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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

No. 20

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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST
No. 20

PREFACE

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

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

A list of current JPRS publications on China is included at the end of the digest. This list is gradually being extended to include other current translations on China.

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PART I. SIGNIFICANT NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS DURING 16-31 MARCH 1960

Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'ian
/New China Semimonthly Journal/
No. 7, 12 April 1960, Peiping
Pages 183-185
Chinese, semimonthly

(An asterisk indicates that the item was carried in this journal. Double asterisks indicate that it is a supplementary item appearing in this journal.)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Government Organs and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 23rd session 21 March to hear a report by Premier Chou En-lai on the signing of an agreement on border questions between the two nations by the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of Nepal. The session empowered Premier Chou En-lai to be a plenipotentiary delegate for the signing of the agreement.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 24th expanded session 28 March to approve the agenda for the second session of the second National People's Congress, a draft list of members of the presidium and the secretary-general, a draft list of the chairman and members of the bills committee, the work report of the standing committee and the list of names of rapporteurs of various delegates' subcommittees.

The State Council held its 97th plenary session 21 March to discuss the signing of an agreement with Nepal on border questions between two countries and of an economic aid agreement and the submission of a proposal to the standing committee of the National People's Congress on the appointment of Premier Chou En-lai as plenipotentiary delegate for the signing of an agreement between China and Nepal on the border question.

The State Council held its 98th plenary session 28 March to approve draft major targets of the 1960 National Economic Plan, the report of Deputy Premier Li Fu-chun on the draft 1960 National Economic Plan prepared for presentation to the second session of the second National People's Congress, the 1959 national financial report and the 1960 draft national budget and the report of Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien on the 1959 national financial report and the 1960 draft national budget prepared for presentation to the second session of the second

National People's Congress. The meeting approved changes in the administrative boundaries of counties and municipalities and lists of appointments and removals.

The national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its eighth meeting 27 March to approve the holding of the second session of the third Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peiping on the 29th and the agenda for the second session of the third conference.

Prime Minister B. P. Koirala's Visit to China

In response to an invitation, Prime Minister B. P. Koirala visited China 10-24 March. Premier Chou En-lai personally met him at the airfield in Peiping on the 11th and both issued statements at the airport. Premier Chou En-lai gave state banquets on the 12th and 14th for people of all circles in Peiping to meet the Prime Minister. Premier Chou En-lai, Mayor P'eng Chen and the Prime Minister individually addressed the gatherings.* Chairman Mao and Chairman Liu individually received the Prime Minister on the 18th and the 21st. On the 21st, an agreement on border questions was signed between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Kingdom of Nepal; also an economic aid agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Kingdom of Nepal* and a joint communique.* On the same day, the Prime Minister gave a farewell banquet and on the evening before his departure, gave a radio broadcast. Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials on the 16th and 25th entitled, "Greet Prime Minister Koirala" and "A New Page in the History of Friendly Sino-Nepali Relations."*

Provincial, Regional and Municipal Party Conferences

The second session of the first Sinkiang party committee met 25 February to 12 March.* **

The first session of the second Kirin party committee met 18-24 March. The conference submitted a proposal to the Kirin people's congress which outlined a struggle task calling for transforming Kirin into a large scale industrial base in about three years by concentrating on heavy industry with large scale industry as the core and by integrating large, medium and small scale industries.

The Kwangsi party conference of first local, municipal and hsien first secretaries met 10-20 February and decided to mobilize all resources to speed up construction in order to provide a favorable foundation for overcoming Kwangsi's industrial backwardness.**

The Tibet party work committee held an expanded conference 12-22 March. Chang Ching-wu presented a report on "A Preliminary Summation of Democratic Reforms and Work Assignments in Revolutionary Areas." Chou Jen-shan presented a summation report on "Continue to

Promote Revolutionary Enthusiasm and Move Forward on the Tide of Victory in Order to Complete Democratic Reforms Fully, and Struggle for the Development of Agricultural and Livestock Production." The conference decided to implement democratic reforms fully and to develop production.

The Kwangtung party committee called a meeting of sixth grade cadres 29 February to 9 March.* **

The Yunnan party committee called a meeting of third grade cadres 20 February to 15 March. Comrade Yen Hung-yen made important reports. Comrade Yu I-ch'un presented a report on behalf of the party committee on "Promote the Three Techniques and Freely Mobilize the Masses in the Struggle to Realize the 1960 Continued Leap Forward."*

Organizing the People's Livelihood

Trade union and women's federations called a joint meeting 5-16 March on the livelihood of workers to discuss the overall allocation of the livelihood of workers.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 19 March that 200,000 people in Peiping participated in street industrial and service enterprises. The production value of all the street industrial enterprises in the city for February was 12 times that of the same period in 1958. In addition, a large number of mess halls, nurseries and other service organizations were established.

Operational Techniques

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 16 March entitled, "Learn to Work With Both Hands."*

Political and Legal Work

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 March that members of the Kung Pin-mei counterrevolutionary clique was tried and sentenced by the Shanghai intermediate people's court.

On 18 March, the Shanghai intermediate people's court tried and lawfully sentenced US spy Walsh.*

Chairman Pi Shu-shih of the China Catholic Patriotic Society issued a statement 22 March, while religious circles in Peiping, Shanghai and other places held meetings, to attack Herter's statement of the 18th in defense of US spy Walsh and express support for the government.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 March that the 1960 love-the-people month among public security units in China has been victoriously concluded.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 March that the Ministry of Public Security has issued a directive commending the heroic fire fighters of the "Ma-k'ou Incident."

Military Affairs

Chou En-lai, Chu Te and other party and government leaders received delegates to the political work conference and the supply service work conference of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on 26 March.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army held its second activists' conference in Peiping 8-20 March to exchange experiences and promote technical innovations and technological reforms. Marshal Ch'en I addressed the conference.

US-Chiang forces held large-scale joint maneuvers in the Taiwan Straits. This is another military provocation of the US imperialists against the Chinese people.

The Question of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia

On 15 March, Foreign Minister Ch'en I replied to a letter of Foreign Minister Subandrio of Indonesia dated 23 January on the overseas Chinese question.* Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial entitled, "Sincere Cooperation is the Key to a Solution of the Overseas Chinese Question."*

Support for the Just Struggle of the Peoples of Latin America

On 19 March, a rally was held in Peiping by all circles to express support for the people of Latin America and to mark the organization of a Sino-Latin American Friendship Association. Premier Chou En-lai attended the rally and Ch'u T'u-nan, Kuo Mo-jo and Latin American visitors addressed the rally. The rally sent greetings to China friendship associations in various Latin American countries.*

The Sino-Latin American Friendship Association was formally established in Peiping 16 March.* Greetings from the Cuban preparatory committee in support of Latin American week were received on the 17th.*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 20 March entitled, "The Righteous Struggle of the People of Latin America will be Victorious."*

On 19 March, Premier Chou and other government leaders received friends and peace fighters among student, women's, art and medical circles in Latin America who are now visiting China.

Foreign Relations

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 March that Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i has accepted President Novotny's invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

On 21 March, Hsin-hua News Agency published correspondence between Premier Chou and Prime Minister Nehru on consultations for setting a date for a meeting between the two premiers.*

On 30 March, Hsin-hua News Agency published the exchange of messages between Premier Chou and Premier Ne Win on Premier Chou's visit to Burma in response to an invitation.*

On 19 March, Premier Chou and other government leaders received foreign guests from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Germany, India, Japan and Cambodia.

Marshal Lin Piao sent greetings 16 March to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of Mongolia.

Deputy Premier Ch'en I received a Vietnamese land development delegation 28 March.

Deputy Premier Po I-po received the entire complement of the Burmese iron and steel inspection delegation 18 March.

Lo Chin-ch'un, a Chinese specialist who is engaged in assisting the economic development of Cambodia, died 10 March in line of duty.

Chairman Liu sent greetings on Pakistan National Day, 21 March. The Pakistani ambassador to China held a reception on the 23rd which Premier Chou attended.

On 19 March, Pai Yin, Chinese ambassador to Morocco, handed over earthquake relief funds to the King of Morocco. On the 22nd, the All-China General Federation of Trade Unions contributed relief funds.

On 24 March, a rally was held in Peiping by all circles in support of Afro-Asian Solidarity Day. Liao Ch'eng-chi made some important statements. The rally passed a resolution in support of the holding of a second Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.*

The 97th Sino-US ambassadorial level talks were held in Warsaw 22 March.

Ambassador Wang Ping-nan, Chinese delegate to the Sino-US ambassadorial level talks, issued a statement 24 March in Warsaw on the sentencing of US spy Walsh by Chinese judicial authorities.*

On 18 and 21 March, US warships invaded China's territorial waters at Hai-ch'eng, Fukien Province. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued stern warnings numbers 92 and 93.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Industry and Communications

The Shanghai industrial conference called by the Shanghai party committee opened 26 March when K'o Ch'ing-shih made a report.*

During the five days from 21-26 March when the furnaces of the Hsi-ning iron mill in Tsinghai Province were in operation, the mill set a new high record of 10.785 units for average use.

On 20 March, a radio conference was held in Peiping to pledge workers for the technological revolution in the coal industry. Po I-po addressed the conference.*

Coal mining organizations throughout the nation held a swearing-in conference in Peiping 19 March where 79 units proposed competitions among the nation's coal miners to continue and expand broad area and high production red flag competitions.

Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials 28 March entitled, "Expand Raw Material Sources for Light Industry and Promote Processing of Farm

Subsidiary Products"* and "Develop New Sources of Supplies and Save in the Use of Materials in Industry."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 27 March entitled, "Promote Production of Fiberboards."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 23 March entitled, "Strive Forward and Not Backward; Complete the Transportation Plan Above Quota."

Agriculture and Forestry

Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials 17 and 19 March entitled, "People's Communes Must Prepare Land Utilization Plans"* and "Generally Expand the 'Late Spring Plowing' Movement."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 19 March that during the past year, 30,000 investigators of wild plant resources have discovered over 2,000 varieties of wild plants which can be processed for use.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 17 March entitled, "All Livestock Must Produce."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 30 March that the national average of one hog per person has been achieved in 41 hsiens, 470 people's communes and over 18,000 production brigades.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 21 March that there was a great leap forward in bee keeping in 1959. Bee swarms increased 65% and honey production, 178%.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 20 March that forestry building work throughout the country has entered a new stage of forestry production at fixed bases, of forestry operations at forestry farms and of silviculture at bumper production levels. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 21st entitled, "Each Forestry Product Must Have a Base; Each Base, a Farm; and Each Farm, High Production."*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 March that according to mid-March statistics of the Ministry of Forestry, people's communes and production brigades throughout the nation have developed over 70,000 forestry bases.

Youths in Kiangsu Province held a mass meeting 12-18 March to pledge attacks against the "three wastelands." Youths from Kiangsu and other areas totalling 11 provinces and municipalities, challenged the youth of the nation to red flag competitions to seek treasures in the "three wastelands."

The Yen-an conference of Shensi youth for the big big leap forward in making the loess plateau green met 10-19 March. Youths in Shensi and other areas, totalling seven provinces or regions, pledged to realize "self-sufficiency in four ways," operation of "five kinds of forests" and to make the loess plain green in seven years.

Finance, Money and Trade

From 4-14 March, the trade and finance department of the party central committee held an on-the-spot conference in Shanghai on finance

and banking work in large and medium sized cities throughout the nation and on financial work in industrial enterprises. It called on the financial administrations of cities throughout the nation, banks and financial offices of various enterprises to promote cooperation and participation in production and a mass movement for economic accounting.** Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 29th entitled, "Finance and Money Offices Must Open the Way for Production."*

The third national meeting for the exchange of class three commodities met in Canton 11-24 March. The meeting exchanged class three commodities, techniques and experiences.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Education

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 22 March that China's cultural revolution has reached a new stage. The technological revolution has generated a vast expansion in spare-time education. Over 100,000,000 people throughout the nation are taking part in anti-illiteracy or spare-time education work of all kinds. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 23rd entitled, "Everyone Engage in Spare-time Education."*

Kuang-ming Jih-pao reported 19 March that the Ministries of Culture and of Education recently held a joint national conference on culture and education to call on the educational revolution to penetrate into culture and education.

From 15-23 March, the Ministry of Forestry and the China Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Trade Union held a national on-the-spot conference in Yueh-yang, Honan Province, on spare-time education for forestry workers in order to plan a new struggle for forestry worker education.

Health and Physical Education

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 March that the Central Patriotic Health Movement Committee and the Ministry of Health have issued directives on "Organizing a Spring Inspection of the Patriotic Health Movement." Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 26th entitled, "Everyone Act to Promote the Patriotic Health Movement."*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 March that Peiping and Shanghai have initiated spring patriotic health movements to wipe out the four pests and greet "May First." Addressing a plenary session of the standing committee of the Shanghai party committee 24 March, Comrade K'o Ch'ing-shih pointed out that health work is a matter of changing customs and reforming the world.

The Youth League central committee issued a directive 26 March on continuing to promote the Patriotic Health Movement which called on the youth of the nation to stand on the forefront of the movement against pests and diseases.

The national on-the-spot conference of the municipal patriotic health movement met in Fo-shan 17-22 March.*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 March that Chi-shan Hsien in Shensi Province is promoting the patriotic health movement in connection with production so that it is now the Red Flag leader on the health front of China's rural areas.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 16 March that 37 classes have been organized throughout the nation for doctors trained in western medicine to study traditional Chinese medicine. Over 2,300 doctors trained in western medicine and 36,000 doctors trained in traditional medicine are now taking these courses.

The Soviet Sparta and the Peiping football teams held a friendly match 18 March. Premier Chou attended the match and received the members of both teams afterwards.

Cultural Work

The national conference of cultural and museum workers met in Peiping 15-25 March to hear reports by Chi Ying-ming, deputy minister of culture, and Director Wang Yeh-ch'iu of the Bureau of Cultural Relics review achievements and experiences of the past 10 years and to discuss long-range and 1960 plans. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 27th entitled, "Grasp Political Leadership Firmly to Promote Cultural and Museum Work."

From 6-20 March, the Ministry of Culture held a national rural cultural work conference in Taiyuan. Deputy Minister Ch'ien Chun-jui reported on "Raise the Flag of Mao Tse-tung Thinking and Raise Rural Education Work to New Stages of Greater Coverage and Higher Levels."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 18 March that from 1958 to 1959, 544 scientific educational films and 2,236 newsreels were produced throughout the nation which equal the total production of the nation for eight years before liberation.

Science

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 19 March that Soviet scientists have given names to mountains and craters found on the far side of the moon. One of these has been named Tsu Chung-chih after a Chinese scientist who lived circa 430-510 A.D.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 March that Sino-Soviet and other scientists have discovered a new fundamental particle, the "anti-sigma minus hyperon." Among the discoverers is Wang Kan-ch'ang, a Chinese nuclear physicist. He told a Hsin-hua News Agency correspondent that man has now advanced a step in his comprehension of fundamental particle.

The national Geological Scientific and Technological Association held its regular conference in Peiping 28 February to 8 March and decided to develop China's geological science and technique at a high rate of speed.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 27 March that 23 youths in the Institute of Geology of the Lan-chou Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have collectively written a book, entitled "The System and Layout of the Lu-hsiang Petroleum and Gas Field in Northwestern China," which was highly praised by Sino-Soviet geologists.

Pei-ching Jih-pao reported 23 March that 10 metallurgical students in the equipment production department of Tsinghua University solved a difficult scientific problem in four days by using "No. 1" earth to make ceramic particles.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Indo-Chinese Question

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 March that the Neo Lao Hak Xat central committee issued a statement on the Laotian situation.*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 23 March that the Neo Lao Hak Xat central committee has issued its election platform.*

The secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council issued a press release 23 March which attacked the criminal acts of US imperialists and their agents in Laos.

The German Question

At a press conference 25 March, Grotewohl said that he had written to Adenauer and proposed that the two Germanys organize a joint German peace treaty delegation to participate in the summit conference.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 March that on behalf of the government and local inhabitants, Karl Maron, Minister of Internal Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, protested to West German authorities concerning attacks made by West Germany against citizens of the German Democratic Republic.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement 17 March concerning the recent talks between President Adenauer of West Germany and Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel which were for the purpose of combatting the easing of international tensions.

Questions of Disarmaments and Banning Nuclear Weapons

At the 17 March meeting of the Geneva conference for the discontinuance of nuclear tests, delegate Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union issued a warning against US intentions to resume nuclear testing in New Mexico 1 January 1961. Tsarapkin released a statement on the 19th which stated that the Soviet delegation will make an important announcement during the meeting on the 19th.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement 21 March attacking the NATO plan to organize joint nuclear units.

