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TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED ARTICLES ON POLITICAL
AND SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS FROM CHINESE
COMMUNIST PERIODICALS

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STUDY LENINISM, SMASH MODERN REVISIONISM

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Ho Ch'eng-chang, appearing in Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, No 4, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 35-40 & 48.]

22 April, 1960 is the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The life of the great Lenin was devoted to the strong opposition of revisionism and to the struggle for the defence, development, and realization of Marxism. It is universally known that in the history of the international communist movement the rise of revisionism as an international phenomenon and a tide of thinking took place at the end of the nineteenth century. The man who consistently waged the most resolute and thorough struggle in history against revisionism was Lenin. The opposition of revisionism was an important aspect of Lenin's theoretical and practical activities during his whole life. From the beginning of his revolutionary activities to his death, he never abandoned the front against revisionism.

In his criticism of revisionism Lenin produced the following works: "The Economic Content of Populism and Criticisms Levelled against it in Mr. Ssu-t'u Lu-wei's Book", "The Protest of the Russian Social Democrats", "What Is to be Done?", "Marxism and Revisionism", "Materialism and Empirio-criticism", "The Historical Destiny of the Doctrine of Karl Marx", "The Collapse of the Second International", "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", "State and Revolution", "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky", "The Divisions in the European Labor Movement", and "On Our Country's Revolution". This was a series of immortal masterpieces, which abounded in firm and correct statements of

principle and showed a convincing force of logic.

In these works, Lenin piercingly exposed the true character of revisionism, pointing out that it is merely a modified form of the capitalist "doctrine of reform" (kai-chin chui). He said: "Dealing and going along with immediate incidents as they arise, going along with small political changes, forgetting the fundamental interests of the proletariat, forgetting the whole capitalist system and the basic characteristics of the evolution of capitalism as a whole, and sacrificing the fundamental interests of the proletariat to seek practical or conceivable temporary advantages - this is the policy of revisionism."¹

At the same time, Lenin pointed out that revisionism had characteristics different from those of the capitalist tide of thinking of the past. That is to say, the revisionists tried to sell the merchandise of capitalism under the guise of Marxism. Although they were opposed to Marxism, they resorted to this trick, because "the triumph of Marxism in theory had forced its enemy to disguise as a Marxist."²

Lenin scientifically explained the socialist origin of revisionism. He said that the rise of revisionism can absolutely not be ascribed to the errors of any individual or any group and the influence of national character and that the reason for revisionism becoming an international phenomenon lay in the characteristics of the economic developments under capitalism in imperialist times and the class contradictions arising therefrom. Lenin said further that the laboring aristocracy kept alive by the excessive profits of the capitalist monopolists and the small capitalist class continuously filling the ranks of the laboring class constituted the social foundation of the growth and development of revisionism.

¹Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 15, p. 19.

²Ibid., Vol. 18, p. 583.

Lenin also emphatically pointed out the serious menace of revisionism and the great significance of the struggle against it. Owing to the fact that revisionism is opposed to socialism, tends to split up the labor movement, and is carried out under the camouflage of Marxism, it can easily deceive the masses and exert a great destructive influence. Therefore, said Lenin, the menace of revisionism to the work of proletarian revolution is greater than that of the open enemy, and, without waging a persistent and unflinching struggle against it and winning the ultimate victory, socialist and communist work would basically have no success. He also said that the opposition of revisionism and defence of Marxism are important tasks of every communist and revolutionary. From the day he commenced his revolutionary activities, Lenin took it upon himself to perform these tasks. He observed: "This, you see, is my fate: Continued and uninterrupted struggle - against all kinds of stupid thought and vulgar viewpoints, against opportunism, etc., which began in 1893. The hatred of the vulgar also came from this. But under no circumstances shall I abandon this fate to talk 'peace' with the vulgar."³

In the defence and development of Marxism, Lenin set a brilliant example for us, and in the anti-revisionist struggle, he left to us an accumulation of rich experience. When we commemorate the birth of Lenin today, we should study him with redoubled effort, especially his determination to bring about the downfall of revisionism, his patient and stubborn fighting spirit, his convincing scientific attitude, and his unstinted loyalty to the work of proletarian revolution and to the theory of Marxism. Only by studying Lenin and arming

³Ibid., Vol. 35, p. 248.

ourselves with weapons of thought taken from the treasure-house of Leninism can we successfully carry on the task of opposing to the satthereous modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavias.

The rise of modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique is not an accident but is an inevitable phenomenon in the era of socialist revolution. It is a product of the struggle between the two big camps of capitalism and socialism. It is also a product of the policy of aggression and oppression pursued by imperialism, especially U. S. imperialism, in destroying socialism and enslaving the peoples of all countries.

Long ago Lenin observed that there were not more than two measures resorted to by the capitalist class in destroying the labor movement, viz., the direct use of violent suppression and, secondly, deception and bribery to benumb the revolutionary morale of the laboring class and destroy the labor movement from the inside. The two measures were often simultaneously adopted. However, although, in the face of the growing strength of the proletariat, the capitalist class can not abandon the direct use of violent suppression (as is taking place in many imperialist countries), it is obliged to give more attention to the second measure referred to.

Revisionism is the product of the capitalist policy of deception and bribery. It is the tool wielded by the capitalist class to benumb the revolutionary morale of the laboring class and split up and destroy the labor movement. In the present international situation of "East Wind prevailing over West Wind", when the policy of deceiving and benumbing the laboring class and working people, resorted to by the opportunism of right-wing socialism, has become totally bankrupt,

the Tito clique's revisionism especially meets the requirements of imperialism - in particular U. S. imperialism - for destroying and carving up the international communist movement, because revisionism gives rise to such effect as cannot be produced by imperialism and socialism.

In order to conceal its active war preparation and its aggressive ambition for world hegemony, U. S. imperialism is toying with its conspiracy for false peace, and the U. S. imperialists are trying their best to pose as "peace-lovers" and all day long tirelessly and repeatedly playing the discordant tune of the so-called "communist threat", seeking to deceive world opinion and slacken the vigilance against the provocation of war by imperialism. While willing to conform itself to the imperialist conspiracy for false peace, the Tito clique naturally was not in a position to make public use of the slogan of the so-called "communist threat" and had to invent a different line of thinking. But the conclusion derived therefrom is exactly the same as that of the imperialist slanders.

The Tito clique maliciously referred to the socialist and imperialist camps, which are by nature two basically different political and economic structures, as the "two opposing military and political blocs dividing the world". It asserted that the division of the world into blocs was the result of the "die-hard policy" of the socialist countries. Tito himself belongs to this school of thinking. In his report to the seventh delegates' conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party, he said: "Owing to the stubborn and unnecessarily threatening foreign policy carried out by Stalin, the great Powers of the West realized that it was impossible to attain their objectives ^{through} the diplomatic channel and decided that it could be

done only by a show of strength. This was the basic reason for the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty and the establishment of the military bloc." The Titoists thus held the socialist countries responsible for the threat of war and for the creation of international tension, as if the cause of this situation was the existence of the socialist camp.

Please see that the Tito clique has used this trick of revisionism in its loyal service of the interests of imperialism. No wonder that it could win the special favor of U. S. imperialism. However, fact is the deadly enemy of lies. No matter how hard revisionism tries to whitewash and defend the aggressive character of imperialism, it cannot succeed in concealing it. It is universally known that imperialism is war. Said Lenin: "War has its global character, it is prosecuted by given classes, and it is started by bank capital."⁴ The facts bear this out. Be it World War I, be it the Korean War or Indochinese War, be it the Egyptian War or the now raging Algerian War - all these were started by imperialism for plundering and enslaving the peoples of other countries and for seizing markets and raw materials. On the other hand, the socialist countries are real lovers of peace, because in these countries the exploiting class has been destroyed, and so the class which starts war has disappeared.

Following the victory of the October Revolution, the firm and unshakable attitude of the socialist countries in their love of peace was repeatedly explained by Lenin. He said: "Any unarmed small nation, no matter how weak and how small, can and should feel absolutely assured that we only entertain peaceful intentions toward it and have no other plan."⁵

⁴Ibid., Vol. 24, pp. 123-124.

⁵Ibid., Vol. 33, pp. 121-122.

