the working strength of the masses the determination of the leadership. Only in this way can we handle the constantly changing conditions and move ceaselessly forward. Meanwhile, the "trinity" within and without the factories also receive new developments. They need general appraisal and promotion.

During the transitional period in mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, many of the original labor organizations need revision. In many industries, the large amount of labor saved must be redistributed. The original labor organization of some industries was arranged by trade. Now the workers have to be redistributed according to the production line. The timely improvements of the labor organization making it responsive to the new production innovations, the meeting of the needs of the transitional period between maintenance and production, extensively reduces the number of indirect producers and auxiliary workmen are the results of the consolidation of the technological revolution. It is an important factor in raising the proficiency of labor. In the reorganization of labor it is necessary to correctly

relocate the surplus personnel. This can be done in the following ways. One is to organize and extend reproduction. Two, is to reinforce the weakened links of the local and key departments. Three, is to build up new industry. Four, is to recruit the experienced technicians and organize them into technological revolutionary shock troops to help reconstruct local industry. Five, is to send out technicians to the village to aid in the improvement of the peoples technique. Six, is to encourage the promising workers by sending them to technical schools or by assigning them to technical classes for further improvement. When relocating the surplus workers, one must place them in work in which they excel. For those who are in charge of replacing surplus workers, political educational ideas which insure the peaceful livelihood of its locality, and enable those who leave, to leave happy and those who remain, to be contented, must be practiced.

During the technological reform and revolutionary movement certain new situations and problems appear involving the workers' wages and welfare. The principle to use in solving those problems is to combine education of political thought and material encouragement, with the emphasis on the former. The current great technological movement again proves that the deciding element promoting technical progress does not rely solely on material stimulation, but leans heavily on political idea work and the increase in the realization of the people toward Communism. Of course, this does not mean that we do not pay enough attention to the material benefits of the masses. On the contrary, our Party has always been concerned with the livelihood of the people. The principle by which we settle the problem of the workers' wage and welfare is to combine the increase of the collective welfare and individual income and to gradually step up the proportion of the collective welfare, using time wage payment as a basis and piece wage payment and bonus payment as a subsidiary. Because of the rising percentage of productivity during the technological reform and revolutionary movement, production has greatly exceeded its quota. Some workers, under the piece payment plan, received a much higher pay than the time payment workers. This has constituted a contradiction and makes the piece payment system an obstacle to the improvement of production technique. Therefore, it is necessary to readjust the wage rate of the piece payment plan and their quota. In some cases piece payment should be changed to time payment.

In the technological reform and revolutionary movement we must take hold of both technical and cultural revolution. All industries must engage extensively in after-hours cultural schools and technical training classes in order to raise the scientific, technical and cultural level of the workers, thus enabling them to quickly acquire the new techniques and to raise their own practical technical level from one to two grades within the year. Among these workers we may

extensively train and promote engineering technicians to enlarge the technician corps. All the transportation and communication departments of the industries must establish colleges and professional schools. Each large scale industry must have its own college and technical schools. We can only meet the new demands by a total participation in the establishment of schools and in the training of technical talents.

The passage of technological reform and revolution is full of ideological struggle. It is a struggle between the progressive and the reactionary, between revolutionary and the rightist conservative, between the revolutionary creative force and the traditional old fashion influence. Under the present circumstances, it often reveals the struggle between the aim of the labor class technique and the capitalist class technique. The material progress is often moving forward through contradictory struggles. The technological reform and revolutionary movement is a conquest of technological backwardness and a movement to continuously and extensively create new things. Any new matter, when it first comes above the horizon, will look strange to people, causing misunderstanding or creating conflict with certain invested interests and therefore run into all kinds of obstructions. The responsibility of the leaders is to show their greatest enthusiasm and to give their utmost protection to all the new adventures and to assume a one-hundred per cent active and responsible attitude to nurture their growth, to eliminate their obstacles and to pave their way.

The present technological reform and revolutionary movement has already constituted a most extensive and impressive all-people movement. Like all great mass movements, its transitional period will show many defects. The rightists will often pick small flaws and pour cold water over the new things, trying to choke off the great achievement of the masses. All the Party leaders should stand firm and be consistent in giving our opponents a counter blow.

Technological reform and revolution has raised many questions. They need scientific answers. The engagement of technological reform and technological revolution is just like the engagement in any revolutionary work. One must be brave and yet, meticulous; fearless, but also cautious. Therefore, it is necessary to let loose all our past experiments, let loose in the mass movement in order to let the boundless working vigor of the people and the scientific analytical spirit work together.

The key to push forward our present technological reform and revolutionary movement lies in leadership. Every industry under the leadership of the local Party Committee must strengthen its political and productive technological leadership. Every district, every department and every industry must do well in technological reform and the over-all planning of the technological revolution. They must also have an important responsible Party member especially to take charge of the work of technological reform and revolution.

Under the bright guiding light of the general march, let us strengthen our Party leadership, insist on the importance of politics and the large scale movement. We can be sure of obtaining bigger victories and making technological reform and revolution possible and getting bigger and quicker and more economical advancement in our peoples' economy within this year.

### III. GREAT PROMOTION OF THE MILITIA, BUILD UP THE HOMELAND, SAFEGUARD THE HOMELAND

Pages 18-22

Lo Jui-ch'ing

Our national militia system was created during the revolutionary struggle and its realization. It is a military people's system, developed under the political and military leadership of our Party's central organizations and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Comrade Mao has consistently emphasized the importance of the masses in the revolutionary war. In his consideration, "the deepest foundation of the great forces of the war lies in the masses" [See Note 1]. "Revolutionary war is the revolution of the masses. War can only go on by mobilizing the masses. Only by relying on the masses can war be prosecuted." [See Note 2]. In the first national revolutionary period, he firmly advocated arming the masses of the workers and the peasants. The report of his survey of the Hunan peasants' movement pointed out the needs of "overthrowing the armed forces of the landlords and of establishing an armed force of peasants." [See Note 3]. Since the collapse of the first national revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the masses of the workers and peasants of Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces in a great historic and meaningful autumn uprising by founding a revolutionary base at Ching Kang Shan. Throughout the most difficult period of the people's revolution the floating Red Flag on top of Ching Kang Shan rallied the greatest hope of the working people of the nation. During the whole Second National Revolutionary War in the Ching Kang Shan struggle, the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung mobilized and organized the masses and laid the foundation for the land revolutionary movement. They extensively established the Red Guards and Youth Vanguard, which in turn were used to strengthen the people's armed struggle and to create, consolidate and enlarge the revolutionary bases. They collaborated with the Red Army in accomplishing the military mission by smashing the besieging enemy forces. In the war of resistance to Japan, the Eighth Route Army, New Fourth Army and the Party Committee of every anti-Japan unit followed the ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung concerning the people's warfare by mobilizing the masses to engage in the anti-Japanese struggle. They carried out the rent reduction and the

protection of spring cultivation and fall harvest movement. Furthermore, they universally established an anti-Japanese self-defense corp and militia organization. Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his "Discussions on the United Government" report pointed out that one of the major reasons for the power of our soldiers was "because of the United Front and such large mass organizations as the People's Defense Corp and People's Militia". Within the liberated areas all young people and adults, men or women, under the voluntary democratic principles and without interrupting their production work, were organized into the anti-Japanese People's Defense Corp. The elite of the Defense Corp, besides enrolling in the army or joining the guerrilla forces, were put into the militia. Without the coordination of such a mass military force, it was impossible to defeat our enemies." [See Note 4]. During the third national revolutionary period for the sake of destroying the reactionary forces of Kuomintang and freeing all China, the central organizations of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung once more pointed out the necessity of spreading the organization of the people's militia. In accordance with the instructions, every liberated district united the land reform movement with the armed struggle and greatly developed the militia organization.

(Note 1: "Treatise on Prolonged Warfare", Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. II p. 501, People's Press, 1952, Second edition.)

(Note 2: "Concern about the mass livelihood and with attention to working methods" Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung Vol. I, p. 131.)

(Note 3: Ibid., p. 30.)

(Note 4: Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. III, p. 1040, People's Press, 1953 Second edition.)

A. The organization of the people's militia has a large number of people with far flung distribution. They are familiar with the local environment. They have the special advantage of close contact with the masses. In addition, the militia has a comparatively higher political consciousness, stronger organization and discipline. Therefore, they are extremely mobile. They can gather or disperse at will. When together, they can fight alongside the regular army, scattered, they can hit the enemy anywhere. In every revolutionary war, the large numbers of the militia could not only cooperate actively with the main forces to annihilate large enemy forces, but could also independently and tenaciously support the local struggle against the enemy. They have extensively developed mine warfare, "sparrow warfare", and tunnel warfare to wear out and destroy the strength of the enemy. Thus, they were able to defend and extend the revolutionary bases. A large people's militia not only could actively help the regular army, transport food, aid the wounded and serve as guides, but could also screen news, observe enemy conditions and turn the enemy into the deaf and blind and make our army into "thousands

of eyes and ears" to be better informed of the enemy conditions and to seize advantageous battle opportunities for the destruction of the enemy. Furthermore, the militia behind the front also has the responsibility of safeguarding production, keeping social order, suppressing counterrevolutionary activities and assuring troops in the front not to worry about the rear. In the long revolutionary struggle, the people's militia was the most helpful aid to the liberation army and a most helpful and important instrument for protecting and extending the revolutionary bases as well as realizing the people's democratic dictatorship.