The 10-nation (USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, US, Britain, France, Canada and Italy) East-West disarmament conference opened in Geneva 15 March. At the meeting on the 15th, the Soviet delegate demanded the immediate implementation of resolutions approved by the United Nations on general disarmaments and of Soviet disarmament proposals which were referred to subcommittees for discussion. The British delegate submitted western disarmament proposals at the meeting on the 16th. At the meeting on the 28th, the Soviet delegate, Zorin, pointed out that the US proposals empty spoke of supervision and nothing of disarmament.

International Relations

In response to an invitation, a Hungarian party and government delegation visited Poland 15-20 March. Warsaw papers carried the joint communique of the Polish and Hungarian party and government delegations on the 22nd. Poland and Hungary signed a 1961-1965 long-term trade agreement 27 March.

The West held a 20-nation economic conference in Paris 29 and 30 March to discuss relations between the two economic blocs in western Europe, but were unable to achieve any substantial results.

The Socialist Countries

Askhat Ziganshin and others totalling four Soviet heroes, who stayed afloat in the open sea for 49 days, arrived in Moscow 29 March to receive the acclaim of the masses. The presidium of the Supreme Soviet conferred the Soviet military order of the Red Star on them.

The presidium of the Rumanian People's Assembly met 16 March and approved a message in support of the Soviet call for disarmament.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 26 March that the cooperative movement in Rumania is making rapid progress. At present, over 75% of the farm households have joined cooperatives.

The first conference of activist socialist youth workers of North Vietnam met in Hanoi 15-17 March. Chairman Ho addressed the conference on the 17th and told the youths to be the new people who will build a new society.

The conference of 1959 labor models of the Ministry of Industry opened in Hanoi 10 March. Minister Le Thanh Nghi of the Ministry of Industry made a report which called on the model workers to implement the policies of the central committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party and the government on production competitions which provide quantity and quality with speed and economy and which are safe and continuous, which move forward in all directions and which assure worker safety.**

Asia

On 19 March, nearly 5,000,000 workers and people of all classes in Japan initiated the 13th nationwide united action throughout the nation against ratification of the Japan-US "security pact." The Asia peace council, the China Peace Committee and others totalling four organizations, cabled their support on the 17th and 18th.

The Communist Party of Japan issued a statement 31 March to call on the people of Japan to take steps to oppose the cruelty of Japanese monopoly capitalists who are killing the workers at the Miike coal mines.

The Sendai higher court in Japan began the retrial of the Matsukawa case 21 March. People of all circles in Japan held mass meetings to demand the release of all the defendants and the charges against them dismissed.

The Socialist Party of Japan held its 17th emergency meeting 23-25 March to approve an action policy which calls for uniting with all democratic forces. The meeting elected new officers with Asanuma Inejiro as chairman.

People's Unity of Iraq published a statement 2 March on the application for an organization of the Iraq Communist Party (People's Unity Party) by Zeki Khairi.*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 29 March that some trade unions in Iraq have been closed and a large number of trade union workers and members have been arrested or discharged from their jobs.

On 27 March, Premier Qasim of Iraq issued an amnesty to Jamil, Arif and other important criminals.

The national congress of the incorruptible Anti-fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) met in Rangoon 17-19 March and decided to change its name to the Union League. The meeting also prepared the list of names of the next cabinet and decided on domestic and foreign policies.

The Indonesian conference for peace and disarmament met 27-29 March and passed 10 resolutions on national liberation. Both the Soviet Union and China sent observers.

On 27 March, Sukarno released a list of new members of parliament and the list of members of the preparatory committee of the national front committee.

Dudley Sanayake, chairman of the United National Party of Ceylon, was sworn in as premier of Ceylon 21 March.

US diplomats stationed in the Far East held a secret meeting in the Philippines at Baguio 14-17 March to map plans for aggression in Asia; especially new plots against China.

Africa

A massive outbreak of Africans against the "pass law" broke out in Transvaal 21 March. Over 300 people were killed or wounded in an attempt by white authorities to quell the riot. For the past several days, strikes and demonstrations have broken out in Transvaal, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg. Angry mobs burned their passes. South Africa marked memorial day on the 28th to protest against the cruelty of South African authorities. Disregarding protests of the South Africans and world opinion, South African authorities declared a state of emergency in 80 districts on the 30th and engaged in mass arrests. Chairman Lu-t'u-li of the South African Congress and others were arrested. On the same day, 30,000 people demonstrated in Capetown and surrounded parliament. Strikes are growing in all areas.

Tass was authorized to issue a statement 24 March, Kuo Mo-jo spoke on the 29th and 30th and the China Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and others, totalling four organizations, attacked South African authorities for their bloody acts and expressed support for the righteous struggle of the people of South Africa.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria issued a statement 30 March which said that the people of Algeria are determined to struggle and advance.

The secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council issued a statement 23 March which called on the nations of Africa to support the people's struggle in Algeria.

The China Afro-Asian Committee issued a statement 29 March in support of Algeria Day. On the same day, trade unions, women, youth and student organizations in China cabled their counterparts in Algeria in support of the struggle of the Algerian people.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 15 March that Belgian colonialists have committed another bloody crime against the Africans at Elisabethville.**

Europe

The Communist Party of France marked the 89th anniversary of the Paris Commune 18 March with a meeting at which Duclos called on the people of France to unite against the policies of De Gaulle.

On 25 March, Tambroni organized a Catholic Democrat Party government in Italy.

Greek authorities secretly removed Manolis Glezos to Corfu 19 March. Disregarding the desires of the people of the world, the Greek supreme court rejected the appeal filed by Glezos and others.

The Communist Party of Greece issued a communique 26 March accusing Greek authorities of killing patriots and demanding the resumption of a legal status for the party.

The Americas

On 17 March, the Communist Party of the USA sent a cable to Eisenhower to protest against attacks on negroes by local authorities. Hsin-hua News Agency reported 22 March that the Communist Party of the USA issued a statement demanding protection for the basic rights of negroes.

"Support the People of Latin America Week" was held in Havana, Cuba, 20-26 March. For the past several days, meetings have been held in honor of the peoples of Latin America. Meetings were held for the people of Puerto Rico, to support the struggle of the people of Nicaragua against the cruel rule of Somoza, to support the struggle of the people of Dominica against dictatorship, to support the struggle for freedom and independence in Panama and Paraguay and to support the struggle of the people of Haiti. At the closing meeting, a "message to Latin America" was read which called for a revolution against imperialism and feudalism and stronger support for the Cuban revolution. The China Peace Committee and others, totalling four organizations, cabled their greetings.

Addressing a meeting in Havana 20 March, President Dorticos of Cuba pointed out that Cuba has the right to buy arms and airplanes from any nation.

Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia issued a news statement 19 March to demand the arrest of the inspector general of the army under the Batista dictatorship and hand him over for trial by Cuba. During a television address on the 25th, he held the US responsible for the deadlock in Cuban-US relations.

The Cuban government has handed a memorandum to the US government to protest attacks against the Cuban revolution by US Secretary of State Herter. While addressing a radio meeting of sugar workers 27 March, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba accused foreign and domestic enemies of attempting to revive a cruel dictatorship. During a television address on the 29th, he accused Herter of putting pressure on Cuba by saying that Cuba does not accede to the Rio de Janeiro Pact.

The US Department of State issued a statement on the 30th denying the right of Cuba to release itself from the obligations of the Rio Pact. Revolucion of Cuba editorially attacked the US on the 31st by stating that Cuba will not be bound by treaties of enslavement.

The people of Cuba held a massive demonstration 25 March to protest against US anti-revolutionary propaganda which is being promoted to provide a pretext for aggression. Over 50,000 militiamen marched in review in Havana 27 March. Premier Castro issued a warning from the reviewing stand to those seeking to invade Cuba. He pointed out that the militiamen will defend their homeland to the end.

At the close of the conference to map 1960 land reform plans, 19 March, Premier Castro reported that agriculture in Cuba has advanced to a planned and permanent stage through cooperatives.

Broad masses in Costa Rica held a mass meeting to register volunteers for the defense of Cuba.

Mass meetings were held in the capital of Venezuela 18 and 19 March in support of the Cuban revolution by contributing to the purchase of two airplanes for the defense of the Cuban revolution. Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 March that 1,000 Venezuelan youths have volunteered to fight for the defense of Cuba.

On the eve of Argentinian elections 13 March, a national emergency was suddenly proclaimed and searches were made for several days. The Communist Party of Argentina and others issued statements attacking the authorities for sabotaging democracy by their terrorism.

Speaking at the 38th anniversary of the founding of the party, Secretary-general Puglisi of the Communist Party of Brazil stressed the importance of the unity of the people of Brazil and Cuba.

The constitutional conference of British Guiana began 7 March and broke down on the 29th. Dr. Makin accused Britain of refusing to grant independence to Guiana at a press conference.

PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA

POLITICAL

WE WILL LIBERATE TAIWAN: BLOOD DEBT WILL BE REPAID
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 May 1960

[From the editorial entitled, "Eisenhower Exposes Himself."]

In point of fact, it is none other than the United States that is threatening the security of the nations of the world. The US military bases which dot the countries of the world, and especially those bases for US bombers carrying nuclear arms, for guided missiles, and for the U-2 jet aircraft, all pose a threat to the security of the nations in which they are situated, because, once war is unleashed by the United States, those countries with US bases on their soil will be the first victims. It is for this reason that the Japanese people have been opposing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance with such vigor and that the people of all those countries with US military bases on their soil harbor such bitter hatred for US imperialism. It is the US policy of aggression and war that constitutes the worst menace to world peace and security of all nations.

From their protracted revolutionary struggles, the Chinese people have long clearly realized that US imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Chinese people and the people of the world. The Chinese people have never entertained any illusions about US imperialism. For the past 10 years and more, US imperialism has consistently pursued a policy hostile toward the Chinese people and has vainly attempted to strangle our newborn people's republic by force, subversive activities, and economic blockade.

Let US imperialists take heed: Every violation of China's territorial integrity and sovereignty which they commit will only arouse greater indignation from the Chinese people and further strengthen the Chinese people's fighting will. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy, and Matsu! The Chinese people will never forgive the monstrous crimes committed by US imperialism against China. Every debt of blood owed by the US aggressors to the Chinese people will be repaid!

THERE MUST BE NO BENEVOLENCE IN PROCURATORIAL WORK
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, (Red Flag), No 20, 16 October 1959

[From the article, "Firmly Adhere to the Correct Line
of People's Democratic Dictatorship," by Chang Ting-
ch'eng.]

The basic problem of revolution is the problem of political power. The basic problem of proletarian revolution is the problem of proletarian dictatorship. Because class struggle exists forever in the whole of the transition period, the revolution of the proletariat must not only seize political power; after the seizure of political power, it must also establish its own dictatorship to suppress the resistance of the counterrevolutionaries and to ensure the bringing of socialism and communism into realization. This is the general truth of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of this general truth of Marxism-Leninism, coupled with the concrete practice of revolution in China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung expands the theory creatively. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, he wrote in his well-known article On People's Democratic Dictatorship:

"All the experiences of the Chinese people, accumulated in the course of successive decades, tell us to carry out a people's democratic dictatorship. This means that the reactionaries must be deprived of the right to voice their opinions; only the people have that right."

In people's democratic dictatorship, the broad masses of the people make use of such weapons as people's armed forces, people's police, and people's courts and prisons to exercise dictatorial rule over the reactionary classes and the reactionaries under the leadership of the party.

The people's procuratorial organs which are charged with the task of carrying out the people's democratic dictatorship for the state and the people played an active part in the struggle for the suppression of counterrevolutionaries during the last ten years. They looked upon the bringing of blows to bear upon the subversive activities of the counterrevolutionaries as their primary task all the time. Through examining and authorizing applications for permission to make arrests, through examining and making decision on cases for prosecution, through attending courts to make pleas in criminal action, through investigating work pertaining to reform through labor and social reform, and through exercising powers and functions in legal supervision, the people's procuratorial organs directed the brunt of their struggle against the covert secret agents and spies sent by US imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek group, the counterrevolutionaries engaged in subversive activities, the counterrevolutionaries who were guilty of blood debt or had incurred the wrath of the people but refused to surrender

themselves, and other criminals who seriously sabotaged economic construction and violated law and order. At the same time, attention was paid to guard against deviations and to safeguard the innocent to ensure that the struggle was correctly carried out. In this way, the people's procuratorial organs in China were able to function as they should and to score great successes in the task of carrying out the people's democratic dictatorship.

The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and between capitalism and socialism is also reflected among the laboring people. The overwhelming majority of the laboring people in China are high in socialist consciousness, but the phenomenon of law breaking is also known to have occurred among a few feeble-minded people due to the ideological corrosion of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. This phenomenon will exist for a long time to come until the abolition of class struggle.

The people's procuratorial organs have always been firm with the punishment of the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. We cannot afford to be benevolent to the enemy for this is cruel to the people. Without taking this course of action, we cannot force the counterrevolutionaries to lay down their arms, coerce the reactionary classes and the reactionaries to submit themselves honestly to transformation, and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship.

The object of our state in punishing the counterrevolutionaries is not simply for the sake of punishment. The more important purpose is to deprive them of conditions under which they may carry out counterrevolutionary subversive activities, so that they may be transformed as laborers who work for their own living, thus wiping out the counterrevolutionaries and eradicating all crimes fundamentally.

In view of this, we adopted the policy of combining reform through labor with ideological education toward the counterrevolutionaries sentenced to imprisonment.

Recently, in accordance with the recommendation of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the CCP Central Committee, our state granted amnesty to a section of the war criminals of the Chiang Kai-shek group and the puppet state of Manchukuo, counterrevolutionary criminals, and ordinary criminal offenders who had really amended their ways. All this shows that conspicuous successes have been scored in our implementing the guideline of combining punishment with magnanimity, and reform through labor with ideological education.

The punishment of counterrevolutionaries is of course carried out by the dictatorship organs of the state according to legal procedure. When dealing with cases, however, our dictatorship organs are frequently in the practice of asking extensively the masses to state their views and submitting themselves to the supervision of the masses. The people's procuratorial organs for example frequently brought their files to the countryside and dealt with the cases on the spot. They started debates among the masses to find out if certain

counterrevolutionaries should be arrested and indicted. In this way, the enemy was accurately hit, the revolutionary consciousness of the masses was enhanced, and more experiences were gained by the masses in the revolutionary struggle.

During the great leap forward in 1958 in particular, the masses of the people launched the imposing "security campaign." Thanks to this campaign, many people's communes in the countryside and basic-level units in cities and towns which were free from offenses of all kinds made their appearance in different places throughout the country. It has been proved in practice that the security campaign is a good way for the dictatorship organs to depend on the masses to safeguard the building of socialism and the people's communes.

The general conditions of the transition period in China indicate that the class struggle and the struggle between the enemy and ourselves will be a protracted and vehement one. Speaking in terms of the activity of the enemy, the process is an undulating one. Speaking in terms of our struggle, tension is mixed with slackness. Moreover, within a given period, speaking in terms of the different aspects in the different areas throughout the country, the process is frequently manifested in an undulating fashion with tension here, and slackness there.

We should also conduct, in conjunction with the people's public security organs and the people's courts, careful investigation and research work to find out the basic conditions of the counterrevolutionaries, the reactionary classes, the reactionaries, and other criminals and analyze same in a down-to-earth manner according to the political trend of the classes in society. The people's procuratorial organs should regularly conduct careful investigation and research work to determine the over-all conditions of the counterrevolutionaries, or the conditions of certain categories, certain areas, or certain periods. They should also study the rhythm and special features of criminal activity to ensure that the guide lines, policies, and laws of the state are correctly carried out and enforced.

At a certain time, there were still people who firmly adhered to a mistaken line which was antagonistic to our correct line. This mistaken line manifested itself chiefly in confusing the two kinds of contradictions, discounting the carrying out of dictatorship against the enemy, and even turning the brunt of the procuratorial organs' struggle among the people. It discounted the leadership of the party, gave one-sided emphasis to the role of restraint played by the people's public security organs and people's courts, laid stress on special privileges, clamored for independence, and favored that cases be dealt with isolatedly in departure from the masses. It was estranged from the situation of the class struggle and the struggle between the enemy and ourselves, had no respect for investigation and research, favored making solitary use of the provisions of law, was alienated from reality, and believed in subjective forejudgment. This mistaken line

tended in the main to reject the people's procuratorial organs as the fundamental organs of the people's democratic dictatorship, and to deter and obstruct us from carrying out the people's democratic dictatorship. It sought to give the legal viewpoint of the bourgeoisie a non-partisan and non-political mas and to use it to safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie. It was in essence a form of expression designed by the bourgeoisie to change the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship from within.

During the last ten years, we combated this mistaken line unremittingly.