Moreover, on the basis of the theory that socialism may first have its victory in one or several countries, Lenin deduced the well-known principle that it is possible for two systems to co-exist in peace. This principle has now become the cornerstone of the peaceful foreign policy of socialist countries. In examining the question of whether there are obstacles to this peaceful co-existence, Lenin said: "So far as we are concerned, there are no obstacles. Only the imperialism of the capitalists in the United States (and other countries) is an obstacle."⁶ We insist at all times on peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition. Owing to our belief in the incomparable superiority of the socialist system, we feel that peaceful competition can certainly defeat the decadent system of capitalism.

However, peaceful co-existence does not envisage the abolition of the class struggle in the international sphere. On the contrary, the acute struggle between the two thought systems of socialism and capitalism is a class struggle in another form. We advocate peaceful coexistence and never think of committing aggression against others. But we have no illusions about peace and we are not afraid of war. At the moment there is a certain easing of international tension, but this is the result, not of any fundamental change in the character of imperialism, but of the continued struggle of the forces of socialism, national revolution, and peaceful democracy against the forces of imperialist war. It is also the result of "East Wind prevailing against West Wind".

At the same time, we must not fail to see that, while U. S. imperialism is toying with false peace, it has not slackened its preparations for war. The principal elements

⁶Ibid., Vol. 30, pp. 335-336.

of the U. S. ruling circles are openly raising an outcry for war. This again proves that the inherent character of U. S. imperialism cannot be changed. It is from beginning to end the arch-enemy of world peace, and we must maintain full vigilance and continue our struggle against it with ~~xxx~~^{redoubled} force. We must remember well the teachings of Lenin: After bringing about peaceful coexistence with a struggle, the struggle will go on even in peaceful coexistence; we love peace dearly, but have no illusions about it; and we are against war, but are not afraid of it. "If the war fanatics of imperialism force a war on the peoples of the world, the peace-loving and freedom-loving countries and peoples of the world will ^{unite} intimately themselves, completely destroy the imperialist aggressors, and establish permanent international peace."⁷

The victory of the great October Revolution opened a new era in human history. The transition from capitalism to socialism has already become a special characteristic of this era of ours. However, Lenin told us more than once that this transition can absolutely not be automatically carried out. He observed that the laboring class should go through this and that form of revolution, smash the capitalist state machinery, establish the ^{le} proletarian state machinery, substitute proletarian dictatorship for capitalist dictatorship, and would then be able to realize the transition mentioned above and successfully carry out the great historic mission of destroying class distinctions, doing away with exploitation, and establish socialism during the transition.

The unparalleled correctness of these wise and farsighted directives of Lenin was brilliantly substantiated in the consummation of socialist revolution and socialist construction by China and other socialist countries. We Marxist-⁷Communist of an interview between Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Khrushchev.

Leninists never refuse to carry out a socialist revolution by peaceful means, because the peaceful realization of a socialist revolution, if it is practicable, "is beneficial to the laboring class and all the people as well as all nations."⁸

However, this question cannot be decided by the wishes of the laboring class and only by the attitude of the capitalist class. The experience of history proves that the capitalist class would absolutely never automatically retire from the stage of history and voluntarily hand over its political power. It is impossible to set up a proletarian dictatorship without a proletarian revolution. The ^{basic} problem of revolution is that of the armed seizure of political power. When the proletariat endeavors to seize political power, the capitalist class will suppress it with violence. The proletariat will then have to meet violence with violence, with which it will seize political power.

But modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique in Yugoslavia emphatically denies the historical inevitability of realization of a proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The members of the clique stubbornly maintain that in an imperialist country it is unnecessary for the laboring class to carry out a proletarian revolution, to smash the capitalist State machinery, or to establish the laboring class's own political power. They claim that it is only necessary to "bring continued pressure to bear upon" the capitalist State machinery and secure a "decisive influence" in that State machinery, whereby the latter "will be converted into a public servant" and "the development of socialism will be ensured." They also assert that the "problem of State extinction" has become a basic and decisive problem of the socialist countries.

⁸Moscow declaration of the conference of ~~the~~ representatives of the communist and workers' parties in socialist countries.

Evidently, this fallacy of a "peaceful evolution" from capitalism to socialism and this reactionary "super-class" State theory and "theory of State extinction" are diametrically opposed to the Marxist-Leninist theories of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

Anybody knows that proletarian dictatorship is the most important principle of Marxism-Leninism. As Lenin aptly put it, this "is the ^{sharpest} distinction between Marxism and the vulgar petty capitalists (and capitalists)." After the seizure of political power by the proletarian class, it is confronted with the serious task of realizing the socialist transformation of national economy and the establishment of socialist economic foundations, with the solution of the basic problem of "who defeats whom" in the realm of economic and political thought, ^{with} the class struggle in the international sphere, especially the menace of subversive activities of imperialism, making it necessary to set up and continually consolidate countries with proletarian dictatorships.

In his "Revolution and the State", Lenin wrote: "A class dictatorship is required not only by all class societies, not only by the proletariat overthrowing the capitalist class, but also in the entire historic era of transition from capitalism to "proletarian society" and to communism." He said: "Only those who understand this point can be said to have grasped the substance of the Marxist theory of the State." Lenin also emphatically pointed out: "To stress State extinction during the period of transition from the development of capitalism to communism is basically contrary to the interests of the laboring class." This has been substantiated by the facts.

The "theory of State extinction" propounded by Yugoslavia

aims, in practice, at canceling the influence of proletarian dictatorship over the transformation of the old economy and construction of the new socialist economy, the influence of socialist state power over the dictatorship of the class enemy, and the influence of socialist countries over the preservation of the fruits of revolution and the prevention of imperialist aggression. If we really acted in accordance with what has been advocated by the Titoist revisionists, the result would be the restoration of capitalist power in all countries and the facilitation of the destructive and subversive activities of imperialism against the socialist countries, leading to the repetition of the Hungarian anti-revolutionary incident.

However, these criminal endeavors of the modern revisionists will be in vain and will not succeed. For, the working class which has grown out of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism will, under the leadership of the communist and labor parties of the various countries, penetrate with one glance the inherently reactionary character of the above revisionist fallacies, which merely serve the interests of imperialism.

Marxism-Leninism has taught us that proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction as a whole can achieve their victory only under the leadership of the proletarian party, i. e., the Communist Party. The latter is the highest form of all proletarian organizations, the headquarters of the struggle of revolution and construction prosecuted by the proletariat, and the supreme commander of the entire and great proletarian army. Said Lenin: "Only the political party of the working class, i. e., the Communist Party, can be united, educated, and organized to become the vanguard of the proletariat and the whole of the working masses, ... and to lead all the united actions of the entire proletariat,

that is to say, to lead the proletariat politically and, through the proletariat, to lead all the working masses."⁹

Since the modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique in Yugoslavia aims at the basic destruction of the work of socialism and the opening of the road to the restoration of capitalism, it cannot but oppose with all its force the theories of Marxism-Leninism regarding party leadership and deny that the party is the highest form of proletarian organizations. These revisionists openly declare: "The conception that the political parties of communism can monopolize every form of socialism and that socialism can only be realized in and through these parties is incorrect in theory and harmful in practice". In the name of the opposition to the "indivisi^{bili}ty of party and politics", they deny the absolute leadership of the party in the work of the State. They even attempt to transform fundamentally the nature of the party, claim that the party should gradually be converted from a political organization into a "social organization for political education", and assert that only in this way can the danger of the party's "bureaucratization" and "totalitarianization" be removed.

What a genuine rebel's voice this is! As early as 1920 Lenin emphatically pointed out that to deny the leadership of the party "is tantamount to serving the interests of capitalism and disarming the proletariat completely, in order to help the capitalist class"¹⁰, and this has been borne out by the facts. The rebellious stand of the Yugoslav revisionists in denying the leadership of the party has especially found favor with imperialism, because it responds to and harmonizes with the discordant anti-communist tune of imperialism.

⁹ Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 32, p. 233.

¹⁰ Ibid., Vol. 31, p. 25.