The development and growth of China's Peoples Liberation Army has always been established on the broad foundation of the people's militia. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, during the period of the Second National Revolutionary War, pointed out: "The process of expanding the people's armed forces was from the village Red Guards Company to the regional Red Guard battalion, then to the district Red Guard main forces, from the local Red Army up to the regular Red Army." [See Note 1]. This kind of expanding of the people's army not only can guarantee the endless supply of soldiers of the main armies at all times, but also can transfer the people's militia into the regular army by regiments and battalions. This makes rapid expansion of the armed forces possible. This way of supplementing soldiers increases their political quality. Their battle experiences soon make them strong, fighting powers in the army. In the long revolutionary warfare, the large number of militia is the strong reserve of the liberation army and the strong foundation of the people's warfare.

(Note 1: "A spark of fire could start an inferno" Collected Works of Mao Tse-tung Vol. I, page 102, People's Press, 1952, Second Edition.)

The people's militia never disconnected itself from the mass productive armed forces. They are civilians as well as soldiers, therefore, they are not only the useful helper of the liberation army, but also the backbone of productive reconstruction. In the past revolutionary fighting period, a large number of the people's militia practiced the principle of unity between the laborers and the armed forces, with one hand holding the gun, the other hand holding a hoe. He is ready to fight when the enemy comes, but he works when the enemy is gone. Under such fighting conditions, it has created a great function for the development and protection of production, the smashing of enemy economic blockades, overcoming all sorts of difficulties, guaranteeing the needs of the army and the people, supporting the prolonged revolutionary war and in the safeguarding and expanding of the revolutionary bases.

The history of China's long revolutionary war has proved the greatness of the people's militia. Our Party was able to establish and consolidate the revolutionary bases, to continue a large-scale

people's warfare, to surround the cities with agricultural villages and finally sieze the cities. Our people's liberation army grew from a small force to a big force, from weak to strong, and with inferior armaments, was able to defeat the powerful enemies from within and without. All these achievements are inseparable from the great function of the militia. Away from the people's militia, we cannot talk about the defense and the development of the revolutionary bases, the growth and strengthening of the people's army or the victory of the people's revolutionary war.

B. After the liberation of the whole country, the large militia force inherited and glorified the fine traditions of the past. They made great contributions in mopping up the remnants of the enemies, in destroying bandits, in resisting the United States and aiding Korea, in land reforms, national defense, in the maintenance of public order, production reconstruction, etc. In the fall of 1958, when the American Imperialists threatened the Formosan Straits by military provocation, the people of our nation enthusiastically responded to the call of the Party Central Organization and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In the midst of the production of the great leap forward and people's commune movement, the national started a great campaign for the promotion of the people's militia. The militia not only underwent further expansion in the villages, but was also built up in every factory, industry, organization, school, etc. This movement was born out of the "great leap forward" and communization, but, conversely, it also accelerated the development of the latter. Under these circumstances, the establishment of the militia has special character and specialization in its new development. Comrade Mao Tse-tung concluded: "This is a military organization, labor organization, educational organization as well as an athletic organization. [See Note 1]. Under new historical conditions this is an important development of Comrade Mao Tse-tung thinking in regard to People's warfare. (Note 1: See this journal 1958 issue, number 10, p. 1.)

The promotion of people's militia has an important strategic meaning in national defense reconstruction. It is one of the basic elements for the safeguarding of the homeland and the defense against imperialist invasion. Let thousands and thousands of people arm themselves and organize into militia. When the imperialists start aggressive war against us, we can instantly make every civilian a soldier. By one order we can quickly organize several hundreds and thousands of battalions and divisions. Each commune, factory, mine and school may become a strong bastion. This will immobilize invading enemies who face attacks from every direction. Some people cannot see this point. They feel that "since the standing army can man our national defense and fight against our enemy, it is not necessary to promote militia." This thinking is one-sided and erroneous. There is no doubt that we need a strong regular army to defend our nation and fight against imperialist aggression. The regular army is the

backbone in peacetime, safe-guarding our homeland and it is also the wartime nucleus for the organization, reconstruction and expansion of the armed forces. It is the strong mainstay in defense and counter-attack. However, a regular army without the militia is like a one-armed general, difficult to win in a fight. Our national area is big and our coastline is long. We can only further strengthen our national defense by arming the whole people and combining the organization of the regular army and the militia, putting the reserve forces of the army on the basis of an all-people military preparedness. A strong reserve force is a deciding element in the final outcome of the war. Therefore, when we reinforce the reconstruction of the people's liberation army, we must also expand the arming of the masses, promotion of militia, establishment of an all-people defense network, and prepare a strong and powerful reserve. In the past two years, we have faithfully carried out the directives of the Party and Comrade Mao by extensively establishing militia organizations. A large number of the militia supplement the liberation army in defending and safe-guarding our land and sea border defenses. They dealt a heavy blow to destructive movements of the enemy. In the battle against the Chiang troops around Quemoy, the front line militia, on the one hand, continued their production and, on the other, assisted the army in building public works, repairing highways, transporting munitions, aiding the wounded, and participated in political offense. Many of them even took direct part in fighting. In fighting, the people's militia showed a high degree of heroism and performed many heroic acts. In fighting the enemy paratroopers, the local militia brought havoc to the enemy. As soon as they discovered any landing of the enemy paratroopers, the militia immediately set up a trap and surrounded and destroyed them. In 1958, the enemy dropped three agents in the Ten Thousand Mountain region near the border of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. Within twenty-four hours they were caught alive. Since all the communes, factories and mines have already set up militia organizations, they have been more effective in preventing the destructive movements of the reactionaries and in safeguarding productive reconstruction. In addition to the fulfillment of their prime objective of safeguarding the homeland and doing well in economic production, the militia also acquired many military techniques and skills. They have produced many sharp-shooters in every unit. This has given a new meaning to the strengthening of our national defense and thwarting the imperialist aggression.

The promotion of people's militia not only strengthens the national defense, but also greatly accelerates economic reconstruction. The militia has become a highly politically conscious and efficiently working army as well as the main force or shock troops of the production battle. The organization of the militia is militarized, its movements battle-seasoned, its livelihood collectivized and its management democratized. Therefore, when marching toward great

nature, it profitably follows the equal price exchange theory and engages in great cooperation and proceeds with the "large battalion tactics." For the past two years, the militia, especially the cadre, has shown great enthusiasm for labor and exemplified the "dare to think, dare to act" spirit. Wherever the Party wants them to go, they go. Wherever the responsibility is heavy, difficulties numerous and time is short, you will find the militia and masses struggle together. In agriculture, the militia has sufficiently developed the function of a production army. For instance, when Shantung Province engaged intensively in irrigation reconstruction last winter and this spring, eight million members of the people's militia were organized into one hundred and sixty irrigation reconstruction regiments. With the heroic spirit of "one shovel digs a river, one car moves a mountain, to conquer heaven and the sea!" After a big struggle of one whole winter and spring, they have completed or basically completed, forty-four large and medium scale and two hundred and twenty-four thousand small scale irrigation engineering projects. Irrigated area has been extended forty million mow. The Wu-Chang-Yuan region in Shensi Province is historically known for water scarcity. According to legend, the famous Chu Ge-liang three times got off his horse to pray for water at this spot. However, the cadres of the militia of the Wu-Chang-Yuan Commune worked with the large masses, and, after eight months of bitter struggle, finally completed an irrigation dike about fifty lie long to let the water from Hse Ku Pass reach Wu-Chang-Yuan. The Kwangsi aboriginal autonomy region militia cultivated more than sixty hundred thousand mows of experimental farms and rich farms. Their producing capacity was twenty-five per cent or fifty per cent higher than the average farm; some even one to two times higher. In industry, the militia is also a strong force of shock troops. The Peking Shih Ching Shan Iron and Steel Company last year during the "great leap forward" movement, because of the rapid rising level of production the transportation capacity, could not match the production needs. The failure to ship the steel ingots from the steel melters, seriously affected production. Therefore, the one hundred and seventy-three cadres of the company's militia organized into a "steel and iron transportation company." Within seven days, it moved out more than three thousand tons of steel ingots and guaranteed the normal movement of production. The militia of the Chengchow Textile Factory in Honan Province responded to the call of the Party Committee in engaging intensively in technological reform and revolution toward mechanization and automation. Together with the workers of the factory, they carried out five thousand two hundred and seventy reform resolutions within half a month. They built thirty-eight automatized single machine units and five automatic production lines. The facts have proved that whether in agricultural or industrial production, the possession of a militia organization greatly facilitated large scale mass movement.

However, the great function of the militia in production is not appreciated by all. Some people believe that in "peacetime reconstruction there is more harm than good in developing militia. It hinders production." This idea is entirely wrong. Actually, the promotion of militia not only does not hinder production, it greatly hastens productive development. Since the organization of the militia the masses, everywhere, have reflected "three high" and "three more", i.e., higher socialistic consciousness, higher revolutionary activity, higher production efficiency; more active elements, more production inspection, more invention. It is predictable that the militia will show its greater usefulness in following the vigorous development of the technical and cultural revolutionary movement.

The promotion of the militia has a profound meaning in the elevation of people's Communist consciousness and the lateration of the spiritual countenance of the people. In the past revolutionary fighting period, the revolutionary activities and organizational discipline of the poor peasants were able to get close to the proliferate level. The main reason was because they were under the leadership of the Party and received the testing and training of the war and collective militia life. Now the promotion of militia, through its organization, is to proceed with the Communist education of the vast working people, to glorify the revolutionary fine tradition, to maintain the cooperative, intensive, serious and lively style, to raise the mass political consciousness and to strengthen organizational discipline.