During the last ten years, when the correct line of people's democratic dictatorship formulated by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung was firmly carried out, the people's procuratorial organs in China also studied the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries in real earnest. In future, we will continue to learn from the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries. We will also sum up the new experiences continuously in the light of concrete practice in China to enable our people's procuratorial work to head from victory to victory along the correct line.

CADRES TO BASIC LEVEL

Sian, Shensi Jih-pao, 7 February 1960

Extracts From: "CCP Shensi Provincial Committee Convenes Meeting on Sending Cadres to Basic Level."

The method of sending cadres down to the production brigades or production teams to take up concurrent leadership posts was first adopted in a small number of areas in our province as early as last spring. This experience was summed up in good time by the provincial party committee, which instructed the authorities in various places to seriously study and popularize it. According to statistics as of the end of December, this experience was applied by government organs in Han-chung, Shang-lo and An-k'ang administrative districts and by the 263 communes in the 32 hsien and cities including Han-yang, Ch'eng-ku, Hsi-hsiang and T'ung-ch'uan. Altogether some 6,369 cadres were sent down to the lower levels. Among them were 24 cadres who held the rank of secretary of the hsien party committees and the hsien magistrate; 207 cadres who were heads of departments and divisions at the hsien level; and 328 cadres who were secretaries of party committees of the communes and chairmen of the communes. After they were sent down to the lower levels, these cadres worked in the capacity of ordinary laborers. They ate and lived and worked with the masses. They worked and studied with the basic-level cadres and consulted the masses in all matters.

They propagandized the party policies at any time, and all the time paid attention to the production enthusiasm of the masses. As a result, in all those places where cadres at the higher levels were sent down to assume basic-level work, the face of many spheres of work there was considerably changed and the advanced became more advanced while the backward caught up quickly with the advanced.

The conference unanimously agreed that in order to implement the fighting call of "strengthening the agricultural front by all possible means," it was essential to popularize the experience of sending the cadres in rotation to the lower levels to assume posts of deputy leaders of production brigades and teams within the framework of the province. This would have a great political and economic significance in strengthening the leadership on the first line of production, in rapidly changing the outlook of a number of a number of backward communes and brigades, in the achievement of a bigger leap forward of agricultural production in the province this year, and in the improvement of work styles on the part of the cadres and the training of basic-level cadres.

To grasp the principal contradictions and the key problems, we must in the first place learn to observe and analyze the situations and ascertain the "wind direction." The tasks, policies and methods of the struggle or work should be based on a correct observation, analysis and assessment of the situation in a given period, and the principal problems should be grasped accordingly. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the one who is most adept in observing situations. His conclusion that the "East Wind prevails over the West Wind" is a correct conclusion which is entirely compatible with practical conditions, a conclusion which was arrived at after he made a scientific observation, analysis and assessment of the international situation. At present, the countryside is filled with a vigorous atmosphere, so we must tightly grasp agricultural production, a central problem, as well as other spheres of work before we can lead the mass movement to go deeper.

If we want to grasp the principal contradictions in the process of the development of matter, we must necessarily go deep into the practical work and among the masses to carry out adequate investigations and research and ascertain the various contradictions existing in various spheres of work. We should then classify the contradictions and carry out an over-all analysis and comparison of them to find out which are principal contradictions and which are secondary ones. Meanwhile, we must take note of the changes of the principal contradictions in the course of the development of things and events, so that by getting hold of the principal contradictions, we can determine the core of leadership and arrange the use of the work force. This is because in a certain sphere of work, the leadership is more often than not required to handle different links at different stages of development, so that a certain ideological tendency has to be overcome in one period and a certain work tendency has to be eliminated in another. For this reason, we must

go deep among the realities and determine the different work tasks which should be grasped by the leadership in different periods in accordance with the law of development of objective matter and the changes of the situation.

The theory of Comrade Mao Tse-tung in regard to the methods of work is extremely rich and many-sided. Here we have concerned ourselves only with several aspects of the problem of grasping the key and central problems and the principal contradictions. To get hold of the key problems to push all work in general forward is one of the basic methods used for carrying out work. It is a scientific work method which is entirely compatible with material dialectics. We should better and flexibly apply this method, which appears even more important in a situation in which work is leaping forward in an over-all manner.

PROVINCES ASSIGN CADRES TO RURAL WORK Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 March 1960

The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to transfer 100,000 cadres, to work among production brigades and production groups so as to consolidate the party's guidance over spring sowing and agricultural production in rural areas. The provincial party committee of Hunan has asked the various-level leading cadres to carry out their work extensively and thoroughly among all basic-level organizations in rural areas, so that all difficulties with regard to agricultural production may be solved expeditiously. The Tsinghai Provincial Party Committee recently transferred a large number of reliable cadres from party organizations at all levels throughout the province to work in the rural areas.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL SENT TO VILLAGES Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 7 January 1960

In order to meet the requirements of a continued leap forward in production and construction, Shanghai public health departments at various levels have decided to send another group of medical personnel to various hsien in the suburbs to eliminate epidemic diseases.

By adopting the method of transferring medical workers to basic-level units under unified arrangement, the Shanghai Public Health Bureau and the related departments last year mobilized a group of 1,495 medical workers to go to the industrial and agricultural fronts to wipe out epidemic diseases and develop health work. They achieved definite results and effectively helped to bring about a leap forward in industrial and agricultural production.

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 12 January 1960

Various government departments, undertakings and enterprises in Shanghai have, on the basis of last year's successes, formulated a preliminary plan for cadres' participation in manual labor for 1960 for the purpose of further implementing the directives of the Central and Shanghai Municipal Committees of the Chinese Communist Party on this subject. In the last few days, over 1,300 cadres of various units have started to receive training in labor for a period of from 15 to 45 days. Most of them are working on livestock farms of people's communes and some in factories and workshops or on construction sites with reference to the functions of their respective units.

TRADE UNIONS

Peiping, Chung-kuo Kung-jen, No 19, 12 October 1959

Extracts from: "A Trade Union Must Take the Initiative and Active Steps to Play the Part of A Good Lieutenant to the Party," by Ku Ta-ch'un, Secretary of the Secretariat, All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

What must be done before a trade union can become a strong lieutenant to the party? The fundamental problem lies in making the trade union organizations the honest executors of the lines, guiding principles, and policies of the Party.

The lines, guiding principles, and policies of the party centrally reflect the supreme interests of the working class and the people of the whole country. They represent the concentrated manifestation of the great wisdom and resolution of the 650 million people in China. The trade union cadres must study the documents of the party in real earnest, and enhance their ideological understanding of the policies continuously to ensure that the policies of the party are better mastered. The lines, guiding principles and policies of the party must be correctly understood and implemented before the trade union organizations can be more satisfactorily linked with the masses and before they can score success in work.

The trade unions must employ all their activities to implement the lines, guiding principles, and policies of the party among the masses of the workers to facilitate their transformation as the self-conscious action of the masses. Once the lines, guiding principles, and policies of the party are mastered by the masses, they produce infinite strength, and can victoriously accomplish the tasks advanced by the party.

In view of this, the trade union workers must be adept at boring deep into reality and amidst the masses. They must be adept at holding consultation with the masses, agitating the masses to think out ways, and depending on the masses to accomplish the tasks of the party.

Simultaneously with carrying out the focal work, the trade unions must also make arrangements for their routine work. They must lay hold of focal work as well as work in general. They must lay hold of production as well as livelihood. They must walk with two legs. The trade unions have plenty of concrete daily routine work to carry out. There are for example labor insurance work, mutual aid savings society work, work to deal with the dependents of female workers, cultural and educational work, and physical culture activities. All this work is essential to the masses. When these kinds of work are satisfactorily carried out, the enthusiasm of the masses for labor can be better enhanced.

The trade unions must lead the different kinds of daily routine work forward with focal work. The different kinds of daily routine work must rally closely around the focal work of the party, and be made to serve focal work, thus impelling the unfolding of focal work. The different kinds of work must be satisfactorily carried out before the guide-lines and tasks of the party can be implemented and brought into realization in totality.

After the establishment of the markers, the leadership must give publicity to the production targets achieved by them. At the same time, it must publicize their advanced thinking and their advanced work methods, thus enabling their advanced thinking to come into bloom and to bear fruit among the broad masses of the workers, and their work methods to grow up fast as the assets of the broad masses of the workers.

Once the markers are established, it is the duty of the leadership to organize the ordinary producers to exert their utmost efforts, to press ahead consistently, and to learn from the advanced producers on the one hand, and to promote energetically the communist spirit of making the advanced producers take the initiative to help the ordinary producers. The activity of learning from the advanced and helping the backward must be integrated with the different forms of emulation currently carried out, thus boosting energetically the unfolding of the increased production and economy campaign.

A trade union must take the initiative and active steps to cooperate closely with the quarters concerned. The development of production, the improvement of the livelihood of the workers, and the strengthening of the education of the workers are the joint mission of the administration, the trade union, and the Young Communist League. This determines objectively that the different quarters must practice close cooperation. Consequently, the trade union must establish the viewpoint of totality, and sincerely cooperate with the administration and the Young Communist League.

When things are jointly sponsored with the administration and the Young Communist League, the trade union should take the initiative and active steps to cooperate energetically with them. When things are undertaken by the administration or the Young Communist League independently, the trade union must also pay attention to the matter of close coordination, and take the initiative to help them to overcome the difficulties. They must cooperate with each other, and help and support each other. They must exert their efforts in the same direction, and entwine themselves into a rope before the task of the party can be satisfactorily accomplished.

The great appeal put by the 8th Plenum of the 8th Party Central Committee before the people of the whole nation has been transformed into a gigantic driving force for the building of socialism in China. The workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country are forging courageously ahead. The attempt of imperialism and the hostile elements at home and abroad to slander the sabotage the cause of socialism in China has been shattered. The rightist opportunist thinking which impeded our progress has been sternly criticized. The militant task of victoriously fulfilling the principal targets of the Second Five Year Plan within this year can be accomplished in no time.

OVER 10,000 NEW PARTY MEMBERS IN KWANGSI CHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION
Nan-ning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 13 March 1960

The party organizations of different parts in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have expanded further and grew stronger. Last year, different places received 60,421 new party members. This year, up to the end of February, according to incomplete statistics, the different places received at different times 11,976 new party members.

Among the 12,297 party members recruited by Wu-chou district since last year, 93.5% were workers, poor peasants, and lower middle peasants, and 50.5% were heroes and models. According to the investigation of the Watlam District Committee conducted at the two communes in Pei-liu and Kwei-hsien, of the 79 new party members recruited, 60 were heroes and models.

TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN TECHNICAL REVOLUTION
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No 10, 16 May 1960

From an article by Po I-po, Vice-premier and chairman
of the State Economic Commission.

Technical innovations and the technical revolution have become a great nationwide movement embracing both the urban and rural areas throughout the country. It is a continuation and a further development of China's great mass movement in both socialist revolution and socialist construction.

This movement has many common characteristics, which show that it is much more universal, thoroughgoing, and productive than the technical innovation and technical revolution movements carried out in the past:

1. This is a nationwide technical innovation and technical revolution movement.

From the very beginning, this movement has developed from the participation by individual persons and individual factories in an isolated manner to the participation of large numbers of persons and factories in a coordinated manner.

The adoption of this line has changed the past situation where sciences and technology were developed by a small number of persons in an isolated manner, relying on experts and books.

2. This is an all-round technical transformation movement.

From the partial renovation of some tools and equipment, it has developed into an over-all revolution in the use of tools and equipment, thereby achieving large-scale mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation. From innovations of individual items it has developed into the technical transformation of entire sections, workshops, enterprises, even entire trades.

Harbin's original plan for establishing 1,000 automatic production lines, 100 automatized workshops, and 10,000 automatic lathes and machines in its "1,000, 100, and 10,000" campaign has now been fulfilled in the main, after great efforts in two months.

In this movement, the small factories and workshops, the poorest in equipment, are the foremost in technical innovation and technical revolution. Even in the large enterprises which have the latest equipment in operation, there is still plenty of room for technical revolution. It is wrong to hold that these enterprises must not be touched, and that it is unnecessary, impossible, too risky, or forbidden to carry out technical revolution in these enterprises.

An over-all technical transformation calls for the multipurpose utilization of raw materials and other supplies. Material wastes can be turned into treasures; harmful things into useful things; and a thing of one use into a thing of many uses.

In the course of achieving over-all technical transformation, the various localities and departments have laid emphasis on selected programs. For instance, Honan has laid emphasis on the work of lending support to agricultural technical transformation in order to promote an over-all technical transformation in the whole province. All those decadent views holding that it is a mysterious thing and wishful thing to carry out over-all technical transformation have become bankrupt.

3. This is a movement aiming, first of all, at mechanizing and semimechanizing heavy manual labor and tedious hand operations.

About one-half of the more than 20 million workers on the industrial and transportation fronts in our country have been engaged in heavy manual labor and tedious hand operations; raw material production units and loading and unloading units, are the weaker links in the chain of production and are in need of being strengthened.

Enterprises which have already achieved mechanization and semimechanization in productive operations and those which have mechanized and semimechanized their productive operations in a large measure are now marching forward toward automation and semiautomation.

Some persons hold that to achieve technical transformation it is necessary to mechanize and automatize all productive operations. They look down on partial mechanization, much less semimechanization, holding that it is too insignificant.

4. This is a scientifically sound movement.

In this movement the workers have not only taken advantage of what scientific and technological successes we have already achieved, but also come forward with many creations. The experimentation on many new technical measures has been successful, and scientific and technological theories have been advanced in many fields.

Numerous facts show that what have required a relatively long time for others to achieve can be achieved by us in a relatively short period, and what others have failed to achieve or have considered as impossible to achieve can somehow be accomplished by us.

It should be pointed out emphatically that a large number of our current creations and innovations were not advanced by modern, large enterprises by modern methods. On the contrary, they were advanced by medium-sized and small enterprises by a combination of modern and native methods, or even entirely by native methods.

5. This is a movement in which both modern and native methods are employed, and it is marked by self-reliance.

This is the principal way to fully mobilize the masses to participate in the technical innovation and technical revolution on a realistic basis.

Native methods are introduced by the great masses of native-minded workers. Native equipment is usually easy to make and easy to operate.

There are persons who tend to look down on native equipment, holding that only modern equipment is dependable. There have always been "disputes between modern and native equipment" in almost all factories on the eve of the adoption of major technical innovations.

Facts have repeatedly proved that all views and measures placing more emphasis on modern than native equipment and relying more on outside help than on oneself according to actual conditions are wrong.

6. This is a movement of uninterrupted revolution.

One target for struggle is often quickly replaced by another higher target, and one record by another new record.

Should we direct our production and the technical revolution from the point of view of the "theory of equilibrium," considering any unbalance caused by every forward leap as a matter to be feared, we would be so timid as being unable to carry out technical innovations and the technical revolution with courage. This would retard the development of the technical revolution as well as production. Conversely, should we use the theory of uninterrupted revolution as the guiding ideology and take advantage in a conscious manner of the law of unbalanced development to achieve new, temporary, and relative equilibrium in the course of achieving over-all forward leaps, we would achieve uninterrupted technical revolution and forward leaps in production.

7. This movement is rich in content and varied in its organizational form.

The forms widely adopted in various localities include field conferences, exhibitions, emulation drives centering on technical demonstrations, production "sports contests," and "concerted general offensives."

Although the above-mentioned forms differ, they bear the same basic aims and spirit: to create an aggressive atmosphere: to fully mobilize the masses; to direct the whole factory, each workshop, section, team and worker to formulate innovation plans; to assign a target for struggle for each person; and to incorporate all the workers into the movement. The movement should be carried out in the manner of making crash efforts first, followed by summing up the results.

8. This movement is integrated with the revolution in the organization of production.

The most outstanding examples are the adoption of the "four-shift, each-shift-eight-hours" system by the coal mining units, the adoption of the "collectivized electric power supply system" by the electric power units, and the "one-dragon cooperation" system by the transportation units. The "four-shift, each-shift-eight-hours" working system calls for increasing the previous three shifts a day to four shifts, requesting each shift to work eight hours as usual. As a result, there will be two overlapping hours between each two shifts.

9. This movement is integrated with the ideological revolution.

At the beginning of the technical innovation and technical revolution movement, because of the fact that a small number of persons held such backward ideological views, including "the theory of particularity," "the theory of mystery," and "the theory of inferiority," a general debate was conducted among the great masses of workers on whether it was necessary, possible, or worthy of the risk to carry out the revolution.

Work enthusiasm is by no means a God-sent matter but, rather, something developed by the encouragement of the Mao Tse-tung ideology -- a combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the actuality in China.