The object of modern revisionism's opposition to proletarian dictatorship and the party's leadership is the attempted obstruction and destruction of the work of socialist construction and the restoration of capitalism. It is extremely antagonistic to the work of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The Yugoslav revisionists are opposed to the establishment of the system of all-people ownership and maliciously dub the all-people or State ownership system of socialist countries as "State capitalism", saying that this is the "last remnant" of the old society. They are opposed to the socialist transformation of the individualist economy and to the conversion of the farmers' individual ownership system into the system of collective ownership, declaring that the socialist countries' interference in the transformation of rural villages can only be effective under the newly established economic relationship of **independent** existence without State supervision" and that all other interference can only cause the "modification of economic stages". They regard their so-called "system of collective ownership", under which the direct producers "decide on the output and general distribution of their own products", as the highest form of the socialist ownership system. They wholeheartedly praise the system of individual ownership and regard it as a form of the socialist ownership system, asserting that the "production of privately owned land" is also "a component part of large-scale socialist agricultural production" and that small private owners are also "a component part of the socialist economic force". Moreover, they state: "Socialism cannot cause the people's personal welfare ^{to} obey any 'higher objective'". That is to say, personal welfare transcends

everything.

To sum up the above fallacies of revisionism, the system of collective ownership is higher than that of all-people ownership, and the system of individual ownership is higher than that of collective ownership. In this way, they have deviated fundamentally from communism and ^{revisionists} completely rebelled against Marxism-Leninism. To follow the Titoist line of placing collective above all-people ownership and individual above collective ownership leads inevitably to the retreat from all-people to collective ownership and from collective to individual ownership, ending in the restoration of capitalism.

Yugoslavia herself has followed the line of Titoist revisionism and become capitalistic. The so-called "new road" of Yugoslavia, which the Tito clique has striven to propagate and sell abroad, is the road ^{leading away from} socialism, toward capitalism, and to the surrender to the capitalist exploitation of the international monopolists. No matter how hard the Tito clique tries to sell the merchandise of revisionism, it will all be in vain.

Under the leadership of the communist and labor parties, the working class of all countries will more firmly march forward in stride along the Marxist-Leninist road and along the socialist and communist road of unceasing revolution. What is especially encouraging, the people of our country, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have found the concrete and basic road of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, which leads to the acceleration of socialist construction and the gradual transition to communism. We shall hold higher the red banner of incessant Marxist-Leninist revolution and, under the brilliant light of the general line and on the road of the peo-

ple's communes, continue to advance with the greatly accelerated gait of the great leap forward. The criminal attempt of modern revisionism to push socialism behind will not succeed. It will be smashed to smithereens by the historic wheel advancing quickly toward socialism and communism.

Our struggle with modern revisionism is a class struggle in the international sphere - a struggle between the proletarian and capitalist classes, a struggle between socialism and capitalism, which is reflected from the interior of the communist movement. From the ideological standpoint, there are two different world outlooks - the capitalist world outlook and the proletarian world outlook - involved in the struggle. Dialectical materialism is the theoretical foundation of Marxism-Leninism and¹¹ the proletarian and communist world outlook. "This cosmism reflects the law of universal development of nature, society and man's thought, applicable to the past, present, and future."¹¹

Since the modern revisionists intend to deviate from Marxism-Leninism and rebel against the proletarian revolution, they energetically attempt to substitute the subjective idealism of the capitalist class for dialectical materialism, as a theoretical justification of their renegade political action. This has also been corroborated by the facts. They widely propagate the vulgar "evolutionism", saying that imperialist and nationalist countries can all go through State capitalism and "peacefully evolve" into socialism and that the attributes of socialism can be developed within capitalism and can triumph through the method of "evolution". The object of their propagation of this vulgar "evolutionism" is to replace the revolutionary

¹¹Moscow declaration of the conference of representatives of the communist and workers' parties in socialist countries.

dialectical method, seeking to defend and explain their political line of "reformism" and right-wing opportunism.

Lenin said that the use of sophism and neutralism in place of dialectical materialism is often a "most common and universal phenomenon" of the revisionist, because "as Marxism is stealthily converted into opportunism, the use of neutralism as a pretence of dialecticism is the easiest way to deceive the masses."¹² The modern revisionist, for the sake of making confusion more confounded, deceiving the masses, and concealing his own renegade action, cannot but succeed to and perhaps better this trick handed down from his ancestors.

Owing to the fact that this kind of sophist intrigue cannot be readily detected, its use can easily deceive people and have great destructive effect. This is the ^{basic} reason why we say that modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique is the most dangerous enemy of the communist movement. We must maintain sufficient vigilism on this point. To smash modern revisionism to smithereens, we must continually enhance our ability to distinguish the truth from the untruth. Therefore, we must exert redoubled effort to study Marxism-Leninism, study the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and raise the level of Marxism-Leninism.

¹²Collected Works of Lenin, Vol.25, p. 377.

STUDY COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG'S GREAT STRATEGIC
THINKING THAT "IMPERIALISM AND ALL REACTION-
ARIES ARE PAPER TIGERS"

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Tung Fang-ming, appearing in Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, Shen-yang, Liaoning Province, No 4, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 13-18.]

I

In October, 1958, the important document "Comrade Mao Tse-tung Discusses the Point that Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers" was published. The publication of this document has not only uplifted our people's fighting spirit in the struggle for the acceleration of our country's social construction and the maintenance of world peace, increased the revolutionary hero's scorn for imperialism and all reactionaries, and led to the achievement of new successes by our people on all fronts, but has also attracted the ^{serious} attention of all classes of people in the international sphere and produced a deepening influence on them, especially giving great encouragement to the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries engaged in their anti-imperialist struggle.

The present anti-imperialist struggle of all the peoples of the world is principally a struggle against the aggression and oppression of U. S. imperialism, and is proceeding toward a new stage of development. With the bankruptcy of the U. S. imperialist policies of "power of strength" and "brink of war", and the increasing backwardness of the United States' military and scientific techniques as compared with the Soviet Union, the American ruling circles are still continuing, under the smoke screen of "false peace and preparation for war", to carry out the "cold war" policy, aimed at the aggravation of international tensions. They are augmenting their military

pressure and war threat against socialist countries and all national and democratic movements of liberation.

American military bases are scattered all over the world, and American nuclear weapons are being distributed to the territories of many foreign countries. Military assistance to many lackey countries in the Near and Far East has been increased. The military blocs represented by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Central Treaty Organization, and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization have been strengthened. In the West, the power of the West German fascists has been actively developed, to enable them to engage in their frantically provocative activities and to poison the international atmosphere. In the East, there has been a bold-faced collusion with the reactionaries of Japan, and a Japanese-American military alliance inimical to China and the Soviet Union has been openly set up, restoring the power of Japanese militarism and bringing a serious menace to peace in the Far East and the security of all Asians.

Under these circumstances, to make a progressive study of and have a firm grasp of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's acute weapon of thought, to the effect that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers", and to smash and defeat thoroughly any aggression, conspiracy, or war provocation of the U.S. imperialism or its running dogs, - this is the serious fighting mission of not only our own people but of the peoples of all the countries in the world.

II

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has repeatedly taught us that, in the course of the struggle against imperialism and its running dogs, we must accurately gauge our revolutionary power as well as the reactionary power and establish the conception of revolutionary de-

velopment that strong new-born power can certainly defeat decadent power. He has pointed out that history always marches forward and that decadent power is always afraid of new-born power, and never the other way around. For the last thirty years or more, at every important stage of the Chinese people's struggle against the forces of reaction in and out of the country, Comrade Mao has always, on the basis of the science of Marxism-Leninism, deduced total and profound judgments regarding the circumstances of the struggle and pointed out that all reactionaries will surely be crushed and that the work of revolution will surely succeed.

After the defeat of the revolution in 1927, the forces of the Chinese revolution, under the leadership of Comrade Mao, persisted in the struggle for the revolutionary base at Chin-kang-shan. As a result of the establishment and development of the people's army and political power, the reactionary group headed by Chiang Kai-shek faced a great panic. With the support of imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek succeeded in arming his reactionary group with several hundred thousand troops and repeatedly laid cruel anti-revolutionary sieges against the base of the Red revolution.

Under these circumstances, Comrade Mao scientifically analyzed the situation regarding our struggle with the enemy, brought up the famous viewpoint that "a conflagration can develop from a tiny spark", and firmly believed in the arrival of the revolutionary high tide. He pointed out: "The high tide of the Chinese revolution is soon to arrive,

It is not such an empty thing, devoid of any meaning of motion, as some people say is possibly coming. It is a ship sailing in the ocean whose masthead can be seen by

one standing on the seaside and looking far beyond. It is a morning sun whose bright light is bursting forth from the east and which can be seen from a great distance by one standing at the peak of a high mountain. It is a baby stirring in the mother's womb and ready to see the light of the day."¹

The march of history confirmed the prophecy of Comrade Mao. Reactionary power, and not revolutionary power, suffered its defeat. The Red political power was not only intact, but was developed and consolidated day by day, becoming eventually the motive power which brought the high tide of the revolution. The "tiny spark" of revolution developed into a "conflagration," spreading its flames throughout the good earth of the whole of China.