The promotion of militia also helps in the physical education and sanitation movement in strengthening the physical health of the people. After completing the works of production and other affairs, the people's militia has developed many sorts of physical educational activities. In some places the whole division, regiment, battalion and company, after training, reached the standard of the labor sanitation system. The masses of Wu Hua Yuan in the Kao Tang District of Shantung Province under the leadership of the militia and engaged in sanitation movement. They had the honor of receiving the national Red Banner sanitation reward and the title of "Flowers of Physical Education". All sixty-two members of the cadres of the Wu Hua Yuan Militia Company reached the first grade standard of the labor sanitation system. They produced twelve ranking athletes. In this village, during the 1956 physical examination of the draftees who had reached their service age, only fifty per cent passed the examination. However, in the last few years all of them passed. This has proved that the physical education and sanitation movement not only strengthened the health and changed the habits of the people, but also promoted production, invigorated living conditions, and assisted the reinforcement of national defense. Just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "In participating in militia and its military training, the people's health will be better, the production of the workers and peasants will

be better, the studies of the students will be better and the work of the cadres will be better." [See Note 1.] (Note 1: People's Daily, October 2, 1958, p. 2.)

c. Now, our people are engaging in an vigorous labor movement to accelerate the Socialist reconstruction with the hope of surpassing the industrial production capacity of England in ten years or less time. We also want to advance the completion date of the 1956-1957 national agricultural plans in two or three years. We have the able leadership of the Party Central Organizations and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and three other valuable assets: A chief objective, the great leap forward movement, and the people's communes. We also have the support of the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. We completely possess all the conditions necessary to quickly build up our nation into a modern industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural socialistic power. We can do that with confidence. The present international situation is favorable for our country to proceed with socialist reconstruction. The strength of the socialist camp has grown stronger than that of the imperialist. Peace power has surpassed war power. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: "East wind excels West Wind" "...the enemies deteriorate every day, we are getting better every day." However, we must not forget for a moment that the American Imperialists are using "peace" only as a camouflage, continuing military expansion by further development of missiles and nuclear weapons. Missile bases are established everywhere. German and Japanese militarism are being supported. The United States still occupies our territory, Taiwan, ceaselessly invades our territorial waters and territorial air, engages in military provocation and threatens our national security. Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: "The imperialists mistreat us in such a way that serious counter measures are required. We need not only a powerful standing army, but also a large militia force." [See Note 1] We must follow Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions by hastening the Socialist reconstruction. Simultaneously, we must continue to strengthen the militia. (Note 1: See this journal 1958 issue, No 10, p. 1).

In peacetime reconstruction, the main function of the militia is to encourage revolutionary activities by participation in production. Every action of the militia must center on production. Every militiaman must compare himself with the progressive, learn from the progressive, catch up with the progressive and help the inferiors. He must be a shock trooper for the socialist reconstruction. He should beware of the military plots and trickery of the American Imperialists and use all his leisure to learn and practice his skill for the better protection of our homeland.

A large number of our militia will have a still bigger contribution to make in the reconstruction and safeguarding of socialist undertakings. The promotion of the militia movement will follow the production great leap forward and city communization movements in

further development and betterment. The combination of the large militia force and the regular army will make our people's national defense like a copper or steel wall. We are in a socialist country. We ardently love peace and believe in peaceful co-existence with any non-socialist states. Our socialist system does not permit the invasion of an inch of other people's territory, but we do not permit other people to invade us. If the imperialists dare to start an aggressive war against us, we can be sure our enemies will be drowned in the endless human sea of the all-people's militia.

#### IV. SEVERAL PROBLEMS IN TRADE AND FINANCIAL WORK UNDER THE NEW TRENDS

Pages 23-30

Mo Ming-fang

In 1958 and 1959, our national industrial and agricultural production continued to leap forward. The trade and financial battle line is like any other battle line--it struggles to gain the upper hand under the encouragement of the Party. In the past two years it has shown great accomplishments quickly and economically by following the glorious and bright path of Socialism. In all directions the trade and financial front has helped to launch a great mass movement and gained immensely in political, economic and public work. Production took a great leap forward. The commune movement creates new trends for trade and financial work. There are innumerable new developments and new experiences. The following are some ideas and opinions concerning a few problems in trade and financial work under the new trends.

##### A. Industry, Agriculture, Commerce and Transportation (IACT) All Combined in One Great (Dragon-Like) Cooperation

A new form of cooperation appears amid our national Socialist great leap forward reconstruction movement, i.e., the great combined "One Dragon Cooperation" among industry, agriculture, commerce and transportation. In "commerce" it means all the departments of trade and finance including business, foreign trade, food, monetary policies, banking, etc. "One Dragon Cooperation" means that all industrial, agricultural, and transportation departments work closely together under the Party programs by coordinating the supply and demand of raw materials to agriculture and industries, the collection and purchase of products, circulation of capital, shipments of merchandise, and the work increase of agricultural auxiliaries, etc. They are all linked up like a chain and worked out methodically like a game of chess. This kind of big cooperation is seen in all directions, especially in the collection and purchase of agricultural auxiliary products.

Since the autumn of 1958, there has been a universal upsurge of the commune movement. The collection and purchase of agricultural auxiliary products has also been affected by chain reaction. Not only has it been different from the past scattered small farm economy, but is also vastly different from the time of cooperative agriculture.

Since the commune movement, there have been great developments in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary industries, fisheries, etc. The production capacity of the agricultural auxiliary products, especially in merchandise, has made great gains. According to the survey of one group of the Fei Chu Commune in the District of Lo Yuan in Fukien Province the value of its major products in 1959 has surpassed that of 1958 by 52% and in commercial goods there is a 61% increase over 1958. The total value of agricultural products sold, increased 69.9%. The sale of large quantities of agricultural auxiliary products greatly increased the purchasing responsibility of the Commerce Department.

Since the communization of the villages in the sales of merchandise, the position of the commune and the group has been on the rapid increase while the individual members of the commune have been on the decline. In 1959, the sales value of the commune and the group of the above mentioned Fei Chu People's Commune of Lo Yuan District to the State Sales Exchange constituted 88.9% of the whole commune while the individual members' sales only accounted for 11.1%. The change in the selling of the agricultural auxiliary products requires corresponding adjustments in the purchase work. Although the ordinary small purchases will continue to receive attention, the major pattern in purchasing will be organized according to the nature of the products and seasons. They would be sold in the Collective Exchange in a mass "shock troop" movement fashion.

Following the development of the commune Agricultural Auxiliary Productions, the quantity of merchandise and the return of the commune members also increased. In organizing a large scale Sale Exchange, the supplies of the production materials as well as the living necessities of the commune and the work of capital investment must also follow up. For instance, the supplies of new clothing, new machines, chemical fertilizer, rubber shoes, cotton or wool shirts, thermos bottles and the better textile goods, must be increased. Besides, in order to satisfy the demands of public mess halls, nurseries, etc., the supply of cooking utensils and children's goods must be increased proportionally.

All these changes not only require the extension of the purchasing and distribution points of the commerce department to the large and small groups of the commune to systematically organize the purchase and distribution affairs according to agricultural seasons, but also require the transportation department to do well in merchandise shipping work, the banks and loan departments to do good work

in capital investment and savings, the industrial department to increase the materials for production and daily necessities, etc. In this manner of large scale cooperation we shall improve the collection and purchase of the agricultural auxiliary products as well as the supply and demand of the commercial goods.

It is perfectly clear that, for a peoples' commune with thousands or hundreds of thousands of men to engage in a large scale of concentrated production, they will naturally need a large scale concentrated product collection and purchasing. A large scale concentrated purchase must be under the united leadership of the Party. All forces -- cadre forces, technical forces, transportation forces, etc.--must work in unison. It further requires a unified planning and arrangement in the matters of purchasing, transportation and labor, which would lead to increases in savings, capital investment and greater satisfaction of materials for supply and demand. Coordination in purchasing work and the livelihood of the commune members is also required. Should there be no cooperation of IACT Departments, then the Peoples' Communes do not harvest their farm's products on time and cannot collect them for transportation; the transportation department does not organize their transportation affairs well and therefore the commerce department does not organize the purchase and storage work in time; -- with one link missing, the large scale concentration of farming products will be seriously affected.

The experiences of the past two years has proven that where there were big cooperations among the industry, agriculture, commerce and transportation departments, there would be good time-saving results that enable the advancement of the purchase work, labor and transportation. Energy and expenses would also be saved. Because of the realization of this kind of close cooperation, the grain collection and purchase work in 1959 took a month less than it did in the preceding year. In many districts they required about 10 days to complete the autumn grain collection and purchase assignment. In the Honan Province during the summer and autumn grain collection and purchasing, the whole area arranged a master plan for purchase, distribution, transportation and storage. The grain was shipped to the important trunk lines of communication and supply depots, thus avoiding overlapping collective transportation. The whole province saved one thousand eight hundred labor units and used one thousand two hundred fewer animals. In total, it saved more than sixteen million dollars in transportation fees.

The participation of the trade and financial departments in the great cooperation with the industry, agriculture, commerce and transportation started with a few working links of the trade and financial departments and the extension of their inter-departmental cooperations. Since the 1958 great leap forward movement, the trade and financial departments progressed from the wholesale, warehouse and retail

businesses to the loans and revenue sections of the business division up to production, purchase, transportation and distribution, all worked out in a cooperative scheme. In the past two years we have gone through the cooperations between agriculture and commerce, labor and commerce, commerce and transportation. They helped the communes to develop various enterprises, established merchandise production centers, urban and suburban subsidiary food production. Local industries, people's communes industries, development of city streets, short haul transportation, manual hauling, etc., also received their aid and showed good results. Great headway has been made in the development of production, expansion of circulation, guarantee of supply and demand, and the increase in stockpile.

In the great industrial, agricultural, commercial and transportation cooperation, the trade and financial departments should adequately demonstrate the reasons for their functions. They have a much closer and broader relation with every peoples' economy and with all industries and production units by knowing their economic activities better. The problems created through production proceedings can be reflected from the movements of capital and materials, but the trade and financial departments have many advantageous conditions. Under the Party unified leadership, they participate and organize the cooperative work between the industries and other units by giving suggestions and serving as the chief of staff for the Party. Through cooperation under a united national plan, they regulate the supply and demand of capital and materials, help promote technical knowledge and exchange experiences, and solve the problems created through the production transitional period. Thus, we can more effectively promote production, increase merchandise circulation, accelerate capital movements and accumulation. All these can also complete the missions of the trade and financial departments themselves.