10. This movement is coordinated with cultural revolution.

The attainment of mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation urgently demands that the masses know the structure of machines and related scientific theories, and to master new techniques. Furthermore, to participate in management and technical control work more extensively the masses of workers must have certain modern scientific knowledge.

Although it is clearly wrong for one to hold that one must have advanced scientific knowledge and cultural training in order to carry the technical revolution, it is also wrong to hold that it is unnecessary for the laboring people to study scientific knowledge and to raise their cultural standards in the course of the technical innovation and technical revolution movement.

By now, an overwhelming majority of enterprises in our country have established spare-time technical training classes, spare-time vocational technical schools, and spare-time universities for their workers.

The movement is not being carried out evenly between different localities, departments, trades, and enterprises. From 40 to 45% of the enterprises have carried out the movement relatively more thoroughly. About 50% of the enterprises have carried out the movement not so thoroughly; innovations have not been sufficiently and rapidly adopted with marked success. From 5 to 10% of the enterprises which have not yet truly carried out the movement. In these enterprises, the leadership is hesitant in launching the movement, in spite of the enthusiasm of the masses. At this juncture, we should take the opportunity to adopt effective measures to enthusiastically solve these problems in order to bring about a greater upsurge in the movement. Enterprises of the third category should first direct their leading cadres to overcome their rightist-inclined conservative ideology, to mobilize the masses on a large scale.

Since the problem of ownership system was solved, the most important question with regard to production relations has been the management problem. While the change of ownership can be ended in a certain period the relationship of man in production and labor must

be changed continually in certain periods, particularly in the course of the technical revolution mass movement. In the technical innovation and technical revolution movement, workers must not only participate in production management but also technical management. With the realization of automation and semiautomation, some enterprises have actually achieved the unity of producers and managers. This is a new thing which deserves our attention. Cadres must not only participate in labor periodically but must also constantly take a personal lead in the foremost front of the technical innovation and technical revolution movement working together with workers to map out plans and measures in concerted efforts. There has also been a new development in the combination of leading cadres, workers, and technicians into one entity.

Efforts must be exerted to expeditiously improve labor organization to cope with the innovated production tools and equipment as well as the needs in the process of production. In the adjustment of labor organizations, surplus personnel should be properly handled.

In the implementation of the technical innovation and technical revolution movement, new conditions and questions exist concerning wages public welfare. Our principle to settle such questions is the combination of political and ideological education with material reward, while making political and ideological education the key lever.

In the course of the technical innovation and technical revolution movement, because of the raising of production efficiency and the over-fulfillment of targets, the wages of certain workers under the piece-work system have been raised very high and a contradiction exists between them and those workers under the time-work basis; in certain instances, the piece-work wage system has become the stumbling block to the further raising of production techniques. Therefore, it is necessary to readjust the wages and working targets of workers under the piece-work wage system; in certain instances, the piece-work wage system should be changed into the time-work wage system. The course of the technical innovation and technical revolution is full of ideological struggle. The responsibility of the leading personnel is to give all new matters the maximum whole-hearted protection, and in an enthusiastic and responsible manner to remove stumbling blocks and open up paths for the growth of new matters.

The implementation of technical innovation and technical revolution has raised many new problems, for which scientific replies are needed. As in the implementation of other revolutionary tasks, the implementation of technical innovation and technical revolution should be bold but careful. The key in pushing forward the present technical innovation and technical revolution movement into a higher upsurge is leadership.

MAIN DUTY OF INDUSTRY TO AGRICULTURE

Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No 3, 1 February 1960

/From article, "Honan Industry Maintains the Leap Forward,"
by Yang Wei-p'ing./

In view of the policy of the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, and the responsibility of industry to help bring about the transformation of agricultural technique, the industry of Honan in the coming two or three years will rest on bringing into play the excellency of coordination development of large, medium and small size enterprises. Its foremost task will be to bring about mechanization of water conservation work; to supply large quantities of chemical fertilizer produced by numerous small chemical fertilizer plants, which are run in connection with hog raising and the stock-piling of manure; and to complete the task of innovating farm implements. The achievement of these three important tasks will provide not only stable conditions for sustained leap forward in agriculture, but also dependable assurance of sustained leap forward in industry. Furthermore, in view of the existing industrial foundation of Honan, these three tasks can be completely achieved.

T'AN CHEN-LIN ON MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNE INNOVATIONS

Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No 6, 16 March 1960

/From the article by T'an Chen-lin, member of the secretariat
of the Standing Committee, entitled: "A Number of Questions
Concerning the Mechanization of Agriculture of Our Country."
Readers may wish to refer to issues #6 and 8 of the Digest
for initial policy articles on mechanization of
agriculture./

In 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung issued a great call for the mechanization of agriculture of our country in the main in about 10 years.

A considerable number of factories and mines have mapped out definite plans and systems to support the mechanization of agriculture. At the same time, department concerned with agricultural machinery are rushing out all sorts of agricultural machinery day and night. The People's Liberation Army, too, in pursuance of its glorious tradition of actively supporting the mass movements of the local people, has pledged to support the mechanization of agriculture despite its many tasks, and has accordingly made a large number of personnel and a great amount of materials available for assisting the communes in

the manufacture of agricultural machinery and the training of technical personnel. The commercial department has resorted to various measures, such as inventory-taking, development of potentialities, exchange of information and coordination among the different departments to make materials available for supporting agriculture, and have been playing an increasingly important role in logistic support.

It is by no means accidental that such a great upsurge in technical innovations and technical revolution has developed throughout the country in the short period of several months. When land reform was completed, some comrades within our party thought that the socialist transformation of agriculture could not be carried out in the absence of mechanization. According to their logic, the socialist transformation of agriculture should be slowed down, pending the realization of mechanization. That was obviously wrong; it did not conform with the objective truth that the development of the productive forces always depends on the transformation of the relations of production, which paves the way for it. This is true of the development of all forms of society throughout history.

The CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung criticized this wrong view and, on the basis of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the actual prevailing conditions in China hewed out a complete, practical way for the agricultural cooperativization of China, leading China's peasants firmly onto the socialist road -- through the mutual-aid teams, the lower-stage agricultural cooperatives, the higher-stage agricultural cooperatives, and finally the people's communes, which is the best form of organization.

In the course of the socialist transformation of agriculture, every change in the relations of production necessarily promotes the further development of the productive forces. The leadership of our party has correctly reflected and skillfully applied this objective law.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, from liberation to the end of 1957 the irrigated area in China was increased by almost 300 million mou, and 1.65 million double-bottom wheeled plows and 1.71 million new-type water wheels were introduced. After the completion of agricultural cooperativization, the party immediately enacted and promulgated the draft national program for the development of agriculture and drew up the "eight-point agricultural code" which consists of a series of relatively comprehensive measures for the development of agriculture. Especially since the big leap forward in 1958, following the development of the people's commune movement, capital construction on the farms and the deep-plowing movement have gone ahead at an even higher speed and are forging ahead rapidly toward garden-style farming. The campaign for improving tools has also been developing with greater intensity, and many peasants have become competent technicians. All these have not only insured the continuous growth of our country's agricultural production in the course of socialist

transformation, enabling our country's food output to increase from 216.2 billion chin in 1949 to 540.1 billion chin in 1959, but also laid the necessary foundation for the realization of the mechanization of agriculture.

Meanwhile, China has not only begun to attain an entirely modern agricultural machinery industry, but also a farm machinery manufacturing and repair industry in the provinces, counties, and most people's communes. This means that industrially, China has, to a certain extent, laid the initial material foundation for the mechanization of agriculture.

From the above, we can see that the call of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung for accelerating the mechanization of agriculture of our country is very timely and entirely correct.

The realization of mechanization of agriculture has an extremely great significance on the fundamental transformation on the appearance of our agriculture and the over-all development of our national economy. Not all comrades have clearly understood this point. In order to thoroughly implement the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung for accelerating the mechanization of agriculture of our country, it is necessary to explain again and again the importance and urgency of the realization of mechanization of agriculture.

The CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in announcing the general line of the socialist construction of our country, simultaneously issued a call to the whole party to change the situation of the 500 million people who were laboring just for the sake of having enough to eat. At the eight plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, Comrade Mao Tse-tung expounded further the theory that agriculture is the basis of the development of the national economy, and proposed that a ministry of agricultural machinery building industry be set up. Following the entry of our socialist construction into the stage of continual leaps forward, the question of making the development of agriculture cope with the over-all development of national economy has become an outstanding one. A new situation is prevailing today. The rapid progress of industry is continuously demanding from agriculture more and more marketable grain, industrial raw materials, and manpower. The growing undertakings of the national economy require a corresponding upsurge in cultural revolution, the wiping out of illiteracy, the spread of education, the unfolding of scientific research, and a rise in scientific and technological standards. This also calls for the transfer of necessary manpower from production work and the provision of definite time for study for the broad masses of peasants.

If we want to continue the over-all leap forward in agriculture, it is necessary to apply the "eight-point agricultural code" systematically and fully develop a multiphased economy combining agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary occupations, and fishery, and this, too, requires more manpower. In a word, industrial development, agricultural progress, and development of scientific and cultural undertakings all come up against the shortage of manpower. What is the essence of this contradiction?

It is that the state of agriculture, being basically carried out by manual labor, is incompatible with the high speed of development of socialist construction. We can make this point still clearer if we take a look at the distribution and the use of manpower in the rural areas of our country.

In the rural areas of our country, there are a total of some 230 million full and half-manpower units, including both men and women, or a little over 200 million full-manpower units. The total cultivated acreage of the whole country is 1.6 billion mou. This means that each manpower unit takes care of an average of eight mou. Judging from this figure alone, it seems that there is even a surplus of manpower. Actually however, because of the large-scale capital construction of the farms and the over-all implementation of the "eight-point agricultural code," the manpower supply is far from sufficient.

Capital construction of the farms, relocation of land, soil improvement, and routine capital construction often require about 20% of the rural manpower. The percentage would be still greater if capital construction of a seasonal nature were included. For instance, over 70 million people have taken part in water conservancy construction last winter and this spring. Meanwhile, nearly 30 million manpower units are engaging in forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary occupations, and fishery, and over 5 million people are operating commune-run industries and nearly another 15 million people are running group welfare undertakings. Therefore, only a little over 50% of the manpower, that is, some 100 million people, are actually engaging in agricultural production. This means that each person is taking care of an average of about 15 mou of farmland.

If each manpower unit performs 300 days of work each year, and this is a rather liberal estimate, each mou of farmland gets only an average of about 20 man-days. If we calculate on the basis of acreage under crops, each mou gets only 14 or 15 man-days. By using only the existing tools, it is impossible to implement the "eight-point agricultural code" thoroughly and use meticulous care in cultivation with only 15 man-days for one mou of land. On the other hand, forestry, subsidiary occupations, fishery, and commune-run industries still require further development. In carrying out the "one hog per person" plan alone before mechanizing the feeding of hogs, over 10 million manpower units will be required supposing that each person can take care of 50 hogs.

Furthermore, there will be a gradually increasing need to transfer more manpower to support the industrial construction of the state. Therefore, it is easy to see that we can only achieve progress in our undertakings by solving the contradiction between continual leaps forward and the shortage of manpower. To solve this contradiction, it would be of course helpful to make further improvements in the organization of labor and the farming methods, but the fundamental solution is agricultural mechanization, which will greatly raise labor productivity.

After the realization of agricultural mechanization, only 32 million to 50 million manpower units will be needed to take care of 1.6 billion mou of farmland, supposing that each manpower unit takes care of 50 mou of farmland. Thus, some 50 million to 70 million people will be available for construction in other economic fields and the development of science and culture. Therefore, the realization of the mechanization of agriculture is not just a solution for the contradiction of the insufficiency of manpower and a means of achieving continual leaps forward in socialist construction; it is the only way to solve the backward situation of 500 million people of our country who are laboring just for the sake of having enough to eat, a situation which the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung want to change.

The study of advanced foreign experience is important for China's agricultural mechanization, but not all such experience should be copied without giving full consideration to the specific circumstances of our country. Agricultural mechanization must fit in with China's traditional system of intensive farming. Experience over the past years has shown is a most scientific and economical system, and is the system with the greatest future. The "eight-point agricultural code" and the garden-style farming method advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung for increasing agricultural production are the concentrated expression of this intensive farming system and a complete and effective method and system for raising yield per-unit-area. The agricultural mechanization program in our country must aim at the mechanization of operations in the implementation of the "eight-point agricultural code" and the mechanization of garden-style farming. Farm machinery should in general be refined rather than crude, and should not merely fulfill the requirements of raising labor productivity and lessening manual labor, but, more importantly, raise rather than lower farming standards achievable by manual labor alone.

Agricultural mechanization is now being carried out after the universal establishment of people's communes. The people's communes require not only the mechanization of agriculture, but the mechanization of all other operations, since they are no longer engaged in agricultural production alone, but have taken up the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary, and fishery production as well as the operation of many small industrial enterprises including enterprises for building and repairing farm tools and farm machines and for processing agricultural products. We cannot afford to let one farm machine carry out only one task for a short time each year. We should try our best to let each machine be used in a variety of productive operations on a year-round basis. In such a big country as China, we need a huge number of farm machines of many, many categories. Inasmuch as our present farm machine-building plants are quite limited in their production capacities, to speed up the agricultural

mechanization program in our country, we should, in addition to relying on our large, modern farm machine plants, also rely on the thousands upon thousands of medium and small plants operated by local authorities and by people's communes.

The farm machine industry should be developed by producing heavy, medium, and light machines proportionately and by combining modern with native methods. Machines to meet these descriptions are not yet available in our country. Even in countries which have highly developed their industry and commerce such machines are not readily available at all times. In addition, we must know that it will still take a considerably long time for us to realize agricultural mechanization on the basis of our present conditions, although the development of our national economy and the great masses of our people are both demanding that this period be shortened.

The key to the realization of agricultural mechanization lies in firmly carrying out the Communist Party's general line of going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism, as well as the party's policy of walking on two legs.

First, the masses must be mobilized. Second, we must walk on two legs, adopt modern and native methods simultaneously, and combine the use of heavy, medium, and light machines. We should also see that there is a period of transition before we realize agricultural mechanization. Prior to the realization of this program, we must rely mainly on the improvement of old farm tools and the combined utilization of modern and native farm tools to develop production. Third, we should try to use minimum financial and material resources to bring about the maximum results in the shortest period. Fourth, existing agricultural machines should be fully utilized to provide conditions for the fulfillment of over-all mechanization of agriculture. Five, it will take approximately 10 years for our country to complete its agricultural mechanization program. The next three years will constitute only a preliminary stage in the program -- although a very important stage. The vigorously developing technical innovation and technical revolution campaign will not only raise productivity to a further extent through tools renovation and semimechanization of manual operations, thereby insuring continued forward leaps in agricultural production, but also constitute a good beginning in fulfillment of the agricultural mechanization program. We should, by all means, direct this campaign properly, and victoriously complete this "preliminary" stage to pave the way for the successful completion of the "intermediate" and "final" stages.

MECHANIZATION OF MANUAL LABOR

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 February 1960

[Extracts from: "Launch An All-People Campaign for Mechanization and Semimechanization of Manual Labor."]

Trade by trade throughout the country, industry or agriculture, commerce or transport, production departments or catering service departments should embark upon the campaign without delay for mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work. Such an endeavor will have a far-reaching and important bearing on bringing about a continued leap forward in the national economy in 1960, accelerating the rise of production technical level in our country, and on rapidly changing the appearance of our country.

Of course, the current campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution is not confined to the mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work. The campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution in industrial production includes the tasks of improving designs, workmanship, equipment, tools, labor organization, the study of multiple-purpose utilization of raw materials and materials as well as the conservation of raw materials. In a newly built or reconstructed large modern enterprise, the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution is developing toward automation and semi-automation.

In order to cope with the needs arising from the high-speed development in socialist construction, it is necessary to bring about a leap forward in production techniques, chiefly, the transition from the manual process of work to the mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work; in the field of construction as a whole in our country, a great deal of work still involves manual labor. This is an historical legacy from the old China. Despite the raising of the technical level during the past ten years in industrial production in our country and the fact that more farming machinery have been introduced, manual labor is still predominant in production as a whole. It is realized by all that our agricultural production is independent mainly on manual labor.

In industry and transport, manual labor still accounts for a large percentage of the work. For example, although Mukden is one of the cities in our country having a better industrial foundation, 54.23% of the workers there are engaged in manual labor. It will not be too difficult to imagine the conditions in other cities where the industrial foundation is weak. Throughout the country, many important industries such as transport, loading, building, mining, casting, forging, assembling, and packing industries as well as capital construction and communications departments are still depending on manual labor. These departments without exception have tied up a large number of workers and their

productivity rate is low and far short of meeting the needs arising from the leap forward in the national economy. Such a contradiction cannot be solved by releasing manpower by tens of thousands alone. In fact, it is impossible to make available so much manpower. The only solution, therefore, is to achieve mechanization and semimechanization of manual labor so as to enable these departments to raise labor productivity without increasing manpower and make available personnel of their own to assist other departments to achieve a continuing leap forward.