After the victory of the Chinese people in the war against Japan, U. S. imperialism replaced Japanese imperialism and gave its full support to Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary group, which, by means of four million fully armed regular forces, launched a frantic invasion of the bases of the Chinese people's army of liberation. As is well known, the numerical strength and equipment of the latter were inferior, and the troops were badly split up and stationed in a large number of bases. Comrade Mao pointed out: "This is merely a temporary phenomenon, the tempest is subsiding, the dawn is just ahead," because "the superiority of the enemy's military strength and the assistance of: U. S. imperialism are merely temporary factors; the anti-people nature of Chiang Kai-shek's war and the loyalty of the people are factors with permanent influence; and in these respects the people's army of liberation is in a superior position. The patriotic, righteous, and revolutionary character of the war of the people's army of liberation is sure to win the support of the people of the whole country. This is

¹Mao Tse-tung, "A Conflagration Can Develop from a Tiny Spark", Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, 2nd edition, vol. 1, p. 110.

the political foundation of our victory over Chiang Kai-shek."² The great victory of the Chinese people's war of liberation and the final collapse of the Chiang dynasty have completely proven the correctness of Comrade Mao's scientific conclusion.

Naturally, U. S. imperialism does not look with favor upon the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. In June, 1950, The U. S. aggressors and their running dog, Syngman Rhee, launched an insane armed invasion against the people of North Korea and the United States openly seized and occupied Taiwan, a part of our country's territory, thus seriously threatening the security of our country and the peace of Asia.

At that time, the strength of U. S. imperialism seemed overwhelming and irresistible. It was then that Comrade Mao Tse-tung again called attention to the condition of external strength and internal withering of U. S. imperialism; felt that ^{its defeat} was not only possible but certain; pointed out that the Korean people's war against aggression had the sympathy and support of the people^s of the whole world, because righteousness was on the side of the Korean people and not on the side of the U. S. imperialist aggressors; and rallied our people to belittle the enemy, to resort resolutely to action for resisting the United States and supporting Korea, and to help the Korean people defeat the U. S. imperialists in their aggressive war.

The result of the war was exactly as Comrade Mao Tse-tung had prophesied, that is, the disgraceful defeat of the U. S. aggressors. Thus, the true face of the U. S. imperialist

²Mao Tse-tung, "The Present Situation and Our Task".

"paper tiger" was once more unmasked, greatly intensifying our anti-imperialist courage and faith. As a result, we have come to realize that, if only the world's peace-loving countries and peoples are united in their resolute struggle, the imperialist aggressors can totally be defeated.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thinking that the forces of revolution are invincible and that the defeat of the temporarily strong forces of reaction is certain; that the enemy deserves to be held in contempt and that the masses are believed to have the courage of winning the ultimate victory; and that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers" - this thinking has armed the Chinese Communists and strengthened their faith and determination in the prosecution of the struggle between the Chinese people on the one hand and imperialism and the reactionaries on the other, leading us from one victory to another. These wise and farsighted ideas of Comrade Mao have not only already been substantiated by the success of the Chinese revolution but will continue to be confirmed by the successful development of the revolutionary work of China and the whole world.

III

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's analysis of the dual character of all reactionaries - their fanaticism and their weakness - has exposed at one stroke the inherent nature of imperialism and all reactionaries.

He has always taught us that, in studying a question, we should take hold of its inherent character and not be beguiled by its superficial phenomena. This is true of our observation of imperialism. Therefore, how to detect the inherent character of imperialism and establish an exact and over-all ideology of strategy is a basic problem which must be first of all thorough

ly solved by all those who are engaged in the struggle against imperialism.

Thirteen years ago, when U. S. imperialism, making use of its prowess after its success in World War II to seize hold of other imperialist countries and by means of its superior economic and military strength, launched with full force an expansion into Europe, Asia, and Africa, Comrade Mao penetratingly went beyond these superficial phenomena and, in his report on "The Present Situation and Our Task", made a thorough analysis, from the economic and political points of view, of the dual character of U. S. imperialistic reaction - its fanaticism and its weakness.

He pointed out: "Despite its increased economic strength as a result of World War II, U. S. imperialism encountered an unstable and dwindling domestic and international market. The steady diminution of this market threatened to lead to the outbreak of an economic crisis. The war boom of the United States was merely a temporary occurrence. Its strength was superficial and ephemeral. There was a crisis like a volcano, daily threatening U. S. imperialism, and the latter was sitting on top of this volcano." At the same time, he pointed out in another article: "The foundation of the enemy is weak, he is disintegrating internally, he is being deserted by the people, and he is saddled with an irremovable economic crisis. So, he will be defeated. It is a big mistake to overestimate the enemy's strength as it is to underestimate our revolutionary strength."³

Comrade Mao's analysis of the economic and political basis of the dual character of U. S. imperialist reaction is

³Mao Tse-tung, "Revolutionary Forces of the World, Unite and Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!"

the fundamental point, on which our understanding and analysis of the inherent nature of imperialism hinge. For the sake of protecting their high profits and get^{ting} out of the inescapable economic crisis, the U. S. monopolists inevitably seek an opportunity to intensify external aggression: and the intensification of external aggression inevitably widens the contradictions in the U. S. imperialist aggressive clique and contradictions between it on the one hand and, on the other, the colonial and semi-colonial countries and peoples, and the laboring class in the United States, thus inevitably deepening the economic and political crisis of U. S. imperialism. These are two aspects of the same question, with cause and effect and in restraint of each other. There are innumerable historical facts which prove that the fanaticism displayed by imperialism and all reactionaries contains an incurable weakness, and that the further development of this weakness leads to the certain defeat and even ultimate extinction of imperialism and all reactionaries.

During the post-War years, the result of the U. S. imperialist war of aggression confirmed the above observations. So did the result of the British and French imperialist war of aggression. So also did the British and French imperialist war of aggression against Egypt. All these fully explain that this is an iron law, the law of materialism developed by history, from which imperialism and all reactionaries cannot get away.

Today, under the circumstances of "East Wind prevailing over West Wind", the dual character of U. S. imperialism, which is decadent and reactionary, is being shown more clearly, the face of the "paper tiger" is giving evidence of one crack after another, and the position of U. S. imperialism is deteriorating. The strength of socialism is overwhelmingly supe-

prior to that of imperialism. The nationalistic and democratic movements of liberation in Asia and Latin America are spreading far and wide and striking massively at the foundations of imperialist colonial rule. Owing to internal conflicts of interest, the imperialist aggressive clique is disintegrating and being carved up. At the same time, as a result of the extension of aggression on all sides, U. S. imperialism is not only confronted politically with extreme isolation and militarily with an over-extended fighting front, but also financially with an unprecedentedly unfavorable balance of trade, the incessant blows from "allied countries" on the domestic and international market, as well as a progressive accentuation of the class contradictions in the country.

Under these circumstances, U. S. imperialism, traditionally living, so to speak, on external expansion and aggression, is bogged down further in an inescapably difficult position. Accustomed to the creation of tension, it is nevertheless apprehensive of a true tension. Compelled to accept a partial easing of the situation, it is nevertheless afraid that the easing may really become a fact. "Though acting as a thief, it is afraid to steal".

This is the real reason why the U. S. ruling circles, in recent times, attempted to hide their war preparations in a false bidding for peace and engaged in a simultaneous prosecution of the "peaceful" and "warlike" strategy. It is very evident that U. S. imperialism, in making certain changes in its external tactics, never envisaged that it would "lay down the butcher's knife"; but, on the contrary, its aim was to gain time and try to restore the superiority already lost. Basically, this is no more than an expression of the progressive development of the dual character of U. S. imperialist

reaction.