IAC "One Dragon" Cooperation is a serious development in the Socialist production system. It can continuously improve the management and production units, the relationship between units and people in industrial production. It will exemplify the character of Communism and accelerate production. Right now, there are "cooperation contests" everywhere, combining cooperation and contest. The common slogan is "with difficulties, help each other; with experiences, learn from each other; with technique, pass on to each other; with faults, point out to each other," "save the trouble to ourselves, pass convenience to others." This sort of Communistic thinking and character will have far reaching influence.

While engaging intensively in Socialist cooperation, it is necessary to improve the managerial and organizational work within the trade and financial department which includes planning, accounting, bookkeeping, packing, shipping and storage. Furthermore, the

distribution of capital and materials, job assignments, marketing, price control, personnel organization and their education etc. are also included. Without everyones cooperation and a healthy departmental work with ever increasing standards, it is impossible to cooperate with others and to discharge individual departmental responsibilities. This will certainly affect production. These two types of work that could influence each other must be considered as one task during the transitional period of the trade and financial development.

B. Closely Unite With Production, Quickly Expedite The Speed In Production Reconstruction By Proportionate Development

The basic question in trade and financial reconstruction is how to work closely with productions, reconstruction and to support and expedite its development proportionately. The essential task in trade and financial work is concerned primarily with distributions and exchanges. The Marxist and Leninist political economist pointed out that production, distribution, exchange and consumption is but one logical sequence. The determining factor is production. Production is the root. No trade or financial work can progress without the advancement of production. No financial problem can be solved without economic expansion. Therefore, trade and financial matters must begin with production. We must do everything possible to actively promote production. Production decides distribution, exchange and consumption; conversely, distribution, exchange and consumption also influence production. Under certain conditions they may even determine production. When the work of trade and finance is well done, it can accelerate production, but when the work is poorly done, it can also impede production. If the financial and banking departments fail in organizing the capital and abuse its distribution and utilization and if the business department fails in purchasing and supply and if the things provided have not been bought up, then production materials cannot follow up. That is to say, that if the accumulation and distribution of capital and the circulation of commercial goods cannot meet the requirements of production, it will certainly hinder production. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize financial work to strengthen its leadership and to meet production development in order to solve the problem of how to use trade and finance to promote production development.

Since the 1958 "great leap forward" movement, production reconstruction also leaps forward at a great pace. It demands that the trade and financial work closely follow in its foot steps to do its share in capital distribution and merchandise circulation, to promote production, guarantee the necessities, increase stockpiles,

aid reconstruction and accelerate the high speed of the Socialist economy and proportionately move forward.

The trade and financial departments, under the Party guidance, oppose a fragmentary business viewpoint or rightist ideas. They positively carry out the service instructions for active production construction with high speed and proportionate advancement. In commerce, we want more production, more procurement, more supply and more construction. In finance and loans, we strive for more production, more receipts, more pay-outs (or spending), more construction. Many members of the trade and financial departments take the initiative to actively penetrate into industries and the production mill of the peoples communes, in order to familiarize themselves with the conditions of every production unit and the needs and utilization of capital and materials. At any time they can understand the problems that have risen from developments in the transitional period of production. Together with the industries and peoples communes, they started the mass increase production and savings movement by establishing a healthy economic accounting and financial management system. Both capital and materials were rationally arranged and production was well organized.

The trade and financial department is complex. Its connections are extensive. If their workers are really determined to serve production by participating in and organizing production, they have many things to do. For example, since the villages were communized, many workers of the commerce department went far into the communes. They based the demands of the agriculture "eight-word constitution" and technical reforms and took the initiative to organize the supply of production materials through the industrial manufacturing department. Through the commerce and banking departments they helped the communes organize the technical force, accumulated capital to help the communes expand their industry, machine repair work, native farm medicine, native fertilizer, etc. All these have tremendous influence in hastening agricultural production. Again, during the "great leap forward" movement many workers of the monetary and banking departments went into the industries and worked together with the cadres of the industries to analyze the economic activities by listing all the economic indices such as production, materials, capital, etc, including production capacity, quality, cost of production. From planning, actual results, comparisons between factories, workshops and sections, they were able to discover the distance between the advanced and the retarded. Through the cooperation with the industries and economic units, they mobilize the workers to find out their potential by developing contests to promote the technical exchange between factories and different economic units. In this way, they helped the backward industries and economic units to conquer the weak links and made them catch up with the advanced ones, thereby promoting production development.

Participation and organization produced many workers of the trade and finance department during the "great leap forward" and the people's communes movement and created many experiences and accomplished a great deal. Simultaneously, they have accomplished their own work in the procurement of materials and accumulation of capitals, etc.

The close cooperation between the trade and financial work with production reconstruction not only greatly minimized the waste of capital and materials, but also prompted industries and communes to continuously improve managerial administration, to conquer difficulties, to decrease their costs by more production, more reconstruction, and more receipts. The lowered cost of production during the 1959 industrial and commercial enterprises of the nation saved four billion dollars in capital. On audit of the vaults of the fourteen provinces and municipalities showed a surplus over the required quota for reserve and frozen assets of four billion dollars, which constituted about one eighth of the total of the money which the national budget was allotted for economic reconstruction.

The foundation of the banking and commercial work is to organize and take part in production through which we can better organize the utilization and circulation of capital and materials. If we cannot do well in this field the trade and financial work can never catch up with the rapid advancement of production reconstruction. There are more and more people capable of understanding these problems. However, not all trade and financial people understand them completely. Some say that the participation of the trade and financial departments in organizing production is "neglecting the proper business" "minding other people's work", or "helping others, but hurting yourselves." All these sayings are apparently incorrect. Since the trade and financial departments are responsible for the distribution and circulation of capital and materials, how are they not concerned with production and demands? How can they stop from participating in production and familiarizing themselves with the production conditions and working together with the workers, fully utilizing capital and materials for production? Of course, when we talk about participation in production it does not imply neglecting our own duties, but rather to match our work of circulation and distribution with production work. We object to the neglect of our own social responsibilities. Actually, the supply of capital and materials to industrial and agricultural production by the trade and financial departments is a direct participation in the process of production. From the beginning to the end, they live in this process of production. Without production, their activities end. If they do not actively participate in organizing production and making capital and materials most effectively functional for production, how can we say that they have discharged their own responsibilities? Many illustrations have explained to us that only by continuing their work in production, can the roots of the trade and financial work

grow deeper. The relations between different departments and persons will be improved. They will receive more popular support and make their own work progress, together with industrial and agricultural production.

C. Actively Participate To Organize People's Urban And Rural Economic Life, Expedite the Development of The Urban People's Communes

After the summer of 1958, in following the party sponsored industrial and agricultural great leap forward movement as the main road to Socialist reconstruction, many of the urban trade and financial departments under the Party leadership worked around the city production program to actively expand all sorts of public services. They relied on the masses and reasonably distributed merchandise, broadly aided industries, schools, organizations and the collective public welfare services offered by city dwellers such as public mess halls, childrens nurseries, etc. The face of the cities has undergone great change. A large number of the city's idle labor force was organized and put to productive work. Women were released from their tedious household labor to participate in serious productive and social work. There was no idle person in any family. Everybody was busy in production. There were all kinds of small industries growing up on the streets, and all kinds of collective services and public welfare affairs advanced by leaps and bounds. These new enterprises supplement state owned industries, cultural and sanitary affairs. The receipts of the masses increased. Their livelihood was well provided with many conveniences. The desire to study culture and politics reached a new height. Everyone felt content and further established new human relations and moral standards. The trade and financial departments, under the Party leadership, actively participated in organizing the city people's economic livelihood work and helped establish and hasten the development of People's communes.

At present, the large scale engagement for the promotion of the communes has reached a high tide. The city trade and financial departments must use their whole force to take part in the commune movement. They must help the communes to engage in street or other industries. Furthermore, they must continue to actively aid industries, organizations, schools, and streets, public mess halls, nurseries, kindergartens, health centers, simple maternity wards and other public welfare affairs; to engage in repair work, mending and tailoring, laundering and dyeing, hair-cutting, public bathing and other collective and neighborhood service affairs. They must also develop mass commercial distribution depots. On streets, in factories and mining areas they should, under Party leadership, gradually use the state-owned stores as centers to establish commercial supply and service networks to meet the local conditions.

After the establishment of the urban communes and a further organization of production and the standard of living of the city dwellers, production, exchange, distribution and consumption all undergo a serious chain reaction. This change will give rise to many problems for the works of trade and finance to study.

The great development of the urban communes causes a new change in commercial goods. Following the commune industries and street industries, the new assignment for the commerce department includes the collection of old and waste materials, organization of supplies, equalization of the "have" and "have-not". After the rapid participation of the city people (the most important ones are those of the workers' family members and housewives) in the organization of production and street nurseries, the supplies of daily necessities undergo outstanding changes. In Peking, from January to April of this year, 16.2% less cloth was sold than last year at the same time, but piece goods and children's clothing was on the increase. In a Wang Fu Ching Street children's clothing store, they sold one hundred and six thousand children's clothes. Last year, in the same period, they sold only seventy-six thousand, an increase of 38%. There are also considerable increases in the sale of women's shoes, children's wraps, small cups, small face towels, small basins, toys etc. Since instituting public mess halls, the demand for cooking utensils, especially the large ones, have been on the increase. According to the preliminary survey in Peking for the months of March and April, the stores supplied thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-two large steamers, eight thousand seven hundred sixty-nine large lids, and three thousand one hundred and sixty-five wooden tubs. Last year in the same period, the stores supplied twelve thousand one hundred and forty-seven steamers. Although this year's supply increased 1.4 times in the same period, it still could not meet the demand. The need for other kitchen utensils like cleavers, grilles, ventilators, large iron cauldrons and large bamboo trays, is still great. The effects of the urban commune movement on the demands and supplies of merchandise must be seriously and realistically studied in order to meet the new needs.