The key to stirring up a campaign for mechanization and semimechanization in an enterprise is to let the CCP committees at all levels put politics in command and extend the campaign for mechanization and semimechanization with vigor and determination as demonstrated in the large-scale campaign for iron and steel and in the water conservancy construction campaign.

The big leap forward achieved during the past two years has provided many favorable conditions for achieving mechanization and semimechanization of manual labor. Various regions throughout the country have set up their own iron and steel industries as well as machine-building industries, trained a large number of technical personnel, and accumulated many technical experiences. Most important of all, the revolutionary vigor and the creative spirit of the broad masses of workers and commune members have been greatly stimulated. All this has created a favorable situation for the mechanization and semimechanization of manual labor.

In fact, many places have achieved mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work at an amazing speed as a result of the effort of the local CCP committees which put politics in command and activated the masses. Tientsin has raised the degree of mechanization and semimechanization within a very short period of time from 42% last year to 54%; Shasi realized mechanization, and semimechanization in the tedious manual processes of work within one and a half months; the clothing industry in Mukden wrote a closing chapter to the history of foot-pedalling of sewing machines in 12 days; in Shou-chang hsien, Shantung, over 2,900 hog farms achieved mechanization and semimechanization in cutting fodder by the end of last year; in Tun-chang hsien, Shansi, over 1,000 community dining halls in the countryside basically realized mechanization and semimechanization of kitchen utensils in half a month's time.

It is obvious therefore that it is within the realm of possibility to achieve mechanization and semimechanization of manual labor at high speed by taking full advantage of favorable conditions. To achieve mechanization and semimechanization of the manual processes of work it is necessary to activate the broad masses of the people. To extend this campaign it is necessary to organize the broad masses and various trades, without exception, in the spirit of waging a vigorous large-scale mass campaign.

In order to streamline the progress of mechanization and semi-mechanization, all departments concerned must allocate a portion of essential materials for the manufacture of equipment. There goes a saying: "Shoulder poles, shoulder pole, under which many a good man has bent low." For hundreds of years, the youth of numerous men was buried under this backward production tool. Since the liberation, with the laboring people becoming their own masters, labor becomes a drastically new thing. "The burden is the same, but it seems greatly lightened." The masses are confident that in a society where the people are the masters, the shoulder pole, backward tool of manual labor, will one day be abandoned.

The time to materialize this hope has come. It goes without saying that achieving mechanization and semimechanization of the manual processes of work and providing machinery to replace manual processes of work are still gradual processes of development which will take time. However, this day is not too far away. Let us take positive action, take advantage of all favorable factors, and surmount all hardships, so as to bring better results to the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution centered around the mechanization and semi-mechanization of the manual processes of work, and to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plan of continued leap forward.

TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 15 May 1960

(Editorial.) Recently, the Ministry of Building Construction called a national on-the-spot conference on technical innovation and technical revolution in the building industry. This conference took the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution in the building industry to a new stage of popularization and elevation. The most important work in this stage is to sum up, consolidate, and popularize the outstanding experiences accumulated in the course of the technical innovation. Building and construction departments and other departments concerned in Antung are now carrying out this work.

In the course of the technical innovation last year, the building industry accumulated work experiences from the "dragon chain" campaign. The experiences involved the coordination of technical innovations in single units of equipment with technical innovations achieved in the methods of operation, linking these with similar achievements in other trades and enterprises to form chain-like coordination for further improvement. In order to put these experiences into full play for still greater success, it is necessary to organize a "dragon chain" campaign to systematically sum up and comprehensively popularize experiences accumulated during the past several months in the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution.

ACCELERATING TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No. 4, 16 February 1960

The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung recently issued a directive on the acceleration of technical transformation of agriculture.

It will be seen from the above [general economic review] that we have acquired social and material conditions for acceleration of the technical transformation of our agriculture. At the same time, it must be realized that socialist construction has entered a new stage and that the all-round growth of the national economy requires agriculture to march forward with bigger strides and keep pace with the growth of industry. Sustained mutual conformation between industry and agriculture can be achieved only when both industry and agriculture are placed on the same technical basis of modernized large-scale production. To place our industry and agriculture gradually on the technical basis of modernized production so as to insure sustained mutual conformation between industry and agriculture is precisely an extremely important and basic condition for high-rate and protracted development of our socialist construction and is the main feature and material foundation of the worker-peasant alliance consolidated and developed at the present stage. It is also a fundamental question of carrying out further the general line for socialist construction.

But some comrades hold different views on the great significance of agro-technical transformation. Some comrades take a one-sided view of the inter-relation between industry and agriculture; in particular, they take a one-sided view of the principle underlying socialist industrialization and preferential development of heavy industry. They draw a distinction between industry and agriculture, not realizing that, while industry is the leading sector of the national economy, agriculture is the foundation for the growth of the national economy as a whole. They think that socialist industrialization can be achieved apart from the modernization of socialist agriculture. They do not take the technical transformation of agriculture seriously.

It should be affirmed that without preferential development of heavy industry, there can be no socialist industrialization, certainly no modernization of agricultural production technique. This is the primary aspect of the matter. But we must also affirm another aspect of the matter, that is, without modernization of agricultural production techniques, there cannot be full realization of socialist industrialization, let alone high-degree industrialization.

In order to insure uninterrupted supply of new machinery and equipment before long, it is essential to build up the system of agricultural machinery industry up to a modern technical level within several years. This is the most urgent and practical task at the moment as well as a material guarantee necessary for accelerated

technical transformation of agriculture. The party and the state began to tackle this task and achieved certain great results during the First Five-Year Plan period. Since 1958, there has been a rapid growth of farm tools industry, particularly the commune-operated workshops for making and repairing farm tools. These manufacturing and repair industries, while being mostly based on hand production, have become a new force for developing the agricultural machinery industry. In order to build a nation-wide system of agricultural machinery industry rapidly, we should fulfill the following tasks at the moment. On the one hand, we should systematically and gradually innovate the existing equipment and effect technical transformation where possible and necessary, fully utilizing the existing industrial foundation. On the other, we should energetically accelerate capital construction of new enterprises, basing ourselves on the national plans. We are proceeding with these tasks simultaneously in our efforts to build a system of agricultural machinery industry.

Another policy connected with the above policy is to develop central and local enterprises simultaneously. The process of carrying out this policy will also be a process of gradual development of agricultural mechanization and electrification from the lower to the higher phase and from the old to the new.

In developing the agricultural machinery industry, care should be taken to strengthen cooperation with other departments of industry concerned, particularly with other departments of machine-building industry, and insure mutual adaptation and promotion between the construction of agricultural machinery industry and the construction of machine-building industry as a whole. Here, we must lay stress on the principle of subordinating to the over-all situation and to the total interests of the national economy as a whole so as to facilitate and speed up the all-round development of socialist construction.

To intensify scientific and technical research in agricultural machinery and train scientific and technical forces constitute an important key to the early realization of technical transformation of agriculture.

It is essential to train scientific and technical persons in large numbers. It is estimated that in the coming ten years approximately 200,000 senior technical persons and nearly a million intermediate and junior technical persons will be needed in the field of agricultural machinery.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

PEIPING, JEN-MIN JIH-PAO EDITORIALS ON WHEAT HARVEST AND SPRING PLANTING

[Date of source at end of each item.]

Good news on bumper wheat harvests is being reported from South China, and the principal wheat-producing areas in North China are carrying out victorious struggles for reaping a bumper spring wheat harvest this summer. It is reported that the wheat crop this year is better than that of any past year. Our present task is to intensify field management at the final stage of the wheat growth, so that greater wheat output will be achieved.

A number of wheat-producing areas are now being threatened by drought. In these areas, wheatfields should be irrigated to counter drought. Wheat rust disease has broken out in wheatfields in many localities; measures should be taken to prevent the spread of this plant disease and to remedy it.

Since 1958, we have already reaped two bumper summer harvests. We are now striving to reap a third bumper summer harvest. (9 May 1960)

All localities which are now in the last stage in completing their spring sowing operations should pay attention to the following three tasks with regard to their spring sowing work.

1. Completing the sowing acreage plans by supplying the marginal acreage needed. In almost all localities where sowing plans for cotton and oil-bearing crops have been completed in the main, there are some marginal acreages -- ranging from several to more than 10% -- which are needed for fulfilling the spring sowing acreage plans. As a result, the sowing acreage plan is not fulfilled by a small margin due to insufficient efforts toward the end of the sowing operations.

In the cultivation of cotton, for instance, during the past few years the aggregate acreage of these small margins in the whole country often amounted to as much as several million mou. At the rate of an average of 100 chin of ginned cotton per mou, the total output by this acreage would amount to several hundred million chin. This is a fairly large figure.

2. Expanding actually cultivated acreage. Inspections carried out in some localities show that some of the plots were not sown to the fullest extent possible. This was attributable, in some cases, to limitations of farm machines, the motive power used, and topographical conditions and, in other cases, to the negligence of the farmers concerned.

3. Replanting. For various reasons, some seeds may fail to grow, resulting in patches of land without crops. Whether all the seeds have grown is one of the most important yardsticks to measure sowing standards.

We should assure that not one seedling is missing or growing improperly. We should by no means discount the importance of one single seedling.
(11 May 1960)

This year, the sowing of long-term crops and spring sowing had enhanced. Winter wheat increased 50 million mou and early rice increased possibly more than 30 million mou. The acreage of rape and spring wheat was also stepped up.

It is entirely possible to procure this year's sweeping bumper harvest. Despite continuous rains in the south, the uninterrupted drought in some places which inevitably influenced the growing of wheat, all the crops to be harvested this summer have turned out to be quite abundant. The long-term and spring management of wheat was efficiently operated. In a northern wheat-producing district, the water conservancy project, utilized to its full advantage with the gigantic support of the people's commune defeated the most serious drought recorded in several decades by extending irrigation acreage, thus overcoming the difficulties in the building stages and supporting the growing phase. Development of methods to gain a bumper harvest and increasing arable acreage were prevalent. Large-area bumper fields occupied nearly 30% of total wheat acreage to form a forceful front of wheat production.

The people noted the characteristics of the wheat crop this year as deep plowing, healthy sapling, and multi-budding. According to inspections at various places, first and second grade wheat occupied 80-90% with third grade wheat taking 10-20%. Even the third grade wheat this year was better than that of last year. The same applied to rape and coarse grain this year.

The most crucial time in laying a good foundation for achieving a bumper harvest this summer is now. Prevention of bending is one of the things not to be overlooked in the later stage; the management and preparation should be made in advance. Vigilance should be heightened to prevent insect pests, especially wheat rust, a deadly enemy of wheat. Drought is still prevalent in certain districts. Water sources should be further unearthed for anti-drought and irrigation purposes.

The acreage of early rice this year, occupies one fifth of the total summer crop acreage, which is bigger than that of last year. Its output will constitute a considerable proportion of the total output of the summer crops. Rice transplanting machines are being widely utilized in this year's rice transplanting with high efficiency. After the transplanting, field management and superintendence should be stressed to make the rice seedlings rejuvenate quickly. This is the key to the problem of a sweeping bumper harvest. In the past, certain districts failed to raise the total amount of production, despite their efforts to cultivate many bumper harvest fields, due to being bogged down by too many low yield fields. This should be corrected. In another word, efforts should be made to extend the high yield fields at the same time to fight for a balanced production and stabilized total output. (18 May 1960)

AN ADDITIONAL 110 MILLION MOU IN SUMMER CROPS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 May 1960

From the editorial: "Summer Harvest Has Begun."

The summer harvest season has already begun. From South China, numerous reports of bumper harvest of rape and wheat pour in. In North China, the harvest of wheat will begin immediately. In order to do a good job in wheat harvesting, proper preparations are in important task in agricultural production at this moment.

To do a good job in summer harvesting is of great economic and political significance. This year there are 110 million mou more summer crops than last year, of which 50 million mou are wheat. With the exception of a small acreage which has been harmed by natural calamities -- mainly drought -- the summer harvest crops in various localities are growing healthily. The harvest of summer food crops and oil-bearing crops will constitute an important foundation for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's agricultural production plan.

PROGRESS IN HARNESSING THE HAI HO

Peiping, Shui-li Shui-tien Chien-she, No. 19, 11 October 1959

Original plans for the harnessing of the Hai Ho, which controls the drainage in the area around the great industrial center of Tientsin, Hopeh, and the rich agricultural plains, in that area, called for extending the project throughout the Second and Third Five-Year Plans and even a few years beyond that period. The plan calls for the construction of six large reservoirs with a combined water storage capacity of 7,812,000,000 cubic meters, requiring, with the various supplementary items, a total of 70,840,000 cubic meters of earthwork. The water shed of the Hai Ho and its tributaries involved in the project occupies 48,000 square kilometers and about 64% of this area will be affected by the current harnessing project including the previously completed Kuan-t'ing Reservoir on the Yung-ting Ho.

Some 11,210,000 mou of land will be provided with irrigation water and industries in Peiping and Tientsin will be provided with an ample water supply. Navigation and pisciculture will also benefit greatly from the project.

The Kang-nan, Huang-pi, and Mi-yun reservoirs in 1959 saved 9 million mou from flooding.

YUNNAN STATE FARMS HAVE 200,000 WORKERS
Kunming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 1 February 1960

The conference on state farm work, sponsored by the Yunnan CCP Committee, was held between 18 and 27 January.

During the past few years, great achievements were made in the work of state farms in the province, especially in 1958 and 1959. There are now 200,000 workers in the state farms of the province, constituting about 3% of the province's entire agricultural labor force.

Many farms have played not only an exemplary role among local peasants but also an even more important role in developing the national economy. They have supplied the state with grain, industrial crops, and animal products, while training a number of cadres.

After listening to the achievements reviewed at the conference, comrades understood further the bright future of state farms in the province. They pledged to strengthen leadership in the state farms in order to run them in a proper manner.

STATUS OF CHINA'S FISHING INDUSTRY
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No. 4, 16 February 1960

[From an article: "The Path of High Speed Development of Aquatic Products," by Kao Wen-hua.]

During the first three years of national economic reconstruction after the liberation, the aquatic products industry fulfilled the requirements of its recovery. Production in 1952 exceeded the highest pre-liberation level (1,500,000 metric tons). It continued to expand during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). Production in 1957 was more than 3,000,000 metric tons. During these five years, the yearly increase ratio was 13.3%, for an average of 290,000 metric tons per year in actual tonnage. Of course, it is not developed to the fullest point in our country. According to the record of 1958 and 1959, it is evident that we are able to have a great advancing speed. During these two years, the aquatic products industry of our country increased its output by 26.9% per year, with an actual increase of 950,000 metric tons per year. Our aquatic products production of 1959 has already exceeded 5,000,000 metric tons.

Our country's breeding area is about 130,000 mou, and it is growing with the development of water conservation. During the recent two years fresh water production has climbed steeply, topping former levels by 93.2%, with an actual tonnage increase of 1,100,000 metric tons. During the same period salt water production increased 41.7% with an actual tonnage increase of 800,000 metric tons.

The production of aquatic products, according to the nature of economics, has two forms. One is the state enterprise, which is owned by all the people. Its technical equipment is more modernized, and the quality of its products is high. We now have established large, medium and small fishing groups, and more than 1,000 breeding and processing enterprises. Although the production of these state enterprises accounts for only a small proportion of the total -- about 10% -- they are new and occupy a leading position everywhere. Another form is commune fisheries, which are managed by the masses themselves. They were privately owned, but through socialist reform, they became collectives and commonly owned. They are numerous and account for about 90% of the total production. Commune fishing industries have great potentialities in manpower, resources and money. Under the guidance and with the support of the government, the communes can develop their fishing industries by themselves. Some people have worried about the difficulties of mechanization in the aquatic products industry. But, in the past two years, the communes have developed many motor-powered fishing boats with their own savings, and their saving have increased. The future of the communes' development of the fishing industry is unlimited. Therefore, our country's development of the aquatic products industry must be based on the simultaneous development of the state-owned enterprises and the communes' fishing industries.

INDUSTRY

PIVOTAL WARFARE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No 4, 16 February 1960

From an article, "Mobilize the Masses, Unceasingly Solve the Pivotal Problems in Production," by Wang Shu-ch'eng, Secretary of the Secretariat of Hupeh Provincial Committee of the CCP.

Big steel plants organized a "pivotal warfare" program designed to reform technology and to promote a constant increase in production.