IV

In accordance with the law that new-born strength can certainly defeat decadent strength and in the face of the peculiarities of the dual character of the reaction of imperialism and all reactionaries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has wisely and accurately expounded for us the principles of strategy for our struggle against imperialism and all reactionaries. Comrade Mao pointed out: "We have formulated a conception after a lengthy deliberation. That is to say, so far as strategy is concerned, we must hold the enemy in contempt, while, so far as tactics are concerned, we must pay special attention to him. In other words, while integral^{ly} we hold him in contempt, we must give him serious attention when it comes to each individual concrete question. If we do not hold him in contempt integrally, we commit the error of opportunism. On the other hand, if we do not pay serious attention to him in respect of specific questions, we commit the error of adventurism."⁴ This superior Marxist-Leninist strategic ideology of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the sharpest ideological weapon with which we win our continued victories against imperialism and all reactionaries.

For a comparatively long time since our people overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its running dogs, a certain few of our people have not gained a clear recognition of the inherent character of imperialism and reactionaries. Under varying circumstances, they have not infrequently been deceived by certain false phenomena and, consequently, have come under a measure of apprehension regarding imperialism and have had a ~~misconception~~^{illusion} of one kind or another. For example, in the face-

⁴Statement of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on 18^{November} ~~October~~, 1957, at the Moscow conference of representatives of the communist and workers' parties in socialist countries.

to-face struggle prosecuted ^{against} imperialism, certain people are worried, apprehending that they may "draw out the fire to burn themselves" and "over-stimulate" imperialism to make it more fanatic and more detrimental to the procurement of world peace. This muddled thinking is very harmful. People who reason this way often seek to beg imperialism for peace, and in the end they can not comply with their wishes. On the contrary, they increase the enemy's ^{ale}, undermine their own vigor, make obscure the distinctions between the enemy and ourselves, disarm the people, and attract the more frantic aggression of imperialism.

Long ago, Comrade Mao Tse-tung refuted these erroneous observations. In his work on "The People's Democratic Dictatorship", he said that, in dealing with imperialism and its running dogs, "the question of stimulation or no stimulation does not arise, and with or without stimulation their behaviour makes no difference, because they are reactionaries. It is only by clarifying the distinctions between reactionaries and revolutionaries, exposing the former's conspiracies and intrigues, calling for the internal vigilance and attentiveness of the latter, increasing our own morale, and undermining the enemy's vigor that the reactionaries can be isolated, defeated, and replaced. In facing wild animals, we must not show the smallest degree of fear or weakness, and we must act like Wu Sung on Chin-yang-kang. To Wu, it was clear that the tigers on Chin-yang-kang, whether stimulated or not, were bent on eating human beings. The only alternatives open to him were to kill the tigers or be devoured."

What Comrade Mao described as the attitude adopted by Wu Sung toward the tigers is exactly what our basic attitude should

be toward imperialism and all reactionaries. Like the tigers, the nature of imperialism is man-eating. If you ^{did} not struggle with it, you ^{would} be devoured by it, and there is no middle road. Consequently, all those who still entertain illusions about imperialism should thoroughly clear their heads of their weaknesses of all kinds and, like Wu Sung of Chin-yang-kang fame, establish their faith in success, hold the imperialist and reactionary paper tiger in contempt, and struggle with it to the bitter end.

In observing the tendencies of the aggressive and warlike policies of imperialism, there are some who not infrequently can only see the extreme cruelty and ugliness of imperialist expansion and aggression against other countries and peoples but fail to see the other side of the picture, i. e., the fact that the imperialist acts of aggression can have and will continue to have the contrary effect of educating the masses of people and heightening their revolutionary political awareness. They can only see the side that is beneficial to imperialism in the creation of tense situations but fail to see the other side in these situations that is not beneficial to imperialism. These partial observations often lead to our own restraint, as a result of which we cannot be free of fear in the struggle against imperialism and perpetually remain in a passive position.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us that the development of all events and things has an affirmative and a negative side and that, under given conditions, negative events and things can be turned into affirmative ones and what is bad can become good. This is ^{the dialectical method} ~~materialism~~ in the development of all events and things, and the struggle with imperialism is no exception to this rule.

Comrade Mao has frequently quoted the saying "One may lift up a rock and strike one's own feet" to explain vividly the inevitable result of the aggressive and warlike policy in which U. S. imperialism persists, in that the imperialists headed by the United States, in carrying out their aggression and expansion everywhere and antagonizing the Chinese people, the Asian peoples, and the peoples of the world, are inevitably inciting the anger and resistance of these peoples, tend to extend and accentuate the contradictions between U. S. imperialism and the peoples of the world, continuously deepen these people's recognition of the true face of U. S. imperialism, and accelerate the extended development of the international anti-imperialist united front. Fundamentally, U. S. imperialism and all reactionaries are everywhere playing the role of "teachers giving the opposite instruction" to the masses of peoples, educating and mobilizing the peoples, and tying the ropes in the peoples' hands around their own necks and tying them tighter and tighter, until they are hanged on the scaffold.

It is in this way that imperialism and all reactionaries are striving to seek their grave-diggers. Thus, Comrade Mao has put it aptly: "U. S. imperialism thinks that ~~the creation~~ ^{are} of tensions ~~is~~ beneficial to itself, but the fact is that the United States, in creating these tense situations and going counter to the wishes of the American people, has reaped the result of mobilizing the peoples of the world against the aggressors of the United States."⁵

Under the present circumstance of daily growing socialist strength, certain people are deceived by the false "peace" of

⁵Comrade Mao Tse-tung's statement on the present situation at the Supreme State Conference, September 8, 1958.

imperialism and have engendered a kind of illusion, opining that U. S. imperialism may possibly be forced to "lay down the butcher's knife" and may not dare to cause further disturbances abroad. Consequently, they feel that there is no necessity for carrying out a long-term serious struggle against imperialism.

Quite evidently, this viewpoint is also incorrect. In his discussion of the subject "Throw Away Illusions and Prepare for the Struggle", Comrade Mao clearly pointed out long ago: "We say: 'Imperialist is very vicious'. That is to say, its inherent character is incorrigible, imperialists can never be expected to lay down the butcher's knife, and they cannot become Buddhas, even unto their extinction."

In a word, no illusion should be entertained with regard to imperialism. We must recognize the fact that imperialism can at no time abandon its policy of aggression and that, as long as imperialism exists, the danger of aggressive war exists. Just because of this, peace-loving people must persist in the struggle without cessation until the ultimate extinction of imperialism. Then, and only then, can we have permanent world peace.

STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S CORRECT ATTITUDE
TOWARD NEW THINGS

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Hsiung Shih-chieh, appearing in Ts'u-chin, Nan-ch'ang, No 6, 23 Mar 1960, pp. 5-7.]

The production of new things represents the direction in which things advance. Of course, any new thing, at the time of its appearance, cannot possibly attain perfection and seems weak in the face of old things. The new thing, ^{however,} represents advanced, revolutionary force; to it belongs the future. Although old things are apparently stronger, they are decadent and moribund, and they are destined to be replaced by new things.

In his numerous works, Chairman Mao has taught us that, in order to observe and analyze things correctly, we should adhere to and make use of dialectic materialism, take firm hold of the inherent character and relations of things, watch their development and trend, and always stand on the side of new things. Otherwise, we would fall into this or that kind of one-sidedness and commit the error of right-wing or "leftist" opportunism. Innumerable historical facts prove that victory is ahead of us if we advance along the road mapped out by Chairman Mao. Here are some observations which I have derived from a study of the works of Chairman Mao.

A high sensitivity should be maintained to new things. Despite their weakness in the budding period, we should firmly stand in the direction of new things, and, looking toward their resplendent future, actively cultivate them to make them grow and mature. Chairman ^{Mao} is perpetually our best example in his attitude toward the treatment of new things. He has a

knack at combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete realization of Chinese revolutionary construction. He deals correctly with new things. He cultivates them to make them grow, flourish, and bear rich fruit. As a result, he reaps a bumper harvest and huge development in his revolutionary work.

For example, during the defeat suffered by our revolution in 1927, when our revolutionary strength was weak compared with the counterrevolutionary force and our revolutionary work was confronted with great difficulty, Chairman ^{Mao} consistently maintained a high degree of optimism and displayed unbreakable stamina, for he foresaw that the flames of the revolution would doubtless engulf the whole country.