We should take a step forward to further study the problems of rational distribution of merchandise after the great development of the urban communes. For the past year, in many cities and through the city dwellers organization, the commerce department has done a good deal of work to study the supply and demand of certain auxiliary food products and daily necessities. As a whole, the department has taken care of the basic guarantees, the average and special needs to satisfy the masses. Since the setting-up of the communes, the degree of collective living has gone up. The supply of goods has been centralized. In order to meet the new changing conditions it is necessary to rearrange and strengthen the business institutions and to establish new business network and depots, and to have closer

connection with the organization of the organizations industries, peoples communes, and street mess halls, so that we can more systematically supply those city dwellers who have not yet been organized into the collective life. The rational distribution of merchandise is a very important task either before the urban communization or during its communization. Even in the future, when we reach full sufficiency in merchandise and the possibility of gradually reaching the higher stage of Communism, we shall still need rational distribution of products. The following of the commune movement and continuing the study of the rational distribution of goods not only is the immediate work of the commerce department, it also has a long range meaning.

Following the developments of the communes, the works of the monetary and banking departments have made some changes by adding many a new program such as participation in the organization of communes, aiding the communes and their industrial units, establishment of a healthy financial accounting system, strengthening of economic calculations, assisting the communes to form and properly use capital, making stronger systematic management, building up of a commune financial order, helping the communes to study the question of storage and distribution, and the training of the financial personnel for the communes. The financial and banking departments, under the Party leadership, have to actively carry out many jobs.

The establishment of the urban people's commune has caused many changes in the city trade and financial departments. The above mentioned items only cover part of them. Now the trade and financial departments have already started to seriously investigate and actually study those changes in order to keep pace with the changing conditions. They go a step further in participating in the organization of the people's economic livelihood and becoming a helper to the Party, thus, hastening and consolidating the urban commune.

There are very direct, intimate and complex relations between the works of the trade and financial department and the production and daily life of the rural people. Through its own work, the trade and financial department helps organize the masses, arrange their livelihood, solve their problems of daily living, and with the people, better the works of trade and finance. In this way, the work of the trade and finance and the people, are like flesh and blood together, receiving popular support. If the Socialist commercial, monetary, and banking works do not mesh with the economic life of the people, they will not receive the support of the people. If the support and the cooperation of the people do not come about, this would mean the works of the Socialist commercial, monetary and banking are not suitable for the needs of the masses. The outstanding character of the Socialist trade and financial works is its close

concern with people's livelihood. The more concern we show for the people, the more the people will be concerned with our work and consider the work of commerce, finance and banking as their own.

D. Go Deep Into The Development Of The Mass Movement, Promote A Step Higher In The Promotion Of The Trade And Financial Work

In the past two years and in every direction, the trade and financial front has started a large scale mass movement which constitutes a tremendous forward moving force for the promotion of its own program. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out to us, in advance, that we must consider economic work as a vast mass movement, a vast battle front. We must adopt the policy of relying on the people and organize them -- to organize the villages, troops, organizations, schools, and the masses of the factories.

The trade and financial work possesses the broadest popular nature. It has very close relations with our six hundred million people and directly serves them. Therefore, all comrades who engage in trade and financial work should have a strong view to following the mass line and participating in the mass movement. In the past few years, many of the important works like the collection of agricultural taxes, the procurement and distribution of grains, etc., was done through the mass movement under the guidance of the Party. We have learned a good deal through experience. Since the great leap forward movement, the trade and financial departments actively participate in production work and in organizing the people's economic life. They have cooperated with other related departments to further develop the mass movement along the trade and financial battle line. We can now say that, in our country, the trade and financial work is not that of a small group of experts, but the work of thousands, and thousands of participants among the common people. What in the past has been considered to be the business of buying and selling in auxiliary agricultural products and the supply and demands of merchandise, turns into a portion of the business of millions of people. This is the most basic experience from which we have learned on our national trade and financial battle front.

Some of the comrades have misgivings about the role of the mass movement in trade and financial work. They say that some of the trade and financial work, like the purchase and transportation of the subsidiary farm products, may be participated in by the mass, but those specialized and more technical works like finance receipts and payments, banks and loans, economic calculations, the management control, contribution, supply and demand, etc., could only be handled by a limited number of persons, not by the mass. The facts have shown that their suspicion was baseless. Last year, when the financial department started a general annual accounting, it started to organize all grades of accounts to undertake this task. Within a very short

time, this complicated job was done. Among many industrial units, after they developed a popular economic calculation, they were able to save man power, materials, cost of production and to increase their production and stockpile. Financial accounting and economic calculation are specialized and technical subjects. Yet, through the mass movement, the matter was done more quickly and smoothly. Although the work of trade and financial matters may be different from others, the work must be done through the mass movement. This is a common point. The trade and financial undertaking is economic work, as well as political and mass work. The three are all in one, and inseparable. History is basically made by the masses. We place emphasis on the creation of material wealth, but we should pay more attention to the men--love and protect the men, to do the men's work, the work of the masses. Rely on the Party's leadership and all must follow the mass line. This is the basic guarantee for the continuous development of the trade and financial work.

#### V. THE MASS MOVEMENT IN TRADE AND FINANCIAL WORK

Pages 31-36

Yang I-ch'en

A. The mass line is our Party's basic political and organizational line. The facts have proved that not only revolution relies on the masses and redundant mobilizes the masses, but it also relies on the masses and mobilizes the masses. We must not only engage in agricultural production, but in mass movement, circulation and distribution. Trade and financial work between the cities and the villages, between production and that which is work related to production, connects the links for production and consumption. They have the broadest, most direct, and intimate relations with production and livelihood of the people.

The basic mission of the trade and financial work is to serve production and consumption. To serve production, it must start from production and hasten production development. To accomplish that, it must not only rely on the positiveness and creativeness of the workers in the trade and financial departments, but also on the active support of the large labor masses on the production front. To do well in serving the public we must depend on the masses, organize the masses and raise the mass consciousness of the workers of the trade and financial department. They must wholeheartedly devote themselves to serving the people and depend on the masses to watch us and support us. Furthermore, they should organize the masses and serve themselves. Therefore, realization of the mass line of the trade and financial department is not only starting the mass movement within the department, but also outside the department. During the period of the war

of resistance against the Japanese, Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his article, "Get Organized," pointed out, "Organize the forces of the masses. This is one policy. Is there any other opposite policy? Yes, that is the lack of mass viewpoint in not organizing the mass, not paying attention to the organization of the masses of the villages, troops, organizations, schools, and factories, but in paying attention to organizing a small group of persons in the financial, supply and trade organizations, not considering the economic work as a broad movement, a vast battle line, but looking at it as expediency to supplement the inadequacy of finance--this is the other policy, a wrong policy. [See Note]. Only by following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions to strengthen the mass line from within and without, can we carry out the Party's Socialist reconstruction. (Note: Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" Vol. 3, p. 933, People's Press, 2nd edition.)

B. In the past few years, under the Party leadership and following the rapid development of Socialist reconstruction, the trade and financial work of the Heilungkiang Province and its mass movement, like the rest of the country, has grown bigger and broader. Its influence has been greatly felt.

In 1956, the base of the Heilungkiang Socialist reforms was completed. Following the changes of the city and village production system, its industrial and agricultural production advanced rapidly and the standard of living of the people was raised. The conditions demanded that the trade and financial work better serve production and consumption. However, at that time, many of the workers of the trade and financial department lacked a production viewpoint. When there was an abundance of materials they found faults and lowered the grades and prices of the articles. When there was a scarcity of goods, they blindly tried to stimulate production. They only cared for their jobs, not production. They only cared for today, but not tomorrow. There were also some people who could not see the activity and creativeness of the masses and relied only on a small industrial administrator to manage the industries. They overlooked the workers as pessimistic and negative elements, and therefore, isolated the trade and financial work in the hands of a very small minority. At this time, the Central Party authority gave instructions concerning the strengthening of political viewpoint, production viewpoint and mass viewpoint in relation to the trade and financial department. To carry out these instructions, we incorporated these three view points in the 1957 Cheng Feng Movement, and started the mass movement and developed the "big blow," "big release," "big debate" slogans. The report of the commerce department in Po-li District, which was inactive in supporting production and created great damages in vegetables--causing the "cabbage incident", was publicized. On the contrary, the purchase agent of the Hailun District helped the people to prevent animal diseases and promoted

the hog industry. He set the pattern of the "Mr. Pig" story. These episodes increased the political, production and mass viewpoint of the workers in the trade and financial department. At this time, because of the development in production, the purchasing power of the city and the village went up, but the supply of the subsidiary food products was lacking. To solve this problem, the trade and financial departments automatically coordinated the production departments and planned for the arrangement of vegetables, pork and other secondary food products. It accelerated the development of production and increased the supply of the secondary food products. Within the trade and financial enterprises they further developed an administrative responsibility system and the workers' delegation system under the Party leadership. In the villages, they insisted on calling a members' meeting of the consumer's cooperatives, and discussion meetings were held among the consumers. This furthered the development of the trade and financial department in its mass movement.