The so-called "pivotal-warfare" activates the masses and organizes a war for an attack from all sides on the key points to solve the key problems in production. The big steel plants organized six "pivotal warfare" programs between the end of August 1958 and the first half of December, with principal emphasis placed on steel refining and raising steel production.

Before the six "pivotal wars," when new projects were completed and the production capacity was increased, there was an imbalance in equipment and new employees, backward management, and unstable raw material supplies. Especially, the rate of refining was low, potentialities were not developed, daily production was low, steel rolling mills were not sufficiently supplied and the plan was not

completed. So, the party committees of the steel plants decided to attack the key problem of steel refining, directing all related departments to support the steel program.

The result of the "six wars" [only five given] in Ping Lu was as follows: the first war was on the arrangement of equipment. The target of the second and third wars was the shortening of the smelting time, which was an attack on a technical key point. The fourth and fifth wars were for improving the quality of steel and there was invented the "five-step de-sulfuration" method.

During the six wars, 53 key problems were solved.

SUPERSONIC DEVICES ADOPTED BY INDUSTRY

Moscow, Promyshlennno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazets, 17 February 1960

Supersonic devices are being used in industry, medicine, and other branches of China's economy. In metallurgy, supersonic devices are used in improving the quality of smelting steel; in shipbuilding, supersonic detectors are used in testing the quality of welding; and in the fishing industries, supersonic devices are used in discovering schools of fish. In 1959, Shanghai manufactured several thousand supersonic devices.

COMPLETE HALF OF PLAN IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 May 1960

From the editorial, "Strive For Fulfilling Half of the Annual Plan in the First Six Months of 1960."

In the face of such unprecedentedly favorable situation at home and abroad, the Chinese peoples are confidently striving for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the year's national economy development plan. The Chinese people have already made tremendous achievements for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's national economy plan in the first four months of 1960. However, we should not become complacent but we must put out more effort to develop fully the current production and construction undertakings.

According to the situation in the past, the industrial departments had always failed to fulfill 50% of the annual production plan in the first half of the year, thereby creating a situation in which the production was usually slack in the first half of the year and became gradually arduous and heavy during the latter half of the year. This was once held by some persons as an unchangeable "rule," but we know very well that the conditions in production and construction are especially successful during the first quarter of this year, breaking the "unchangeable rule" that production in the first quarter of the year is usually lower than in the fourth quarter.

In the first quarter of this year, the daily average value of industrial output was 14.6% more than in the fourth quarter of last year. The industrial production plan for the first quarter of this year has fulfilled nearly 30% of the annual plan, of which the output of iron fulfilled 26%, steel fulfilled nearly 24%, and coal fulfilled nearly 27%. This has created an extremely favorable condition for fulfilling 50% of the annual production plan in the first half of this year.

PAOTOU COMPLEX BEGINS OPERATIONS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 1960

(Editorial) On 1 May, the first large open hearth furnace of the Paotou Steel and Iron Company started productive operations. The construction of the furnace was completed one year ahead of schedule. This furnace is of a size similar to the king-sized open hearth furnaces of the Anshan and Wuhan steel centers and is one of the largest operational open hearth furnaces under automatic operation in China.

PETROLEUM MINISTER SETS 1960 CRUDE PETROLEUM GOAL

Peiping, Chung-kuo Ching-nien Pao, 5 November 1959

The Minister of Petroleum Industry, Yu Ch'iu-li, addressing the petroleum industry workers' section of the National Heroes Conference on 2 November 1959, set the 1960 crude petroleum production goal at a 55% increase over the 1959 production of 3.7 million metric tons. This 1960 goal was the original 1962 goal of the Second Five-Year Plan.

NEW MINERAL RESOURCES DISCOVERED

Moscow, Prirednyye Begatstva Kitaya, 1958

In China over 100 large mineral deposits were discovered in 1957 alone, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. These included deposits of iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, manganese, magnesium, phosphorus, and coking coal. During the years of the First Five-Year Plan, the world's largest deposits of tin, tungsten, and molybdenum, as well as significant deposits of such acutely-needed minerals as nickel, petroleum, gold and rare metals were discovered in China.

It is now estimated that iron ore deposits amount to over 12 billion tons and that up to 60% of the prospected deposits are concentrated in Northeast China. China has large deposits of manganese ore (38 million tons, according to implete data).

NONFERROUS METAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1959

Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No. 3, 18 January 1960

In 1959, the metallurgical industry in China made great progress. Compared with the outputs of 1958, those of 1959 showed a gain of 72.12% in steel, 63.11% in iron, and an expected gain of 62% in copper and 41.5% in aluminum.

In 1959, among the nonferrous "small foreign masses [equipment]," 46 small copper dressing plants, 24 small aluminum plants, and numerous small mines, small dressing plants, and small refineries of other nonferrous metals were established.

ELECTRIC POWER

1959 CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 24 January 1960

In 1959, China produced a total of 41.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

1960 TARGETS FOR ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

Peiping, Shui-li Yu Tien-li, 29 March 1960

To fulfill and exceed the 1960 production and capital construction tasks in the electric power industry in the nation, during the first half of 1960, the target for the production of electric power during the first half of 1960 is set to be 29-30 billion kilowatt-hours, and for the installed capacity, 1,500,000 - 2,200,000 kilowatts.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 January 1960

Extracts from: "Universal Establishment of People's Communes Benefits Rural Electrification," by Chang Chung-wei, Lin Ming-sheng, Yeh Yuan-hsu, and Lin Chia-yi.

From September 1958 to July 1959, a section of the teachers and students of the departments of engineering and economics of the Harbin University of Industry went to more than ten hsien and municipalities in the seven provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin, Liaoning, Hopeh, Shansi, Hupeh, and Fukien to investigate and study a number of basic problems in connection with rural electrification, and drew up electrification schemes for nine hsien including Shang-chih, Ning-an, Hung-tung, Ma-cheng, and Yung-chen, and many communes. At the same time, they carried out experiments and research work pertinent to the direction of

utilization of power resources in the countryside in Heilungkiang. The work carried out during the year made us deeply realize the great superiority of the people's commune, which has opened up a broad way for the electrification of the countryside in China.

Rural electrification is an enterprise initiated during the last few years under the leadership of the party. Since the liberation, many hydroelectric power stations have been built in the countryside throughout the country. Up to 1957, there were established 544 stations with a total capacity of 20,324 kilowatts. In 1958, great headway was made in rural electrification due to the universal establishment of people's communes. According to the statistics of July 1959, there were built in the countryside throughout the country in 1958 a total of 4,334 hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 131,502 kilowatts. The total number of stations built in one year was therefore eight times greater than the total number built in the previous eight years, and the capacity of their equipment was 6.5 times greater. The newly built hydraulic stations alone had 420,000 hp under their command. In 1959, notwithstanding the limitation of equipment supply, over 30,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power stations were completed in the countryside during the first half of the year according to incomplete statistics. Great headway was also made in the establishment of small thermoelectric power stations in the countryside during the last few years.

The progress made in rural electrification leads to the transformation of the prospects of the countryside. Many places have begun to make use of electric power in lieu of man and animal power to carry out the processing of subsidiary farm products (for example, grain processing, cotton ginning, and oil pressing), to pulverize animal feed, to irrigate and drain fields, and to operate commune industries, thus greatly reducing the labor intensity of the peasants. Many farm houses have installed electric lighting. The peasants look upon electric lighting as a sign of socialism, and their revolutionary efforts are greatly inspired. The women cheer: "The universal establishment of people's communes frees the women from the kitchen, and electrification frees them from the mill." Electrification lights up the peasants mentally, gives them a glimpse of the bright future relating to the building of socialism, and makes them love socialism and aspire for communism even more ardently.

The rapid progress made in rural electrification in 1958 clearly explains the superiority of the people's commune. This finds manifestation in:

First, the people's commune can utilize the power resources in the countryside more scientifically and rationally.

The development of power resources, and especially the development of hydraulic resources, frequently involves problems having a bearing on development by stages and comprehensive utilization. In what sections of a river should hydroelectric power stations be built before

the flow and fall of the river can best be utilized to the full extent? In what way should development be carried out before the coordinated use of the river can best be made for irrigation, power generating, and fish breeding purposes? These problems must be solved before hydraulic energy can be put to full and effective use. The job is beyond the capacity of a higher cooperative (equivalent to a production brigade of present day).

The people's communes create the best conditions for the formulation of rational rural electrification schemes to make maximum use of the flow and fall of the rivers. This is because a people's commune comprises on the average nearly 30 higher cooperatives and has at its disposal manpower ranging from several thousand to several tens of thousands of households. It covers an area several tens of times greater than a higher cooperative, and has at its disposal from several ten thousand to several hundred thousand mou of land. The people's communes are in a position to make unified plans and central arrangements for the comprehensive utilization of the rivers and storage of water. Under the unified leadership of a commune, the people at the upper and lower reaches and on the two banks of the river are capable of working in cooperation. In accordance with the communist spirit of making the minority yield to the majority, the partial interest yield to the interest of the whole, and the temporary interest yield to the long-range interest, they are capable of making comprehensive utilization of the power resources to carry out the construction of rational hydroelectric projects.

Second, the people's commune can mobilize manpower with thoroughness to give impetus to the rapid development of the rural electrification enterprise.

The construction of an ordinary rural power station of the water drawing type frequently involves ten thousand man days. The construction of a rural power station equipped with a reservoir takes several tens of thousands of man days to complete. Because these engineering projects were in need of so much manpower, it was difficult for the higher cooperatives, each of which had no more than several hundred labor power units to carry them out.

According to the understanding of Yung-chun Hsien in Fukien, Hung-tung Hsien in Shansi, and Shang-chih Hsien in Heilungkiang, before the universal establishment of people's communes, only some higher cooperatives were capable of building some small power stations and hydraulic stations with a capacity for 20 or 30 kilowatts. As a result, under the condition that the higher cooperatives were short of manpower, the energetic development of rural electrification had certain difficulties.

According to the latest date, the Pao-fu People's Commune of Ki-an Hsien, Chekiang, scientifically and rationally organized its manpower when labor was short. It lined up the labor power, and drafted 210 civilian laborers, 20 skilled workers, and 4 peasant

technicians to form a hydroelectric commando battalion under the leadership of the responsible cadres of the commune. As a result, hydroelectric power stations sprang up like dandelions in a spring lawn. Before the establishment of the commune, there were only 4 hydroelectric power stations with a capacity of 56 kilowatts. After the establishment of the commune, the number increased to 19 with a total capacity of 250 kilowatts. The increase amounted to 3.75 times in number of power stations and 3.46 times in capacity compared with the eight years before the universal establishment of people's communes.

Third, the people's commune provides advantageous conditions in material, technology and capital for the realization of rural electrification.

The electrification enterprise is a kind of capital construction undertaking that consumes more material, requires more investment, and calls for a higher technological foundation, and be in position to provide an adequate supply of equipment. Moreover, agriculture is also required to possess some capacity for accumulation. In order to provide the material condition for rural electrification realistically, we are of the opinion that the countryside should depend on its own strength and on state industry for essential aid. The guideline of walking with two legs must be implemented. Simultaneously with depending on state industry to set up selectively some power stations, the 550 million peasants must be agitated to employ the strength with which they operate industries to develop the electrification enterprise. Rural electrification can be developed more rapidly only in this way.

According to the understanding of Fukien, Heilungkiang, Hopeh, and Shansi, many communes were capable of producing equipment fit for adoption in the countryside like the Francis model of water turbine, the double-stroke model of water turbine, and even dynamos. The capacity of some water turbines was as high as 100 kilowatts or more, and the capacity of the dynamos was more than 20 kilowatts.

Fourth, the people's commune creates advantageous conditions for enlarging the capacity of power stations and improving the standard of the power stations constructed.

Agricultural production has its peculiar features. Because agricultural production is widely dispersed, less power is consumed by the different individual processes of production, and a very great proportion is made up of mobile operations. These peculiar features make it difficult to centralize the development of power supply. In consideration of these peculiar features in agricultural production, the installation of small power plants should be adopted as the guiding principle in the mapping out of long-range plans.

According to statistics, up to the end of 1958, there were in the countryside of China 4,878 hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity for 151,806 kilowatts. Most of these power stations were operated on a small scale with indigenous techniques. Their average capacity amounted to no more than 31.5 kilowatts.

After the universal establishment of people's communes, many communes have set up intermediate backbone power stations of higher standard. Simultaneously with the building small hydro-electric power stations for example, the Pao-fu People's Commune in Ki-an Hsien, Chekiang, is presently engaged in the building of a number intermediate power stations for use as backbone power stations for electrification purposes. The Yang-shu-chen Hydroelectric Power Station which is currently under construction has a water-head of 70 meters and a capacity of 125 kilowatts. After the completion of the power station, it can be linked with the Lao-shih-kan and other hydroelectric power stations to form a power network, thus greatly raising the quality of the power generated.

Summing up the above, it can be seen that the people's communes have provided us with a reliable guarantee in all fields for the development of the rural electrification enterprise in China.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS

Peiping, Shui-li Yu Tien-li, 20 March 1960

From an article by Li Pao-hua, Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power.

In 1959, both production and capital construction in the nation's electric power industry showed a tremendous development; they greatly exceeded the leap forward figures established in 1958.

The total output of electric power in 1959 reached 41.5 billion kilowatt-hours. This was 6% higher than the original plan or an increase of 51% over that in the great leap forward, 1958 (output, 27.5 billion kilowatt-hours). Thus the 1962 production level (44.3 billion kilowatt-hours) as stipulated in the Second Five-Year Plan was attained 3 years ahead of schedule. The output of electric power in December 1959 alone exceeded the total amount produced in the entire year in 1949.

In 1959, the total installed capacity including that of the new and expanded equipment was 3,200,000 kilowatts (thermal, 2,790,000 kilowatts; hydroelectric, 410,000 kilowatts); this was 25% higher than the original plan, or 1.8 times the 1958 newly added capacity of 1,797,000 kilowatts, or 50.9% of the total installed capacity of 6,288,000 kilowatts at the end of 1958, or 30% higher than the total installed capacity established during the First Five-Year Plan (2,469,000 kilowatts in 5 years). Moreover, the installed capacity of 50,000 kilowatts established in the small hydroelectric stations in the rural areas in 1959 was not included in the aforementioned figures. A total of 4,443 kilometers of high tension transmission lines with a capacity of more than 110,000 volts was newly built; this was 10%

higher than the original plan, or 51% more than the total length of lines installed in 1958. The total capacity of the newly installed transforming equipment with a capacity of more than 110,000 volts was some 2,020,000 kilovolt-amperes (excluding the step-up stations in the electric power plants); this was 28% higher than original plan, or an increase of 62% over that in 1958. At the same time, the hidden potential of the existing equipment was fully uncovered and developed, the utilization rate of the generating equipment was increased, the coal consumption rate of the thermal electric power equipment was reduced, and the production cost as well as capital construction costs were also cut.

At present, more than 200 hydroelectric and thermal electric power stations with a total capacity of more than 20 million kilowatts are being constructed simultaneously in the entire nation. On the basis of the great achievements accomplished in 1959, it is very likely that 1960 will be a greater leap forward year. In January 1960, the output of electric power was 4.16 billion kilowatt-hours, and the daily average output of electricity was increased more than 6% over that during the fourth quarter of 1959; the total newly installed capacity was 140,000 kilowatts, or 106% more than that in the same period in 1959. It is expected that in the first quarter of 1960, the newly installed capacity will be one million kilowatts; the installed capacity of 2,200,000 kilowatts will be the target for the first half of 1960.

THE URBAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION COOPERATIVE SYSTEM Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 March 1960

From the editorial: "A Product of the Communist
Ideology."

The Harbin Electric Wire Plant has adopted measures to simplify electric wiring systems, to increase electric power voltage, and to supply electric power in a collective manner to economize the consumption of electric power. The plant has since established cooperative relationships with other factories, enterprises, government organizations, and urban residents, and abolished the traditional system of setting up each unit as an individual electric power consumer. As a result, a system of cooperativization in the supply and consumption of electric power was established in an area of 910,000 square meters in the Nan-ma-lu area, embracing 39 enterprises, big and small, and more than 1,500 government organizations, schools, and resident households.

What is the urban electric power supply and consumption cooperativization system -- the "four-in-one" collective electric power supply system? Some persons have compared this system with the adoption

of the "community dining hall" system to replace the "individual kitchens" system. This analogy is strikingly correct, because it not only depicts the manner of the collective supply of electric power to urban areas, but also reflects the true significance of this innovation.