In his famous work on "A Conflagration Can Develop from a Tiny Spark", Chairman Mao criticised all pessimistic thinking and comments on the revolutionary work and pointed out that the high tide of revolution was inevitable and would soon arrive. This prophecy of his was proven to be completely correct by the later development of events. In 1946, when Chiang Kai-shek, with the support of U. S. imperialism, launched the civil war against the people, ~~and~~ when the reactionary army was obviously superior in numbers and equipment, and when this imperialist and reactionary force was ~~apparently strong and~~ reaching out its tentacles, Chairman Mao came to the wise conclusion that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers".

He said: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. On the surface, they seem formidable, but practically they do not possess any appreciable strength. From a longer point of view, really great strength belongs, not to the reactionaries, but to the people."¹ Historical facts and the present international

¹Chairman Mao's interview with U. S. correspondent Anna Louise Strong at Yen-an in August, 1946.

situation of "East Wind prevailing over West Wind" have again substantiated the correctness of Chairman Mao's statements.

Subsequent to the victory of our democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The rate of Chinese economic construction will not be very slow but possibly will be duly expeditious. China's imminent prosperity can be counted upon."² This was a timely criticism of comments then prevalent, which regarded China's economy as backward and entertained pessimism in respect of her economic reconstruction.

As early as 1958 when the communes first organized by our farmers were still in their embryonic stage, Chairman Mao said: "The people's communes are a good thing." Under the leadership of the Party center and Chairman Mao, this new form of social organization immediately received the enthusiastic support of the whole country's ~~mass~~ farmers and communization was very rapidly realized in the whole country's rural villages.

Thus, at each important stage of our revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao, with his prophetic power, always reached penetrating conclusions regarding the revolutionary situation and pointed to the inevitable victory of the revolution, leading the people of the whole country forward with courage and resolution. Why is it that, at every stage in the development of the revolutionary movement, Chairman Mao was able to deal with the rise of new things with foresight and precision and continuously lead the revolution to make its forward advance? It is because Chairman Mao, with his ability to observe and analyze things, can correctly adhere to and make use of the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism^{and}, take firm hold of the inherent character of things in laying down his plans and formulating his policies.

²Resolution of the second plenary conference of the seventh session of the Party's Central Committee.

At the same time, in every struggle between the new and the old, Chairman ^{Mao} always stands on the side of new things, exerts his total effort to protect them, with unstinted loyalty to the revolution and in utter disregard of all difficulty, supplies new things with the conditions for creation, clears all obstacles on the road of advancement, and actively supports the new in their struggle with the old and aid their growth and development.

The growth and development of new things imply the death and extinction of the old, and between them there is inevitably an acute struggle. That is to say, new things are developed from their struggle with the old. In his well-known work on "How to Deal Correctly With the Problem of the People's Internal Contradictions", Chairman Mao said: "The growth of any new thing involves many difficulties and deviations. In socialist work, to hope for easy success, without passing through difficulties and deviations and without the greatest effort, would be an illusion." Numerous historical facts prove the correctness of this wise judgment of Chairman Mao's and teach us to study the correct attitude of Chairman Mao in espousing the new things in the face of the revolutionary tempest and ⁱⁿ courageously engaging in the struggle with old things.

More than thirty years ago, when the peasant movement was at its ^{highest} stage of development, all reactionaries in and out of the country wrongfully dubbed it as "very poor", as the "movement of the rascals", as the "movement of the ^{decadent} ~~lazy~~ peasants", etc. and in many ways questioned and suppressed the peasants' revolutionary movement. The Party's right-wing opportunists also echoed this tendency.

At that time, Chairman Mao stood firmly on the side of the new revolutionary event, made a lofty appraisal of the peasant

movement, and gave it his enthusiastic blessing. He believed that this new revolutionary event would develop into something important and would sound the death knell of all imperialism, all militarists, all corrupt officials, and all unprincipled local gentry. In his "Report on the Peasant Movement in Hunan", Chairman Mao pointed out that the peasant movement "was an ~~an~~ uncanny accomplishment which had not succeeded for the past forty, nay for the past several thousand, years; and that it was good, not at all 'poor', much less 'very poor'." "Very poor" was evidently the expression used by the landlords whose aim was to deal the peasants a blow, ~~and~~ to preserve the old order of feudalism, and to obstruct the new order of democracy. It was clearly the voice of the counterrevolutionary, which none of our revolutionary comrades should blindly echo. If you were one with a well-established revolutionary standpoint and had made a trip to the countryside, you would have felt an unprecedented pleasure. You would have seen the sight of multitudes of slaves - peasants - overthrowing their man-eating foes. The movement of the peasants was a correct and good one." Later, exactly as Chairman Mao described it, the peasant movement, "with the extraordinary power of a tempest, will not be stopped by any force, of whatever strength, and they (the peasants) will break through all shackles restraining them and rapidly advance on the road of liberation."³

We can recall that, when we were in the midst of agricultural cooperativization, certain people made pessimistic observations and stated that it was not a superior movement, thus stirring up a small "typhoon". Chairman Mao made a thorough analysis of the situation and came to the conclusion

³Chairman Mao: "Report on the Peasant Movement in Hunan."

that the majority of peasants pinned unlimited hope on the cooperatives and that only the smallest minority were really dissatisfied with them. He went on to point out: "Few people have analyzed the situation and studied the merits and shortcomings of cooperatives and the sources of the latter. They have taken the trees for the forest and stirred up the small 'typhoon' among certain people by declaring that the cooperatives are by no means superior."⁴

New things are invincible. In the struggle between the new and the old, which reactionary class is there that opposes, suppresses, and destroys new things and does not end in defeat? However, we must also realize that these reactionaries will not die a willing death. Even today, when our people's communes, under the rising sun on the horizon of East Asia, are more and more clearly radiating their strong vitality and unparalleled superiority and when the people of the whole country are enthusiastically yelling "Long live the people's communes, there are still a small group of right-wing opportunists who have totally forgotten the teachings handed down by Chairman Mao as early as more than thirty years ago - teachings which they should accept during the period of cooperativization, and, blinding themselves to the facts, are shouting: "The introduction of ^{the people's communes} ~~cooperatives~~ is premature," "The people's communes are poorly handled," "The present people's communes are similar to the higher agricultural cooperatives before and have no real value," etc., etc. On the contrary, the superiority of the people's communes is an objective fact, a fact which the right-wing opportunists cannot deny, however hard they try.

Practice has proved and will continue to prove that

⁴Chairman Mao: "How to Deal Correctly With the Problem of the People's Internal Contradictions."

the people's commune is ^{not only} an effective weapon for accelerating the development of collective economy in agriculture and eradicating the possibility of restoring capitalism but also the best form of organization for realizing the "two transitions". Right-wing opportunists, when dealing with the birth of the people's commune, as with other new things, take the side of the capitalist class. As a result, they fail to understand the inherent character and special attributes of new things.

We are aware that Marxism-Leninism does not deny the inevitable shortcomings of all new things at the time of their emergence. But new things are ten thousand times better and greater than old things. As compared with the inherent superiority of new things, their shortcomings are few and far between. This point has been vividly explained in the course of the development of the people's commune, a great new thing in our country. In the span of more than one year, the people's communes have given expression to their superiority and have developed themselves solidly and wholesomely. The calumnies and leveled slanders ~~committed~~ by the right-wing opportunists against the people's communes have been smashed to smithereens by the latter's development and consolidation.

To deal correctly with new things and permanently to stand on their side, one problem must be basically resolved, i. e., the problem of discarding the capitalist world outlook and of firmly establishing the proletarian world outlook. Without discarding the former, the latter cannot be established. This is not a minor problem, and this is why Chairman Mao calls it a basic transformation.

This is because the solution of the problem decides whether a man wishes to engage in revolution or does not wish to do so and whether he takes the road of socialism or that of capital-

ism. Things are developing all the time. Especially under the new situation of today, when one day is equivalent to 20 years, are new things emerging every hour and every minute in profusion. If we cannot direct our thinking with a correct world outlook, we are bound to waver in the development of revolutionary work and even lose track of our direction. If there is not a well-defined revolutionary standpoint, if resort is not made to the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism, one-sidedness and subjectivity will arise and political mistakes will be committed.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The reason why Chinese comrades of didacticism and empiricism make mistakes is because their observation of things is subjective, one-sided, and superficial."⁵ Therefore, each one of us revolutionaries should learn from them a profound lesson, seriously study the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, study Chairman Mao's attitude toward new things, raise our political awareness, transform the subjective world, and deal correctly with new things.