In 1958 under the guiding light of the Party Socialist reconstruction path, Socialist reconstruction showed a great leap forward. The Heilungkiang Provincial Committeemen, in dealing with this new situation in relation to trade and financial work, resolved to "start from production through circulation and distribution to expedite production development and guarantee the increasing daily consumer needs" policy, and proposed three ways: 1. Through procurement activities, price control and the accumulation of capital, to support and hasten the industrial and agricultural development and to coordinate all the related production forces. 2. Concerning the commercial animal husbandry, fishery, and light industrial products, to participate in their planning, arrange production, sign contracts and establish all sorts of model merchandise production centers to develop merchandise production. 3. Based on the "supplement the inadequacy, leadership by illustrations, motivate the masses" principle, to unite the distribution network and depots and engage in some business which may have direct relations with production to direct mass production. This policy has become the force in mobilizing and organizing the workers within the trade and financial departments and the large number of people from without. This not only makes use of the workers in serving the activities of production and consumption, but also receives help and close cooperation from the people. There are still some people who cannot think straight. They believe that "production departments can engage in mass movement, but that trade and financial departments cannot." "The trade and financial department can only mobilize the workers within itself, but cannot engage the masses without". They also say, "Purchasing can engage in mass movement, distribution cannot; business can engage in mass movement, but fiscal and monetary policies cannot," etc. They lack an accurate understanding of the unity between the mass movement within the trade and financial

departments and the people outside the departments. According to their way of thinking, the trade and financial work will part company with production, politics, and the masses. In order to insist on the mass line, we strongly advocate penetration into the roads of Socialist reconstruction and mass education. To correct the above mentioned erroneous views, we must urge the cadres to participate in labor, the workers to participate in management, the masses to participate in supervision. Revise the regulations and unite the forces within and without the departments. The cadres and the masses combine in the "three participations, one revision, two unifications" experience. The combination of the mass forces within and without the trade and financial departments will make rapid progress. In the procurement of subsidiary farm products, we shall combine the methods of ordinary purchase and emergency purchase. The professional troopers unite with the mass movement. In merchandising, we combine the state-owned network and the depot and street network, the unity between the regular retail business and the delivery from door to door business. In the supply of production materials we advocate industrial and commercial cooperation, support of the villages, development of village repair work and manufacturing. In fiscal and monetary work, the state institutions must work with industries, communes, and people's agencies. In market management, we must combine administrative control and mass control to sufficiently express the functions of the trade and financial work in the people's economy.

In the 1959 great leap forward movement, the mass movement of the Heilungkiang Province trade and financial work entered a new stage of total cooperation among agriculture, forestry, transportation, and commerce. The whole Party and all people engaged in trade and financial work. They set up new patterns. Throughout the province they formed new purchase, supply and demand network, merchandise production network, service network, cooperation agency network, secondary farm products work-increase network, and scientific research network to develop technological and cultural revolutionary movement. The above mentioned "six networks" "two revolutions" further lay the foundation for the trade and financial work and for the people.

C. The formation of the "six networks" and "two revolutions," pools all the new experiences and unites all the forces in pushing the mass movement of the trade and financial departments into a new stage.

#### 1. The Set-up of the Purchase, Supply, And Demand Network

Following the production development in the technological reform, the procurement and purchasing of merchandise in supply and demand have undergone a new change. The factories require help from

the trade and financial departments in materials and capital to support the "old factory changes new clothes, old soldier changes a new gun" in order to reach industrial mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation, and semi-automation. The needs of materials, not only in large quantities but also in varieties. In agriculture, the supply in the past was limited to sickles and hoes, but now it gradually includes tractors, harvesters, and steam engines. It demands not only machines, but also machine parts. The supply in the past was seasonal, but now is continuous. Due to the general advancement in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, secondary industries, fisheries, and other industries, the quantity and variety of commercial goods have been greatly increased. With the annual increase in production, the sales of goods also increase. To meet these new conditions, we have used the state owned business center to organize the mass in participating in the purchase and distribution supply and demand network and advance the "handing over the set quota, purchase through consultation, arrange consumption, reward over quota subscription" methods. Special purchase stations are to be established in heavy native production centers to help plan production, conserve resources, offer technical advice, encourage local production, purchase and work increase. In the provincial widespread "enthusiastically sell farm secondary products, support Socialist reconstruction mass movement. In the supply of agricultural production materials, it is necessary to unite industry and commerce to help the communes establish workshops, and train technical skill. After that is done, we may fully utilize the activities of the mass movement to carry on the good work of purchasing supply and demand.

## 2. The Establishment of a Merchandise Production Network

The Heilungkang Province has already become an important national industrial base with an increasing urban population and standard of living. If the production of secondary food products and industrial materials still remain in their old pattern, they will not be able to meet the new needs. They must expand production and increase production efficiency. In the first half of 1959, we followed the "walk with two legs" policy and proposed "the state and commune engage in laying the foundation, organizations and industries engage in self sufficiency and universal mass production" triangular cooperative method. Within the communes, let us realize the three grade reconstruction--commune, control region, production troopers. Within the province, they started a large scale merchandise production center and established a base network. By guaranteeing the continuous supply of grains, many kinds of business, including economic resources and industrial raw materials, have changed from their secondary position to greatly developed and varied enterprises. With

the increase of grains as an important network, the agricultural forestry, animal husbandry, secondary industries and fisheries, all advanced their development. The secondary food products of the whole province were put on a national commune large scale production basis to assure the supply of commercial goods.

### 3. The Establishment of a Mass Service Network

Following the changes of production development and city village relations, many household wives participated in social movements. In the past, many of them were dependent upon the family to solve their problems. Now, they must be solved by the society. With the higher standards of living, the peoples' demands have increased in variety. To meet this new situation, we propose to start with production and engage in service affairs. This approach fits the popular urgent demands and receives mass support. Soon it becomes an all people service business enterprise, and constitutes a combined mass network by uniting with the state-owned stores and service centers. All family work such as buying groceries, receiving grains, baby sitting, house cleaning, birth, old age, sickness, death, clothing, food, shelter, transportation, riping, washing, tailoring, and mending are managed by the mass service station. They also plan and distribute merchandise. In the villages, there are also distribution departments, grain control places and mess halls combined into a peoples' service center. This center arranges the consumption of grains, purchasing, selling, repairing, hair-cutting, dyeing, and all the activities of the village life. In this matter, the life pattern of the people will suit the demands of the Socialist production development and changes. The socialization of family labor eliminates the family burden of the workers and commune members, leaving them care-free to produce, to study culture, theories, to pursue research in scientific technique. People will enjoy family gatherings after work. Harmonious family and good neighbor relations constitute a new social atmosphere. In merchandise distribution, the state-owned stores and service stations, according to the supply and demands condition as well as meeting the needs of the masses, deliver the goods to the door and register each family. They study the questions of goods distribution. In this way, the distribution will be more rational and the relations between the trade and financial departments and the people are much closer.

### 4. The Establishment of a Fiscal and Monetary Cooperation Agency Network

Financial receipts increase very rapidly as production grows. Following the commune industrial production and multi-enterprise developments, the agricultural villages have passed from a simple

agrarian revenue into a very complex financial system. Agricultural loans have been extended to aid agricultural, industry, forestry, animal husbandry, secondary industries, fisheries, etc. Following the new developments, the financial monetary work has been vastly extended—from the simple receiving, depositing to the broad service of production, supplies, to the total service of general living conditions, from money safe-keeping to the safe-keeping of goods. The financial and monetary work acts as the "house-keeper" and the "chief treasurer" of enterprises and communes. To meet this new trend, we have extended the organization of the financial and monetary professional members, treasurers of the peoples' communes and the masses to form a fiscal and monetary cooperation agency network. Starting from production, we conserve our financial resources and advance our production policy. The controlling method is emphasized in the equal importance of payments and receipts of cities and villages. The workers of the financial and monetary departments work together with the industrial leaders to promote workers mass financial management, mass economic calculation and cooperate with the industries, financial and banking departments and greatly promote "group and committee accounting," "cash accounting," "multi-grade economic activity analysis," making every worker and commune member a producer as well as a manager and putting the financial and monetary work on a mass basis.

5. The Establishment of a Complex Utilization of the "One Dragon" Agricultural Secondary Product Work-increase

Following the development of many village enterprises, the need for the work increase in agricultural secondary products became more and more urgent. To this new situation we have promoted, throughout the whole province, an industrial and business cooperation to assist the village experiment and begin to form a state and commune-owned complex agricultural subsidiary work-increase network. This network actively aids the districts and communes in engaging in power building, mechanical repairs, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, fuel oils and agricultural by-product industries. It also helps the communes to realize technical reforms and, step by step, to fulfill the mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation, and semi-automation of the grain work-increase, grinding of fodders, mechanical repairs, construction materials, cooking utensils, animal feeding, etc. The extensive participation of the communes in industries not only makes for more rational planning, but also brings the work-increase factories closer to their source of raw materials by saving transportation expenses. This helps to hasten agricultural technological reforms and to strengthen the industrial and agricultural alliance.

## 6. The Establishment of a Scientific Research Network

Following the continuous rise in modernized agricultural and industrial levels, and the standard of living of the people, there is an increasing demand for better quality and quantity of production materials and daily consumer goods. To meet this challenge, we have first established a professional research staff, workers and production departments, and a science, culture, and education research network. This organization will unite the revolutionary energies and scientific research to express the mass creativeness of the workers.

In building the "six networks", the trade and financial departments also initiated a large scale technological and cultural revolution. The high tides of the technological and cultural revolution followed the development of industrial and agricultural production. The trade and financial departments actively helped other departments, as well as their own, in their technological and cultural revolution. We based our method of operation on the local conditions and therefore, relied on self-rejuvenation, used local talents, used native and foreign methods, combined learning and creativity and extended and improved the collected theories. We share what we have, learn what we don't know, and create what we cannot find. We seek information from the masses and look for the support and assistance from the production and scientific research organizations. There are not many places where we may find mechanized or semi-mechanized warehouses, factories, stores, departments, buildings. In many industrial units we may find continuous assembly lines. Now, we are going through the process of drawing conclusions, criticism and comparison, inspections, setting patterns and moving toward collectivism and systematization.