After the adoption of the cooperativized electric power supply and consumption system, the Nanmalu area in Harbin has changed the unreasonable, uneconomical manner of power supply and consumption by completely breaking up the "independent consumers" and the "individual kitchens" systems, and installing an electric power distribution system to embrace all the four previous power consumption systems -- the power consumption by individual factories for electric lights and for the operation of machines, by two factories jointly, by both industry and the local people, and by industrial networks. In this way the scattered, decentralized power supply and consumption systems were changed into a centralized, unified power supply and consumption system, thereby releasing 4,500 kilowatts of power generating equipment to provide additional electric power necessary for achieving continued forward leaps in production.

The actual results obtained by the Nan-ma-lu area in Harbin and by other areas which have adopted this experience show that the collectivized power supply and consumption system has not only improved the mutual cooperation between different power consumers, raised the voltage of power transmission lines, and increased the safety in power supply and consumption, but also reduced the loss of power in the course of transmission, and saved transformers and electric power equipment, thereby promoting the development of production.

PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 December 1959

The situation of China's electric power industry is quite favorable as things now stand. As of the end of November 1959, the total amount of electricity generated in the nation reached 37.1 billion kilowatt-hours. In October and November alone, some 3.9-4.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced. This was an increase of some 50% over that of the corresponding period in 1958, thus setting a new monthly record since the beginning of this year. The installed capacity has now reached 2.2 million kilowatts; this is another unprecedented leap forward. In November, some 630,000 kilowatts of generating capacity were put into production; this also set a new record for 1959. The ministry's plan for completing the installation of 4,000 kilometers of electric power lines in 1959 one month ahead of schedule was basically realized.

According to plans during the first quarter in 1960, new equipment with a total capacity of one million kilowatts will be put into production.

1959 THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER CONSTRUCTION
Peiping, Shui-li Yu Tien-li, 20 December 1959

As of 15 December 1959, an installed capacity of 2,010,000 kilowatts has been added to the thermal electric power industry, exceeding the state target of 1,980,000 kilowatts by 30,000 kilowatts. The state plan was 2,300,000 kilowatts for both the hydroelectric and thermal electric power industry for 1959. A total of 4,246 kilometers of transmission lines with 110 kilovolts or more in capacity was installed; this exceeded the ministry's annual plan by 246 kilometers. The nation so far this year has added 1,373,900 kilovolt-amperes to its transformer capacity. The capacity of the electric power equipment added during this year exceeded the total of that added during the First Five-Year Plan, representing 139% of the 1958 leap forward figure.

FIRST RAILWAY MOBILE ELECTRIC POWER STATION PRODUCED
Peiping, Shui-li Yu Tien-li, 5 November 1959

The first railway mobile electric power station with a generating capacity of 2,500 kilowatts designed and produced in China was put into operation on 15 October 1959. This station is affiliated with the Pao-t'ing electric power grid.

COMMUNICATIONS

STATISTICS ON NATION-WIDE POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS
Lan-chou, Kansu Jin-pao, 13 October 1959

At present, the posts and telecommunications enterprise in the nation is handling an average of some 19 million copies of newspapers and periodicals, 5,500,000 pieces of mail, 130,000 telegrams, and 140,000 long-distance calls per day. The posts and telecommunications services are utilized by the people in the entire nation about 140 million times per day.

The length of postal routes in the nation today is about 3.5 times more than it was in 1949, and the length of long-distance communications lines, 1.5 times. There are now some 1,200,000 kilometers of telephone lines in the nation's rural areas. The number of posts and telecommunications bureaus and branches has now reached some 64,000 of which, 53,000 are located in the rural,

pastoral, and remote areas. Telephone services are now available in all cities, in almost the entire number of communes, and in 60% of all agricultural production teams.

STATISTICS ON BROADCASTING NETWORK

Peiping, Wu-hsien-tien, 19 December 1959

In the nation's broadcasting network there are now 1,689 hsien and shih broadcasting chans, 10,779 commune broadcasting chans, 4,570,000 speakers, and 3,500,000 radio receivers. [chan is used both for station and relay station.]

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Moscow, Zhelezhedereznyy Transport, No 9, 1959, pp 81-86

[The following is from an article by T'eng Tai-yuan, Minister of Railways.]

In 1958, railroad freight turnover increased 4.7 times over 1950 and passenger turnover increased 93%. Labor productivity of workmen increased 3.2 times.

New railroad construction was expanded on a large scale. During 1950-1958, 7,512 kilometers of new railroad tracks were built and 2,828 kilometers of second tracks were built and restored.

Three new main lines which were built played an important role in the development of the national economy, urban-rural commodity turnover, and foreign and internal trade. These are the Chungking -- Ch'eng-tu; Tien-shui -- Lan-chou; and Lai-pin -- Mu-nan-kuan.

By 1957, an additional 33 main lines and branches had been built, including Pao-chi -- Ch'eng-tu; Chi-ning -- Erh-lien; Ying-t'ian -- Amoy; Li-t'ang -- Fort Bayard; Feng-t'ai -- Sha-ch'eng; Lan-ts'un-Yen-t'ai, and the eastern sector of the Lan-chou -- Sinkiang Railway. In all, 4,861 kilometers of railway tracks were laid.

The great Wuhan Bridge was built across the Yangtse River, thus connecting the railway lines of Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow.

The volume of railway haulage in 1958 amounted to 3.8 billion metric tons, which is 39% more than in 1957. Freight turnover increased 38% over 1957. The total amount of capital investment used in capital construction increased 2.6 times over 1957.

Illustrating the increase in railway transport work are these facts on the fulfillment of some most important technological quotas: the turnover of freight cars in 1950 amounted to 3.34 per day and under the conditions of increased average distances, it was decreased

to 2.84 per day in 1957. In 1958, it was reduced again to 2.75 per day. Static carload in 1950 was 26.6 metric tons, and in 1957 it was 34.7 metric tons; in 1958 it increased to 37.6 metric tons. Average freight locomotive productivity in 1951 amounted to 336,000 ton-kilometers; in 1957, 447,000 ton-kilometers; and in 1958 it rose to 600,000 ton-kilometers.

Average daily loading increased by approximately 10,000 cars in May 1959, as compared with August 1958. About 7,500 cars of this number were loaded by mobilizing internal reserves.

The reinforcement of the Cheng-chou bridge, 3 kilometers in length, across the Yellow River is an example of the fraternal aid of Soviet specialists. Earlier, bourgeois specialists had declared that further use of this bridge was impossible. Before the reinforcement, traffic across the bridge had moved at 5 kilometers per hour. After the reinforcement, the bridge could be crossed in 5 minutes, while freight weight was increased from 600 to 2,000 metric tons. Moreover, the cost of the completed work for reinforcing the bridge was only 13% of the cost of building a new bridge.

In railroad transport, China now has more than 1,000 intermediate stations at which loading-unloading operations are done by transport columns recruited from the local people's communes.

ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM DRAFT IN 1960 Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 25 November 1959

Based on experience since 1958 in reforming the finance and accounting system and to further strengthen financial control and accounting work of all levels of enterprises in the network of the Ministry of Commerce, to carry out the business accounting system, and to raise the quality of financial control and accounting and bookkeeping, the Ministry of Commerce recently formulated and issued "Ministry of Commerce Network Finance and Accounting System (draft)," and notified all areas to begin implementation 1 January 1960.

Responsibilities of Finance and Accounting Personnel

The system stipulates that the responsibilities of finance and accounting work personnel are: accurately to compile a reliable financial plan and a plan for increased production and economy, to be positive in carrying out the directives on commercial working capital control, to investigate and analyze the manner in which plans are carried out, to promptly propose suggestions for improvement, to encourage the

rational utilization of commercial capital, to conscientiously investigate the accuracy and completeness of vouchers, to accurately record increases, decreases, and changes of assets, and to promptly submit accounting reports, and under the premise of accurately carrying out commercial policies and guaranteeing the needs of commodity circulation, to improve administrative control jointly with concerned departments, to periodically propose methods and measures for lowering costs and increasing receipts, to continuously exploit latent capacities for increased production and economization, and to promote a perpetual and thorough development of the drive for increased production and economy. The finance and accounting personnel of all levels of commercial administrative departments and enterprise leadership units should also periodically investigate and assist basic levels so that bureaucratism and deviation from reality by leadership can be avoided.

Bookkeeping Method

The system stipulates that all units, commune supply and marketing departments, and comparatively large-scale municipal wholesale and retail enterprises having independent bookkeeping at the management level or above in hsien commercial bureaus within the network of the Ministry of Commerce must formulate financial plans, carry out accounting and independent bookkeeping, and individually compute profits and losses and compile accounting reports. All units subordinate to the management departments of hsien commercial bureaus, units below the level of commune supply and marketing departments, and comparatively small-scale municipal units with small operations can carry out simple bookkeeping or adopt the method of "maintaining a constant inventory by balancing funds against goods." Their profits and losses will be uniformly computed by the unit on the next higher level, and they will not individually formulate a financial plan. All commodities and goods handled by units on all levels should be inventoried periodically. Wholesale commodities, agricultural, subsidiary, native and special products, and "scrap goods" should be inventoried at least once per quarter; retail commodities should be inventoried once a month; and valuable commodities that are on display in the market should be inventoried each day. All state assets handled by units on all levels cannot be assigned a new price without approval by the State Council. When the management personnel of all levels of enterprises and units and commercial work personnel transfer work they must carry out the transfer procedure and only after everything is turned over are they no longer responsible. All levels of commercial administrative departments and enterprise leadership units must strengthen political and ideological training of finance and accounting personnel subordinate to them and adopt all effective methods for raising the political, theoretical, and operational level of finance and accounting personnel and train them to be a "red and expert" finance and accounting cadre.

Examination and Approval System

The system stipulates that the annual and quarterly financial plan of first level stations will be examined and approved by the Ministry of Commerce; the annual and quarterly working capital plan of the commercial departments and bureaus of each province, municipality, and autonomous region will be examined and approved jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Office of the People's Bank of China and then major targets will be assigned; annual and quarterly profit plans will be examined and approved by provincial, municipal, and autonomous region people's councils and then turned over to the Ministry of Commerce for permanent record; and working capital plans for units below the provincial, municipal, and autonomous region level will be examined and approved jointly by the provincial, municipal, and autonomous region commercial departments and bureaus and branch banks of the People's Bank. Depending upon the different sources of working and fixed capital and the different administrative tasks of enterprises, the system provides different capital control principles and demands; it is stipulated that first and second level stations will supply according to the plan for the inshipment of goods, and basic level wholesale and retail enterprises will supply according to plan or according to a fixed amount of commodities and capital; consequently, agricultural and subsidiary product purchasing operations will be fully supplied.

Accounting Items

The system stipulates that the Ministry of Commerce network will have 89 accounting items, and of these, 77 will be utilized by basic operations of commercial enterprises, production enterprises, and food service industries, 11 will be utilized by capital construction operations, and one is unlisted. At the same time, special accounting items will be stipulated according to the respective needs of production and processing operations, animal and fowl raising operations, agricultural technique training operations, food service industries, and public-private jointly-operated enterprises. In order for accounting and bookkeeping to be of the same caliber, the manner in which plans are carried out is accurately investigated; the system uniformly regulates the scope and the time of recording of commodity purchases and sales.

The system stipulates that the accounting reports of commercial enterprises, food services industries, and public-private jointly-operated enterprises must be submitted to their respective central offices; the system also requires that the accounting reports of ancillary processing plants of the network of the Ministry of Commerce be incorporated in the accounting reports of the commercial enterprises, food service industries, and public-private jointly-operated enterprises to which they are respectively subordinate, and not individually

submitted to the central office. In this manner accounting reports and commodity circulation and financial plans will be of the same caliber, and will facilitate financial investigation and analysis.

RURAL AREAS NEED UNIFIED GRAIN CONTROL
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 May 1960

(Editorial) This newspaper today carries a news report on the Yen-kou food grain station in Wu-sheng Hsien, Szechwan, which won a red flag for exemplary food grain work in the rural areas of the whole country. What are the special features in the work of the Yen-kou food grain station? The most important is that the Yen-kou food grain station keeps politics in command, and systematically performs its tasks; keeping the over-all situation of their departmental functions. They do not restrict themselves to the circle of their departmental functions. Instead, they have managed both the state food grain and the commune food grain; and fulfilled state purchase and collection, as well as completed commune distribution of food grain, thus effectively supporting agricultural production.

To the minds of most people, the so-called work on food grain usually meant only collection and purchase, processing, transportation, storage, and so forth. Even in the Yen-kou food grain station, it was formerly the practice to think only of state food grain, without any attempt being made to keep in mind the commune food grain. Then, in 1959, especially after the eight plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, this concept was criticized, and the direction clearly defined for a leap forward in the food grain work in the rural areas. Accordingly, it is the goal to manage both the state food grain and the commune food grain.

It is of significance to graduate from management of state food grain alone to the concurrent management of both state and commune food grain. To manage well the state food grain -- including perfecting the collection and purchase, processing, transportation, storage, and supply, -- is, to be sure, extremely important. These tasks should not be neglected at all. Since the extensive establishment of the people's communes in the rural areas, it is now also necessary to strengthen further development of collective production and general establishment of public dining rooms. Management of this portion of food grain, which is of considerable quantity, is important in the consolidation of the more than 20,000 people's communes in the rural areas and the livelihood of over 500 million peasants. It is also closely related to perfecting the work on state food grain.

Will management of both the state and the commune food grain at the same time lead to "taking care of one and neglecting the other?" The experience of the Yen-kou food grain station shows that the work on state food grain and the work on commune food grain are mutually compatible.

How should we perfect the work of commune food grain? The Yen-kou food grain work has provided us with important experience, in the following three aspects:

1. Establishment of the production viewpoint. Since the fundamental prerequisite to perfecting the work in food grains is to effect an output increase of food grains, the food agencies in the rural areas should, by way of performing their functional tasks, closely coordinate their activities with the central tasks of the CCP, and support production development.

2. Mastery of the three principal links of gathering, managing, and using food grains. The experience of the Yen-kou food grain station proves that in order to perfect the work on food in the communes it is necessary to master performance of all tasks from the very beginning of a harvest season. After a good harvest, it is also necessary to improve management; and to help communes and production brigades to establish warehouses, train functionaries, perfect systems, and raise the standards of warehouse management. Finally, improvement in the control of food consumption is also necessary, in order to assure "an over-all planning and arrangement for all quarters, meeting current and future needs, supplementing a lean year from a bumper year, and retaining surplus to maintain a supply as long as possible."

3. Vigorously helping the communes to improve management of public dining rooms is of special importance. A very important requirement for improving the work on food in the communes is the good management of the public dining rooms. The work of the dining rooms is closely connected with the food grain work. With dining rooms it is much easier for the good grain agencies to guide the consumption of food than it is under consumption by individual households, and to practice planned and economic consumption.

DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION 1957-1958

Peiping, Chi-hua yu Tung-chi (Planning and Statistics), No. 13, 1959

[An extract from: "The Development of Planning of Industrial Construction in the Past Decade," by Ku Tso-hsin.]

In order to utilize all favorable factors to speed up the realization of industrialization, we improved the system of industrial and business administration by delegating the power of administration to the lower level in the period from the end of 1957 to the spring of 1958 in accordance with the relevant decision of the Central People's Government. First of all, we regulated and changed the control relations of the enterprises, by placing the small and medium-sized enterprises of heavy industry departments under the jurisdiction of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and turning all except a small

number of enterprises of light industry departments over to local areas; some of the enterprises were placed under the dual leadership of the Central People's Government and the province, municipality or autonomous region. Second, we reduced the number of targets arbitrarily planned by the state for enterprises, and we increased the administrative power of local areas and enterprises in the supply of raw materials and materials, in fixing the amount to be taken from excess profit for retention and in personnel management. This measure played an important role in spurring on the activism of the workers of the leadership organizations, and enterprises. It was one of the important conditions for the realization of the great leap forward in 1958. With the delegation of the power of business management to the lower levels and the streamlining of organizations and personnel, it became possible to concentrate on the management of local areas and enterprises. And with the delegation of the power of business management to the lower levels, we were able to concentrate our energies on planning over-all development, close coordination between various fields, technical research and guidance, and supervision over enterprises.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN AZERBAIDZHAN SSR AND CHINA
Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 13 February 1960

[Full translation]

The fraternal collaboration between Azerbaydzhan and the People's Republic of China grows every year. In 1959, the enterprises of our sovnarkhoz sent more than 16,000 items to China. The largest plant in the republic, the Plant imeni Lieutenant Schmidt, manufactured and shipped two modernized mobile rigs "URB-4PM" for exploratory drilling to the Chinese petroleum industry. Portable laboratories for checking the quality of clay solutions and apparatus for determining the length of the induction period of gasoline [ignition] were sent to China by the Baky instrument-making plant and more than 500 electric motors were sent by the Baku electrical machine-building plant. On the basis of the job orders already received in recent months by the Azerbaydzhan Sovnarkhoz, it can be said that in 1960 even more goods for China will be manufactured. Our enterprises will export electric motors of various types, square-foot planimeters, bearings, and other products to China.