⁵Chairman Mao: "On Contradictions".

CULTURE AND ART MUST STRIVE TOWARD 1960'S
CONTINUED LEAP FORWARD

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Feng Teng-tzu and Tu Hsi-t'ang, appearing in Chung-chou P'ing-lun, Cheng-chou, Homan Province, No 7, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 15-19.]

Under the bright light of Socialist reconstruction and Tse-tung's thinking Mao~~ism~~ and under the leadership of the provincial commissioners and the various grades of Party committee members, our province's cultural and artistic work, following the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, ~~has~~ had a similar development in 1958 and 1959. Just as our province's industrial and agricultural production and reconstruction in 1960 will follow the pattern of the continued national leap forward, the work of illiteracy elimination and universal education will be accelerated by leaps and bounds and the cultural and artistic demands of the general masses will be more urgent. Therefore, it is only by striving for a higher development that cultural and artistic work can meet the requirements of the current development of the objective situation and serve the interests of the continued leap forward in 1960.

Can our cultural and artistic work strive for a bigger leap forward? The answer is in the affirmative and is a confident one.

Chairman Mao had already prophesied in 1949: "Following the peak of economic reconstruction, it is inevitable that a peak of cultural reconstruction will appear." What has transpired during the last ten years, especially the last two years, has proven the complete accuracy of Chairman Mao's scientific forecast. 1960 will certainly prove this point even more clearly.

With the Party's full determination to strive for the

highest and under the bright light on the road of more, better, faster and more economical Socialist reconstruction, the general masses, in high spirits and making a stupendous effort, have attained the principal objectives of the second five-year plan three years ahead of schedule, successively in two years won the fight against drought, reaped bumper crops, and shown a new trend of the continued leap forward on the basis of two successive years' big leap forward. More especially, after the Party's rectification, anti-rightist and mass Socialist education movements, the Socialist and Communist awareness of all Party members and the general masses has been unprecedentedly heightened and the influence of the Capitalist class's political thinking has been greatly reduced. All the people have grasped the meaning of the general ~~line~~^{line}, the big leap forward, and the people's communes.

In these circumstances, economic reconstruction is bound to reach greater heights and cultural reconstruction will inevitably do likewise. Above all, Chairman Mao, in creatively developing the cultural and artistic ideology of Marxism-Leninism, has drawn up a clear-cut plan and policy for culture and art, mapping out a fully accurate and healthy road for the advancement of culture and art, a road for cultural and artistic work to serve the interests of the workmen, farmers and soldiers, for the latter to co-operate with one another and to widen and increase this co-operation, for hundred flowers to bloom, for hundred schools to contend, for the old to be discarded and the new to be born. Our cultural and artistic work has made rapid progress on this road. At the same time, the various grades of Party committee members, in accordance with the spirit of grasping ideas, products and livelihood, have strengthened their direction of cultural and artistic

work, incessantly setting up machinery for healthy cultural and artistic pursuits and placing this activity under the absolute leadership of the Party. Basic assurance will thus be had for culture and art to enjoy^a continued big leap forward.

Under the direction of the Party's general ~~front~~^{line} of Socialist reconstruction and ~~masses~~^{Mao Tse-tung's thinking} and encouraged by the continued leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, numerous cadres and industrial and agricultural masses have participated in cultural and artistic activities on an unprecedented scale, regarding these activities as intimately^{ly} associated with their own production and revolutionary struggles. New strength has been born and has grown very rapidly in the spheres of literature, drama and other such activities. A strong cultural and artistic army is being formed by the working class.

Many professional cultural and artistic workers have experienced an immense change in their world outlook after they have been intimately associated with workmen, farmers and soldiers, in the country, in the factories and among the rank and file. These professional workers find themselves more closely attached to the Party and to the working people. Not a few artists and writers, after they join the Party, are striving to establish and strengthen their Communist world outlook. Their works and shows have not only increased in quantity but prominently improved in quality. Our literature and art, be it in the form of novels, poetry, drama, cinema, painting, music, dancing, singing, etc., are becoming daily more representative of our national character and more and more to the liking of the general masses. It is most gratifying to note that they are definitely progressing in the direction of nationalization and popularization.

From this it can be seen that we are finding ourselves in an unprecedented situation, where our cultural and artistic work

should and could make more and greater contributions to the continued leap forward of 1960.

To this end, we should strive to carry out the following programme: All cultural and artistic workers should, under the absolute leadership of the Party, insist on the commanding importance of politics, do away with superstition, liberate thought, strengthen association with the masses, seriously study Marxism-Leninism, study the writings of Chairman Mao, thoroughly revolutionize thought, and establish and strengthen the Communist world outlook, in order to set up a strong, Red and specialized cultural and artistic army in a comparatively short time. This is a political job of first importance on our cultural and artistic front.

Chairman Mao has instructed us thus: "The place of the Party's cultural and artistic work in its entire revolution is clearly defined and properly set; it is to obey the revolutionary functions assigned by the Party in a given revolutionary period." For today this means that cultural and artistic work should serve the interests of the continued leap forward of industrial and agricultural production and engage in an incessant struggle against the influence of revisionism and all forms of Capitalist thinking. That is to say, all cultural and artistic workers should, under the leadership of the Party, fight against rightism, strive hard to go to the country, enter the factories and join the rank and file, participate in the practice of labor, associate with industrial and agricultural workers, learn from the working people, get well-acquainted with their ideas and feelings, really love what they love and dislike what they dislike, and extract strength and intelligence from their midst. The cultural and artistic workers should arm themselves with the cultural and artistic thinking

of Chairman Mao and analyze every man and everything with the attitude, standpoint, method and observation of the proletarian.

Our province's cultural and artistic workers have done a great deal in this direction during the last ten years, especially since the big leap forward of 1958, and are consequently greatly improved in their political thinking. However, the reformation of thought is a long-term job, and in the course of the reformation of the old world and the creation of the new world we ^{should} ~~are~~ constantly reforming our thinking. The struggle between proletarian and Capitalist thinking has pervaded the whole transitional period, and the reformation of our thinking cannot but be a long-term affair.

Some feel that the reformation of thinking has already concluded and that it is no longer necessary to guard ourselves against Capitalist thinking. This is wholly mistaken, and it is also impractical. Some place cultural and artistic work in opposition to the central activity of the Party. They over-emphasize the special character of cultural and artistic work, unwilling to let the latter serve the interests of the Party's central activity, and wishing to give cultural and artistic work an inappropriate place. This wish not being fulfilled, they become listless. Or they may regard cultural and artistic work as not absolutely indispensable, because its products are merely for amusement, which may not be serious at all. There are also some amateur cultural and artistic workers, who, under the spell of Capitalist thinking, are carried away by the slightest accomplishment, refuse to bow to leadership and feel ill at ease in their current post. They may also suffer ^{from} the inadequate liberation of their thought, lack faith and run away from difficulty. All these are examples of the indiv-

idualism of the Capitalist class, a result of an inadequate study of the writings of Chairman Mao.

For this reason, in order to achieve a bigger leap forward for cultural and artistic work as a step toward the continued leap forward of 1960, it is imperative to stress the strengthening of the Party's leadership of cultural and artistic work, insist on the commanding importance of politics, organize the serious study of Chairman Mao's works by cultural and artistic workers, thoroughly reform thinking, strengthen association with the masses, clearly establish the class standpoint, the mass standpoint, the labor standpoint and the group standpoint, and establish and strengthen the Communist world outlook.

With a view to achieving the rapid development and improvement of cultural and artistic work, it is necessary to carry out accurately and resolutely the plans drawn up by the Party's headquarters and Chairman Mao and, under the Party's guidance, put into effect the programme of "total planning, positive development, weighted reconstruction and quantitative and qualitative improvement".

Cultural and artistic work is an important part of the Party's thought activity; it is likewise an effective tool for the self-education of the masses and a powerful weapon in the struggle against the enemy. We should therefore exert ourselves to the full and strive for the highest. We should fully develop our subjective energy and perform our cultural and artistic work in greater quantity, faster, better and more economically. We should oppose all rightist conservatism and the idea of staying neutral. We should also oppose the splitting of the foursome "more, faster, better and more economical", neglecting one or the other of the four component parts. We

should, in accordance with the spirit of Communism, educate, encourage and unify the people, standing in the forefront of the masses' revolutionary and production struggle. At the same time, we should, on the basis of the requirements of economic reconstruction, develop cultural and artistic pursuits in accordance with ^{the} production development.