Following the industrial and agricultural development, the quality and quantity of the commercial articles have been increased. Salesmen should not only have knowledge of their trade, but also in merchandising, political economy, philosophy, psychology, etc. This requires culture. We, in the trade and financial department, have started a cultural revolutionary movement. Soon there will be people in the department who will learn their work and will also be experts in their own field as well as having a well-rounded knowledge. Everyone acquires technique, study culture, theories, writings, etc.

The above mentioned "six networks", "two revolutions," put the trade and financial work on a broad mass foundation and cause it to raise itself to a new level, making it the "rear guards" of production reconstruction and the "house-keeper" of the people's livelihood.

D. The development of the Heilungkiang Province trade and financial mass movement is the result of the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung who insisted on going along the main path, the great leap forward, and the commune movement. The main path (Party line) unites the high degree of subjective mass capability and the high speed development of the economic objective possibility. The communes further adjust the production relations and adequately utilize the potential of the masses. With the main path and the peoples' commune, the mass movement, on every front, can be easily developed and snowed-ball into the great leap forward program.

The trade and financial work have very close connections with the masses. The people must be interested in supporting its work. The key is development of the mass consciousness of the workers in the trade and financial department, to raise their service quality and quantity and their Communist conscious level. Only by this, can we secure the cooperation and support of the people. In the last few years, the Party has been strengthening the political ideological work to carry on the Party line and the "three view-points" education. It opposes the rights, encourages activities, and criticizes erroneous ideas. The Party also makes the trade and financial department work around the Party and safeguards the healthy development of the mass movement within and without the department.

The development of events is never equal. In any department one can always find the advanced, the middle, and the backward elements. We must catch the both ends and lead the middle to move forward. We must pay attention to new discoveries and protect them in order to make them grow. We should preserve good models and set up standards to promote progressive working methods. In the past, we engaged in model surveys and experimental farms. In these experiments, we adopted the methods of field discussions, inspection, criticism, comparison, exhibitions, etc. The objective was to pass on the progressive experience to others and to learn from the advanced, to compare with the advanced, to catch up with the advanced and to help the backward to participate in the contest. The objective now, is to raise the standard level and to make the advanced more advanced. There are many outstanding models in the trade and financial department like Wei Hsu-chin, who studies Mao Tse-tung's writings, Ku Jen-lien, who studies customer's psychology, Tien Pao-jen, who faithfully serves the financial cadres, etc. These are all good examples. Under the Party leadership they have helped to advance the trade and financial work.

In the last few years the Heilungkiang trade and financial work, under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, was like other sections of the country in realizing the great leap forward movement and learned from the many experiences of the masses. However, this advance was not well balanced. Some districts did better work than the others. We must continue to follow the main

path and raise the Red Banner and be humble to learn from the brother districts in their experience in order to make the Heilungkian trade and financial work and the mass movement advance further in the support of the Socialist reconstruction for faster proportional advancement.

(Editor's note: the author is the Secretary of the Heilungkian Chinese Communist Party Committee)

## VI. THE GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL (AMS) INSTRUCTION

Pages 37-41

Ch'en Kuang

A. The growth of the new model agricultural schools needs an army of new model teachers. To solve the problem of the teaching personnel, is one of the important problems. Kiangsu Province now has more than two thousand one hundred and seventy agricultural middle schools. All of them have been established and the quality and quantity of their teaching has apparently been elevated. The major subjects of many schools have equaled or surpassed the standard of the local middle schools. They have combined the activities of teaching, production, and scientific research. The progressive agricultural scientific technique has been spread with a gain of high standards and rich experience. There are more and more schools which have become completely self-sufficient or semi-sufficient. The development of the AMS is also the period during which the teachers receive their discipline in regard to their political thought and rapidly mature professionally.

The Kiangsu Province now has more than seven thousand nine hundred full time teachers, not counting the part-time ones. This army of full-time teachers was recruited in the spring of 1958 when the AMS mass movement began. At that time, the promotion of the AMS was accomplished at high speed, like "after a night of spring rain, all flowers in the garden are in bloom." However, providing a large group of teachers in a hurry, was not without difficulties. There was a struggle between the "many, fast, good, economic" school and the "little, slow, inferior, wasteful" school. The question was whether we should take the negative attitude and wait until there were enough teachers before we could start the schools or we should take the positive attitude and train the teachers through the mass movement. Circumstances demanded the adoption of revolutionary methods and we broke away from the conventional procedure of providing teachers first and schools later. We took the

war path and insisted on relying upon the masses. Following the principle of "let the able ones be teachers, select local talents" to gradually raise the standard, we looked for teachers while the schools were in operation. The majority of the AMS had only one teacher per school. Some schools did not even have a full-time professional teacher and attached themselves to the full-time middle or grade schools by using their teachers for part-time teaching. During this period of school operation, we quickly mobilized the high school graduates who had not yet enrolled in colleges, graduates of the agricultural technical middle schools, and some members of the cadres to assume the task of teaching in the AMS. After the great development of the AMS, the Party dispatched more than a thousand cadres to strengthen the force of leaders in the schools. The teaching personnel among the AMS started from nothing, a few for many, until every class now has a full-time teacher. That is to say, the army of the AMS is like the revolutionary army. It was established and expanded during the struggle.

On the average, these teachers were comparatively young. Most of them grew up in the cities. Though they had reached a certain cultural level, they lacked real discipline and teaching experience. Among them, 87% had attained above senior high school cultural level, a small minority of them were either junior high school graduates or with similar standing. Very few of them ever received normal school training. At the beginning, many people did not like villages or educational work. They looked down on the laborers and the working people. They could not endure hardship or tolerate dirt. In the past two years by the encouragement of continuous Party education, mass attention, and the great leap forward movement, they realized the glorious future of the Socialist farm villages and through the discipline of actual teaching experience, they have made tremendous progress in politics, ideology, and professional skill. Now, they have adopted the village as their second home and determined to "make a career in AMS, specialize in AMS." They loved educational work, manual labor, and to live among the hard working peasants. For the past two years, among the nine hundred sixty five full-time teachers in the Soochow Special District, there were about four hundred eighty seven outstanding teachers, progressive workers, and active members, who constitute 50% of the teachers in the whole District. A portion of the less able teachers have become good educators. According to a survey in Tungtai District, among one hundred sixty four teachers, those who possess better teaching abilities have increased from the original number of thirty one to seventy seven (47% of the total). Those with average teaching abilities have declined from ninety three persons to eighty two (50%) and those with inferior teaching ability have gone down from forty to five persons (3%). The teachers of the Kiangsu Province AMS are now marching forward on the victorious specialized path.

B. The major step in the growth of the AMS teachers was in the elevating of their political consciousness and the change in their ideological outlook. This type of change and elevation have developed from struggles. To borrow their own words, they have to go through many passes, i.e., the conquering of the individual selfish calculating pass, labor pass, mass relations pass, etc. In overcoming each pass they have taken a big step forward in political ideology.

To be able to overcome individual selfish calculation and to devote oneself to village work and people's education, is an ideological revolution to the AMS teachers and a serious step toward the establishment of a world proletariat viewpoint. Among these teachers are some senior high school graduates who, at one time, might have had some fuzzy ideas. They thought that the work of the AMS could never go far, to pursue further studies the students had to go to full-time higher institutions of learning. To counteract this way of thinking, we proceeded with a timely educational program to answer those questions. First of all, we had to help clarify for them whether the objective for advancement was to make oneself into a Communist or to look for personal gains. Different objectives have different ideas. They reflect two kinds of advancement and two kinds of world outlook--the proletarian outlook and the capitalistic outlook. After making clear this demarkation and setting up the advanced target of the proletariat, we should also make everyone understand that there are many ways to reach that objective. To enter the all-day higher institute of learning is one way. To study from where you work, or half-work, half-study in half-day college, or after-hours college, is another way. The means may be different, but the goal is the same. Regardless of which way we choose, we must combine theories with practice, struggle and study together. We must not grow in a hot-house. At the fighting post of the AMS, one can learn while working. It offers a good chance to advance. All facts seem to point in that direction. In the midst of the high tide of the great leap forward movement and the enthusiasm shown in the villages, the AMS teachers are greatly moved by such environments. They receive attention and protection from the Party and the masses, support from the people and the cadres, trust from the parents of students and the passion for learning from the students. All these make them realize that the nation needs talent, laborers need culture, Socialist reconstruction needs AMS, and the teachers, themselves, should listen to the Party, follow the needs of the country and the people, and realize the "career in AMS, specialization in AMS".

Productive labor greatly disciplined AMS teachers. When they first came to the villages many teachers could not carry any weight on their shoulder, or a basket in their hand. They did not know how to and did not like to work. However AMS are half-farm, half-study schools. To teach in such a school, one should know how

to teach as well as how to work. The school building movement of the AMS is a great labor movement. When there is no school building, the teachers should lead the students in building one. When there is already a school building, the teacher should lead the student in maintaining its upkeep and repair. After the school opens, teaching must be combined with productive labor. Schools engaging in productive self-supply also need teachers to lead students in production. To establish a strong labor viewpoint and to train himself as a brain worker as well as a brawn worker and an intellectual, is the immediate task facing the teachers. After actual working, they gradually begin to understand the important meaning of labor. A Yentsai AMS teacher, China I-feng of the Pei District, is a daughter of an engineer in Nanking. She was brought up in a comfortable city life. When she first arrived at the village, she could not name any farm tool or agricultural products. After two years of training, she is now accustomed to hard work. She can pull a plough and thresh-wheat. Against the cold northernly wind she can take off her shoes and socks, roll up her trousers and bravely jump into the knee-deep mud and work. She said, "My heart is warm inside." The secretary of the commune Party and the masses praised her as, "a good example, an energetic person!" In this way many AMS teachers change their ideological sentiment through labor. Now they know the good part of labor. They say, "Labor transforms ideology, teaches skill, strengthens the body, improves mass relations, encourages the working enthusiasm of the students. It is a five-in-one virtue."