Dozens of very important industrial projects are being built and equipped with the assistance of the Soviet Union in China. Azerbaydzhan machine-building enterprises are also participating in their construction. For example, our enterprises shipped coupling and flange valves, milling equipment, small compressed air turbines (pnevmoturbinki), forged slide valves, electric motors, etc., for shale processing plants in the cities of Mao-ling and Fu-chung. The same goods are also being sent for the construction of the second section of a petroleum refinery in Lan-chou.

Trains with petroleum products regularly go from Azerbaydzhan to China. The republic's petroleum refineries send high-quality aviation gasoline, automobile lubricating oils, vaselines, and other products.

Relations with China are not limited solely to deliveries of goods. Scientific and technical collaboration and the exchange of work experience grow with every year. In 1959, the machine-building industry of the republic sent the Chinese complete technical documentation for the manufacture of rigs for structural drilling to a depth of up to 1,200 meters, as well as the working drawings of the "ABB-400" unit for the drilling of exploratory and development wells. The Giproazneft' (State Institute for the Design and Planning of the Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Industry) sent the technical documentation of installations for the dehydrogenation of butane, as well as of installations for processing the petroleum-containing sands of the Kirmakinskiy Russian spelling deposit.

Chinese trainees are warmly welcomed in Azerbaydzhan enterprises. Here they receive training in their specialties and advanced work experience.

RUMANIA SHIPS OIL TO CHINA

Athens, Naftika Khronika, 1 March 1960

During the end of February, the Greek tanker "N. Georgios" was scheduled to load 17,000 tons of refined oil at Constanta for China.

CHINESE TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

Vienna, International Wirtschaft, No. 5, 29 January 1960 (Supplement)

Austrian exports to China in 1958 totaled 372 million schillings and may have reached the same figure also in 1959. Since Austria's 1958 imports from the Chinese People's Republic amounted to only 65 million schillings or 0.2% of total imports (in 1959, about 80 million schillings or 0.3%), Austria's trade balance with China has been highly favorable.

Austria's extremely negligible imports from China consist primarily of a few agricultural products. In Austria's 1958 imports of this kind, however, these specific Chinese products constituted a very high share, as seen by the following figures: egg yolk and eggs, 70%; egg albumin, 88%; and wood oil, 99%. Imports of Chinese feather bedding, insignificant before the war, also rose considerably, to 44% of Austria's total feather bedding imports. Almost 30% of Austria's imports from China were made up of feather bedding.

Austria's 1958 exports to China comprised primarily chemical products (47%), about one third of Austria's total nitrogenous fertilizer exports, machinery and transportation vehicles (28%), and finished goods (16%).

Austrian semifinished and finished goods exported to China include primarily metallurgical products, high-grade steel (rod steel and sheet metal), and ball and roller bearings in large quantities. In contrast

to Germany, Austria does not export commercial rolling mills goods to China. In addition to various kinds of machines, Austria has exported cellulose, electric meters, optical instruments, and films. To these export items were added the following during the first half of 1959: ferroalloys, aluminum, turbines, and paper machines.

The lack of a Sino-Austrian trade agreement has caused hardly any difficulties to date. Nor has China insisted to date on any long-term credits, which Austrian firms could hardly have granted because of their financial position.

All the efforts of the Austrian exporters notwithstanding, the securing and expansion of Austria's exports to China still depend on political factors. The establishment of at least an Austrian trade representation in Peiping would be in the interest of Austria's export.

MINORITIES (WESTWARD HO)

WESTWARD (AND NORTHEAST) HO

Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 14 December 1959

Beginning with the end of June this year, the 140,000 youths and resettlers from Shantung who are to develop the frontier areas of the motherland and take part in industrial and agricultural production in Heilungkiang arrived one after another. So that the youths and resettlers from Shantung might be well accommodated and fed, the units to receive them had made adequate preparations beforehand. The Lang-hsiang Forestry Bureau got two new rooms ready for each of the resettling families, as well as water containers, buckets, racks for cooking and eating utensils, noodle-making boards, pots and bowls, wash basins, and sundry articles of furniture. Many of the rural people's communes got land, vegetables, firewood, etc. ready for the resettlers.

PLAN FOR HAN YOUTH TO DEVELOP HINTERLAND

Peiping, Min-tsu T'uan-chieh (Nationalities Solidarity), January 1960

From the article, "Magnificent Victory Acquired in Mobilizing Youths to Participate Socialist Construction in Border Regions of National Minorities," by Yang Hu-ch'en, Director of Immigration Department of Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation.

In order to render support to the socialist construction in the border regions of the national minorities, great numbers of youths were mobilized plannedly in 1959 from such provinces as Shantung, Honan, Hunan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang to take part in the construction in provinces and autonomous regions including Sinkiang, Kansu, Tsinghai and Ningsia; and also in Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning. During the past year, cooperating with the local national minorities in their effort and labor, they were playing a marked role in various local constructions, particularly in the development of farming.

REPORT ON THE I TRIBE OF SZECHWAN
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No. 4, 16 February 1960

[From an article, "From Slave System to Socialism:
Yesterday and Today in the I Tribe of Liang-shan," by
Wang Wei-hsun, First Secretary of Liang-shan I Tribe
Autonomous Chou Committee of CCP.]

Between the Ta-tu River and the Chin-sha River in southwestern Szechwan, China, there are several hundred thousand I tribe people who have lived there for a long time. This is commonly known as the large and small Liang-shan area, where there is the largest concentration of the I tribe in our country. This territory is in high mountains, and averages about 2,000 meters above sea level. It has an ideal climate with enough rainfall, many rivers, rich underground resources, and is ideal for pastoral industry and other economic development.

Following the victory of the liberation, the large and small Liang-shan was liberated in the spring of 1950. In 1952, it became the Liang-shan I Tribe Autonomous Chou. It now comprises twelve hsien: Chao-chiao, Mei-ku, Lei-po, Yueh-hsi, Wa-k'an, Chin-yang, Pu-shih, Hung-hsi, Kan-lo, Hsi-teh, Pu-hsiung and Pu-ko. Its area is about 30,000 square kilometers. Its population is about 800,000 including 640,000 I tribesmen, 190,000 Hans and a few thousands of Miaos, Fans and Moslems. It was a tribal society of the I's and it remained basically a slave society until three years ago. Through democratization, the old slave system was abolished. Then, it began a reform movement for a development toward a socialist agricultural society. In October 1958, the whole region began the agricultural collective system and also tried to establish a few communes. The region achieved a victory in the continuous progress of agricultural production and other industries between 1958 and 1959. After they overthrew the slave system, the I people went through two stages of social development and they have now entered the socialist society. They have already joined with their brother races of the Fatherland to use all their might for socialist construction.

Culture, education and medicine are also vigorously developed. Before the liberation Liang-shan did not have a school. No one knew how to read except the Hua-mo (sorcerers) who knew some simple I words. The common people of the I tribe always used wood cuts or knots of string to keep records. Since the liberation, there have been built eight middle schools which in 1959 had more than 2,500 students. In the same year [years?] there were 857 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 66,000 pupils. Besides, there were also three junior party schools and cadre training schools. The intellectual elements among the I tribe people are growing. The movement for wiping out illiteracy is rapidly developing. About one-fifth of the adults participated in this movement.

The people are very eager to learn, they even bring books with them when they work in the fields. In the beginning of the communes, their accountants came entirely from outside, but now some of them are young men of the I tribe, which is a great development. To satisfy the needs of the people's cultural life, 470 village clubs have been established throughout the region, where they can sing and dance after work. In medicine and sanitation, before the liberation there was not even one physician. Of course, there was no hospital. When people were sick, exorcism was performed by sorcerers and sacrifices were made. Often both lives and money were lost. Now, hospitals are built throughout the region, including 65 sanitoriums, with 475 beds and a staff of more than 570. Now, people of the I tribe, under the leadership of the party, have entered the patriotic sanitation movement. Within a short period they will completely change their old attitudes and traditional customs and they will build healthy bodies.

After ten years of experience in revolution and class struggle, especially since the great forward leap, the people of the I tribe have awakened to socialism and communism. The more alert of them have joined the party or the Communist Youth Organization. Now, 4,800 I people are members of the party and more than 10,000 of them are members of the Youth Organization. The basic organizations of the party and the Youth Organization are established in every village of the Liang-shan area, and they are executing the party's central line and policy. They are the bases for leading the people in the revolution and the struggle of production. Local cadres are rapidly progressing. There are more than 3,000 I tribe cadres who are in the ch'u level or higher, which about one-third of the total cadres in this region. In the chou, hsien, ch'u, or hsiang level, there are always some comrades from the I tribe who shoulder important party functions, such as secretaries and those who serve on commissions and important leadership posts on people's committees on all levels. This is very significant in the development of the revolution and the reform of the I people.

A new form of socialist racial relationship, great unity, great cooperation, mutual learning, mutual assistance, and working together and joint development is formulating and developing. When the people compare the present with the past they say that I and Han are "two races with one heart." "To learn from the Hans and to catch up with the Hans" is the slogan echoed everywhere.

Now, the party of Liang-shan and all the people are planning a great work, that is, within nine years, between 1960 and 1968, to realize semimechanization in agriculture and to reach 2,000 chin in grain production per mou (total production of 3 billion chin), for an average of 3,000 chin of grain per person.

The realization of the nine-year plan will change the basic outlook of Liang-shan. We plan that after 15 years the so-called "wilderness" of Liang-shan will be full of trees, fruit, all kinds of grain and domesticated animals, and it will be a beautiful region

with developed industries. At that time all the land will become cultivated fields, farming will become mechanized or semi-mechanized, hydroelectrical stations will be built all over the region, new homes will be built everywhere, and the people's standard of living and culture will be elevated. Such a glorious future is stimulating the people of the I tribe to march bravely forward.

SCIENCE

HOG SERUM

Budapest, Figyelo, No. 6, 9 February 1960

Specialists from the People's Republic of China were taught to extract serum from hog blood by the Phylaxia Vaccine Producing Institute of Budapest.

USSR-CHINESE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COLLABORATION

Moscow, Kommunist, No 3, February 1960

Scientific and technical collaboration between the USSR and China is expanding every year. Joint research on 122 very important scientific and technical problems in the period 1958-1962 is a vivid indication of the scope of this collaboration. During the first nine months of 1959 alone, the Soviet Union helped China in the solution of almost six times as many scientific and technical problems as in 1955. During this same time China increased the volume of scientific and technical assistance to the Soviet Union fourfold. More than 400 large-scale metallurgical, machine-building, petroleum industry, coal, railroad, communications, water resources management, and other enterprises have been technically planned with the assistance of Soviet documentation.

MILITARY

PLA'S GOAL IS TO COMMUNIZE CHINA AND THE WORLD: SOLDIERS SHOULD ACT AND LIVE LIKE DRAGONS AND TIGERS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 May 1960

From a report entitled, "The Cultivation of the Three-Eight Working Style is an Important Task in Building our Army,"
by Col. Gen. Hsiao Hua, Deputy Chief of the General Political Department of the PLA, at the PLA representative conference of cultural and educational activists.

The present conference is a mobilization meeting not only for achieving continued forward leaps in cultural and education work but for promoting the three-eight working style in the whole PLA.

Under the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, in the course of prolonged, bitter revolutionary struggles, our army has cultivated a fine, traditional working style. Chairman Mao condensed this working style to three phrases and eight words [four two-character compounds]. The three phrases are: The steadfast and correct political direction, the painstaking and frugal working style, and the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics. The eight words are: Unity, earnestness, seriousness, and activeness. Such traditional working style is an important part of Mao Tse-tung's military thinking; is the concentrated expression of the quality of the People's Army; and is an important factor with which our army, under very difficult circumstances, could defeat powerful enemies within and without the country and fulfill various working tasks.

Each and every officer and man in the PLA should maintain a firm and correct political stand. Our army is a collective armed force under the absolute leadership of the CCP for advancing the interests of the Chinese people's revolution.

It is the highest ideal of our army to materialize communism in China and the whole world. It is the party and Chairman Mao who have directed us to march forward toward this great, noble goal. For this reason, each and every revolutionary armyman should cultivate a great ambition for struggling to the end for the cause of communism, obey the party and Chairman Mao, and march forward courageously step by step toward the final goal in the direction pointed out by the party and Chairman Mao along the party's general line.

Chairman Mao has continually advised us that we should on no occasion forget about our final goal and general line. To fulfill our noble ideal with faster and better results, and to persist in a correct political stand from the beginning to the end, all officers and men should assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's works in order to establish a proletarian world view and to eliminate the influence of the bourgeois world view; should stand firm on the proletarian stand; should establish the ideology of continuing the revolution uninterrupted; should cultivate a high degree of hatred against enemies of the revolution, courageous, tenacious, and unyielding till death in struggling against the enemy; should devote themselves wholeheartedly to the interests of the people and contribute all efforts to the cause of the revolution; and should resolutely carry out the party's political line, military line, and other policies, and carry out uncompromising struggles against all tendencies at variance with the line and policies of the party.

In the course of the long-term revolutionary war, guided by the Mao Tse-tung military ideology, our army adopted a set of flexible and mobile strategies and tactics needed in the people's war. It is absolutely necessary to establish the ideology of completely wiping out the enemy, to make realistic analyses of objective circumstances, to actively study the strategic and tactical ideology of Chairman Mao,

to sum up our experiences, and to fully carry out the strategic principles set forth by the military affairs committee of the CCP Central Committee.

To Achieve unity aims at achieving political, ideological, and operational harmony between officers and men, between upper and lower levels, between different departments, between different PLA units, and between the PLA and the government; and aims at carrying out mutual respect, mutual assistance, and close cooperation between our army on the one hand and the masses of the people, the local government organizations, and people's organizations on the other.

In addition, it is also necessary to achieve internationalist solidarity between us and the people and armed forces of fraternal countries. In unity there is strength, and unity is the life line of the party as well as the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. Unity can and must be achieved around the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Officers and men of our army should be determined and courageous not only in wiping out the enemy on the battle fronts, but also in struggling against all erroneous ideological tendencies on the political and ideological fronts.

To show activeness, officers and men of our army should act like live dragons and tigers, carry out work with vigor, in high spirit, and in a happy mood, develop a high degree of revolutionary creativeness, maintain high political enthusiasm and aggressive spirit, have boundless confidence on the cause of revolution, and be full of optimism.

The three-eight working style is a concentrated expression of the basic color of the people's armed forces. Chairman Mao has long pointed out: our army is a collective armed forces for carrying out revolutionary political tasks. The one and only aim of our army is to "stand close to the Chinese people and wholeheartedly serve the interests of the Chinese people."

This working style is one of Marxism. It was developed by the great masses of our officers and men after mastering the Mao Tse-tung ideology on the people's armed forces and on the people's war, and after carrying out prolonged revolutionary struggles. It is an important integral part of the Mao Tse-tung military ideology.

There is an abstract, tremendous force in an excellent working style. It is a task of important strategic importance in promoting the three-eight working style. Marshal Lin Piao said, "In army construction, we should, on the one hand, carry out physical construction by continually improving the technical equipment of our army to strengthen its fighting power and, on the other hand, carry out spiritual construction. Once a spiritual thing is turned into a conscious act of the great masses, it will become a great material force."

Although our armed forces have not yet carried out the campaign for cultivating the three-eight working style for long, the excellent working style already developed in our army has created an atmosphere

of great activity like that of live dragons and tigers among our organizations and combat units, thereby powerfully promoting the forward leaps of all tasks.

In order to vigorously establish the three-eight working style, it is absolutely necessary to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works. Only by means of conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works, will it be possible to incessantly elevate the political consciousness and ideological levels of the entire body of officers and men and to build an ideological foundation for cultivating the three-eight working style.

LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

1. Translations from Hsien-tai Fo-hsueh
(Modern Buddhism), October 1959, 13 pp JPRS: 2638
2. Editorial on Chinese Communist Party Publication
(Unsigned editorial in Peiping, Ta Kung Pao,
2 December 1959), 4 pp JPRS: 3330
3. Surveys of Developments of Diversified Operations in
Communes (Translation of two newspaper articles),
27 pp JPRS: 2698
4. Excerpts From Peiping's Foreign Economic Relations
(Translation of an unsigned article in Aus Politik
und Zeitgeschichte, Beilage zur Wochenzeitung
"Das Parlament" (Politics and Current Events,
Supplement to the Weekly newspaper "The Parliament,"
Federal Republic of Germany, 3 February 1960), 35 pp JPRS: 3313
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