In the last two years the AMS teachers received their great education by living among the common people and working with them. The teachers carried out the Party policy and propaganda work in education by telling the people the significance of the three treasures: the Party line, the great leap forward movement, and the people's communes. Three teachers of the Yu-hua AMS in the Ta-feng District visited one hundred families of the poor peasants and lower middle farmers in their spare time and collected many materials to compare their present and past conditions. These teachers actively participated in the village Socialist education movement. Now the number of AMS teachers has been on the increase. They have shown close concern about the interests of the masses and are wholeheartedly devoted to serving the people. In the summer of 1959, the Chuan River of the Pin-hai District was flooded after a few days of continuous raining. Most of the rice crop was under water. A Chuan River AMS teacher, Tang Chia-chi, led his students to join this battle. In three difficult days and nights, the teacher and some seventy students saved more than thirty mows of rice. Through manual labor and class struggle, the teachers have gradually changed their original mode of life, thought, and sentiments. They have become a member of the great village collective organization. The people intimately call them "our teachers".

The Party educational policy is the beacon of the AMS teachers. The AMS is a new thing. When it first appeared, the men with capitalist educational viewpoints ridiculed it as the "beggar school." Others, who did not understand the meaning of the AMS, belittled it as "improper" or "impossible". They did not wish their own children to become AMS teachers. Therefore, in the development of the AMS, we witnessed the ideological struggle between the capitalist and the proletariat, between the progressive and the backward, the right and the wrong ideas. There were big storms, and there were also small frictions. This was a real test for the AMS. Under these circumstances, the Party educational policy and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's educational philosophy supported the teachers and gave them the weapons to fight. At the beginning the student attendance rate was not high. Some teachers said, "Although the students are scarce, they are the jewels of the nation. We shall teach even with one student." In the autumn of 1958, for two days, the Chengkiang Yao Chiao AMS only had one student. Should this student be taught? That caused a great debate in the mind of a teacher--Ho Yu-wen. He remembered Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instruction that even a poor three peasant family commune might decide the future destiny of the five hundred million peasants. Since the aim of the AMS is correct, continuing the task will surely achieve final victory. On the one hand, he continued his teaching, and on the other, he started to visit farm families in order to spread the idea and objective of the AMS. By the end of 1959, his school had already enrolled more than two hundred seventy students. A Ping Wen AMS teacher, Lu Yu-chin, in the Chien-hu District, was forced by her family to give up her teaching job and return home, by them refusing to send her a grain ticket. Lu did not budget and told her home folks, "My determination to work in the AMS is stronger than iron and steel." The teachers are confidently determined to develop and safeguard the AMS. They have won over the support of public opinion. Many people are concerned and giving support to the AMS. In the mind of the people, the AMS has gained their high respect.

C. The AMS teachers, under the Party leadership and the support of the masses and other forces, through their own diligent studies and difficult training, made rapid gains in their political thinking as well as in their own profession.

The important element in prompting the professional growth of the AMS teachers lies in the new teacher-student relations and equal emphasis on learning and teaching. The AMS is a new type of school. It started from scratch. Working together in building up the school, the teachers and students, from the very beginning, set a new foundation for teacher-student relations. The objective of the teachers is to train Socialist conscious and cultural workers. They are really concerned with the growth of the students and devote themselves to their professional training. The teachers and students eat together, live together, and work together. In class, they are

teacher and students. After class, they are like brothers. They share hardships and happiness together. During the night the teachers check if the students are well covered. In cold weather they send students clothes. When the students are sick, they give them medicine. With such intimate relations, the teacher can understand the receptiveness of the students to education. Teaching is based on the actual needs of each individual student. Therefore, it pays off in excellent teaching results. Most of the AMS students are of poor peasant origin. Their school is comparatively older, but their learning consciousness and reasoning power are stronger. They can often link theories to realities and make very good suggestions for teaching. This manner helps to make the teachers more humble in learning and to advance. The AMS students possess a certain production knowledge which frequently supplements the inadequacy of the teachers in achieving the goal of equal progress in teaching and learning. An AMS teacher, Chang Chuan of the Haimen District San Hsing People's Commune, did not know agricultural production when she first started teaching. In class, she was a teacher, but in the field she had to learn from the students. Before long, she was able to acquire a certain agricultural working technique. When she taught the second class, she had already become a teacher who could lead in the classroom as well as in the practical knowledge in the field.

Because of this new teacher-students relation, there appear in the teaching of the AMS, "six merits" of the teachers, and "three earnestness" of the students. The "six merits" are: Good preparation, teaching, advising, criticism, examination, and research. The students' "three earnestness" are: Earnest in class work, in home-work, and in field work. All teachers and students have but one goal--to put forth effort to teach, to strive to learn.

There is still another important element which makes for the rapid growth of the AMS teaching. That is the spirit of initiative-ness and creativeness, and the revolutionary attitude in facing difficulties. The founding of the Kiangsu Provincial AMS was, from the beginning to the end, based on the principle of hard work, thrifty expenditure, and the fearless, creative spirit. At first, some of the AMS did not have school buildings. The teachers conducted their classes in open air. Doors became temporary blackboards and knees became desks. Many AMS teachers stayed up late at night to study pedagogy. They often went to the normal school to audit in class. Sometimes they walked miles and miles to learn from other people. The creative spirit of the AMS teachers is really remarkable. The Yueh Lai AMS teacher, Ku Sze-jen of the Hai Men District, collected many old tooth paste tubes, lead scraps, old fine steel wires, etc., to make seventy eight demonstrative teaching aids to help the students better understand physics. The Lu Mu

AMS teacher, Tang Chai-hua of the Wu District, with the encouragement and support of the Party, worked hard and studied under the old farmers and the masses. Within one year, he compiled and wrote more than ten types of teaching materials on rice, wheat, green vegetables, cabbage, etc. In teaching, he combined classroom method and field work. They produced the same matters in the fields which they studied in class and did research work on them. As a result, they invented a new hybrid wheat and received three awards. At any rate, the AMS teachers, in the past two years, conquered many teaching professional difficulties and showed indomitable spirit.

The third element which makes the rapid growth of the AMS instruction possible is the close cooperation between teaching, production, and technological reforms. There are four kinds of united experiences under the Party leadership: Unity in instruction, work, and scientific research, unity among teachers, students, and old farmers, unity in school instruction and the industrial and agricultural great leap forward movement, and finally, unity between the theory and practice. In order to realize the idea that instruction is to fulfill the services for production, many schools have accomplished the mission of "teach the technique ahead of the season." Many of the production technical reforms of the communes were first tested by the AMS. The experimental farms of the AMS have become the advanced technical stations for the communes and raised the high standard rich production Red Flag. The teachers, at all times and in all places, apply their theories and knowledge to lead production and agricultural technological reforms in realizing that teaching hastens production and production enriches teaching. Many teachers energetically engage in studies and lead the students in experiments in order to provide the students practical production skill and to change the old habits of knowing only theories but no realities. A mechanics teacher, Wang Tseng-tsai of the Changkiang AMS in Kiangning District, did not know how to operate the tractor, nor could he recognize its parts. It was difficult for him in class. However, he studied hard and used his spare time to help the old hands in the tractor station clean the parts. Thus he acquired a new skill by knowing all the parts and their structural principles. Soon he became a tractor operator. The communes' great leap forward movement presented many new demands to the AMS. The progress of the villages, in turn, promoted the teaching skill of the AMS. This gave the AMS four rich harvests in thought, instruction, production, and scientific research.

In the past two years, the teachers of the Kiangsu Province AMS, have made rapid progress in political thought and in teaching. All these were obtained through the glorious guiding light of the Party Socialist reconstruction line and under the active leadership of all levels of the Party organization. This clearly explains that politics decides our work. The intellectuals must follow the glorious

and specialized path. The Kiangsu Party Committees outlined the following eight items for the AMS teachers: 1. Strengthen their study of Mao Tse-tung educational philosophy and make clear the nature and meaning of the AMS by asserting the proletariat world viewpoint and professional ideology. 2. Gradually substantiate the AMS leadership. 3. Strengthen the AMS Party and Corps work. 4. Organize and start the teachers participation in political and production movement. 5. Set a date and call a large scale AMS representative meeting to appraise the progressive elements and set up the standards in order to show the activeness and creativeness of the teachers. 6. Use the organization methods to make teachers take part in correspondence courses, after work studies, auditing in other high schools, unity with old farmers, etc., in order to raise their teaching level. 7. Pay attention to the welfare of the teachers and students. 8. Enter all grades of cadres in the AMS in order to discover the progressive elements, sum up their experience, organize the exchange of ideas and give timely recommendations to keep the AMS work going.

Our AMS new revolutionary teachers corps is now expanding. They share the important burden of uniting education and production, and training a large group of Socialist conscious and cultural laborers. It is a cultural revolution as well as an educational revolution. It will perform a more and more important function in the production technological revolution. However, the present teachers corps, both in quantity and quality, does not meet these objective demands. To follow the development in agricultural production, especially in the gradual realization of agricultural mechanization, irrigation, electrification, the demands of the AMS will be increased everyday. We must not be satisfied with the present conditions. We must have the everlasting revolutionary spirit to move forward and insist on the economic operation of schools. Production and other related good traditions of the common people must be combined. Let us expand the present teachers corps and improve their teaching quantity and quality to meet the demands of the Socialist cultural and technological revolution. The AMS teachers must raise high the Red Flag of Mao Tse-tung's thought and make themselves into vigorous, glorious, and highly specialized persons--persons who can use their brains as well as their muscular strength.