All cultural and artistic activities of the masses must correspond to the central mission of production and pay regard to the needs of the masses and the principle of volition. In serving the interests of the masses and Socialist reconstruction, all cultural and artistic creations must warmly express the life and struggle of the working people, their intelligence, courage and fond hopes in the transformation of the old world and production of a new world, encourage the masses' enthusiasm for production and ambition for the revolutionary struggle, and incessantly promote and heighten their Socialist and Communist awareness and Communist moral character.

For the sake of developing and prospering Socialist culture and art, we must accurately carry out ^{"bloom-and-contend"} the plan ^A and discard the old and bring out the new", continue to advocate the variation of the subject matter, character and form of cultural and artistic creations, and promote freedom of discussion in the academic world. In this way, not only will Capitalist thinking not be diffused without restraint but the struggle against Capitalist thinking will be benefited. For ^{"to bloom-and-contend"}

is the firm class policy of the proletarians, and no one is permitted to distort it into a so-called "liberalization" policy. When Capitalism or petty Capitalism lay^s a

trap with poisonous weeds, we make the masses uproot them, which is not an unwholesome thing.

With regard to our fine national cultural heritage, we must do some work of critical adaptation^{ta}, so that the old may be made to serve the needs of the new. So far as foreign culture is concerned, we should carefully absorb the good and progressive elements of it, in conformity with our own people's benefit and need. Be it our own ancient culture or foreign culture, we should not swallow it with indiscrimination and blindly accept it.

Our culture^e and art should stress the reflection of modern life and struggle but should not ignore historical and traditional material. The two aspects should supplement each other and should not be placed in opposing camps.

At present, the principal danger to the cultural and artistic front is the influence of revisionism, which propagates the following thoughts: "Class equality", "world outlook devoid of influence on creativeness", abstract "maternal love", "human nature, humanitarianism", "humanity of portraying the shortcomings of small and common people and unreliability of descriptions of model heroes", and "culture and art in the service of politics and production tend to become the loudspeakers of politics". The practical effect of these ideas is to put an end to class struggle, not to let culture and art take on political significance, to disregard the principle that cultural and artistic work is a part of the Party's work, and to disseminate the individualist thinking of the Capitalist class. This is in direct contravention of the cultural and artistic ideology of Chairman Mao. It is therefore incumbent upon us to criticize ~~revisionism~~ and eradicate this tendency.

If we wish to develop quickly and heighten our cultural and artistic work, we must insist on taking the line of the masses by effectively promoting mass movements and thoroughly carrying out the plan of "walking with two legs", so as to distinguish the professional and the amateur, albeit at the same time they associate with each other. Socialist culture and art belong to the masses and serve the interests of the working people. It is impossible to develop and prosper our culture and art without fully^Y initiating the participation of large masses in the creative activities of culture and art and broadening out their intelligence and creativity.

Insistence on taking the mass line means, on the one hand, the careful coordination of mass production and other movements as well as the large-scale expansion of mass cultural and artistic activities, and, on the other, the full application of the specialized cultural and artistic workers, enabling them to be in the constant and progressive service of the industrial and agricultural masses. To expand cultural and artistic work, it is necessary to get together the different characteristics of different walks of life, adopting clear-cut formulae for the full initiation of mass movements with the participation of all cadres and all the masses.

It is a mistake to regard cultural and artistic work as incapable of having a part in mass movements. At the same time, it is improper to adopt general formulae and methods in such movements without regard to the characteristics of cultural and artistic work. Under the leadership of the Party, an important principle for the effective pursuit of the mass line in cultural and artistic work is that of widely expanding the amateur cultural and artistic activities of the masses and closely associating the professional workers with the masses and indivi-

dual with collective intelligence. Professional and amateur workers are the two sides of our cultural and artistic army, and both are indispensable. Amateurs are the majority, and we should urge the masses and cadres to enter all amateur movements, from which will emerge like mushrooms countless superior cultural and artistic workers and productions. Professional groups should stress the improvement of quality. They should also learn from the masses and intimately associate themselves with the mass amateur activities, while taking up the guidance and expansion of mass amateur cultural activities as an important responsibility of their own.

In cultural and artistic work, popularization is distinct from specialization, as the professional is from the amateur. However, the two sides are closely related. To disregard one or to cut the two apart would be detrimental to the development of Socialist cultural and artistic enterprises. We should devote our energies to the work of popularization, at the same time that it is imperative to improve the quality. In bringing together the two aspects of the work, we must insist on the principle of "political standards first and cultural standards second", and the two sets of standards must be unified. The higher the level of political ideology and artistic science in cultural and artistic work, the greater the effect. But it should be made clear that, be it popularization or improvement of quality, it is the interests of the masses, the workmen, farmers and soldiers, that we have at heart. Never should we sustain the mistaken view that we should return to the old road traveled by Capitalist culture and art, once quality improvement is envisaged.

The most glorious mission of all cultural and artistic workers is to uncover and warmly support new events and new

subject matter. The praise of the spirit of initiation of the masses, the presentation of exemplary figures and heroes, the uplifting of the masses' understanding of Communism, the pointing of the direction of development called for by the new events and new material - these are all a part of the mission mentioned above.

The creative principle deduced by Chairman Mao ~~for~~^{from} associating revolutionary romanticism and revolutionary realism is based on the philosophical theory of unceasing revolution propounded by Marxism-Leninism and on realistic living and the characteristics of culture and art. The important spirit of this principle is found in the requirement that the life reflected in cultural and artistic productions should be higher, stronger, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal and thus more universal than our ordinary, practical life. That is to say, cultural and artistic works should not only portray the world to us but, more importantly, to encourage us to transform the old world and create the new, guiding us to go up^{ward} and forward without interruption.

Therefore, those who insist: "Write the truth", "Write about small people", "Write about things that happened more than eight hours ago" and those who oppose writing about new men and new events, about exemplary heroes, and about new struggles and who throw away idealism prove that they have pulled themselves away from the real life of the masses and fall far behind time. If they do not make haste to catch up, their future is very hazardous.

Of course, the advocacy of the representation of the positive side of life in cultural and artistic works does not mean total abstention from writing about the negative side of life, negative personalities or the inconsistencies between people.

We know that the positive and the negative, the obverse and the reverse, and the advanced and the backward belong to opposite camps. To write about one side and ignore the other is indeed improper. However, the main emphasis must be placed on the positive, obverse and advanced. To write about the negative, reverse and backward is permissible only when it is beneficial to our work of revolution and reconstruction, and this writing can only be secondary in importance.

There are some people who in their creative work proceed from Capitalism, anarchism or individualism and show no interest in the countless new Communist events and material^s unfolding themselves in real life. They fail to pay attention to the heroism of working people in their revolutionary and production struggles, to the transformations achieved by the proletarians and Communists, and to their great intelligence and spiritual courage in transforming the old world and creating the new. Such people can never understand the creative principle arising out of the association of revolutionary romanticism and realism; much less can they create works reflecting this great age to suit the taste of the masses.

Those cultural and artistic workers who are not free from the Capitalist standpoint should seriously study the works of Chairman Mao and thoroughly transform their thinking. We believe that, under the guidance of the principle derived from the association of revolutionary romanticism and realism, our cultural and artistic workers will be able to widen their outlook and receive new inspiration, uplift the level of the political ideology of culture and art, make our cultural and artistic creations more healthy, and endow our works with the fighting spirit and force of persuasion.

The current situation is very gratifying. We should take heart, have great ambition, combat rightism, work hard, seriously study the works of Chairman Mao, thoroughly transform our thought, and resolutely carry out the Party's general Socialist line and cultural and artistic aims, so as to perform our cultural and artistic work in greater quantity, faster, better and more economically, and better serve the interests of 1960's continued leap forward. We should set an exceptional record as an anniversary present to the Party in the ^{its} fortieth year of ~~the Party's~~ establishment. We should strive hard and firmly for the creation of a new ~~Communist~~ Socialist and Communist national culture and for its ascent to the summit.

WHAT IS THE BASIC PATH FOR RAISING
LABOR PRODUCTIVITY?

[The following is a full translation of an unsigned article appearing in Ts'u-chin, Nan-ch'ang, No 6, 23 Mar 1960, pp.12-14.]

This year, like other areas in the country, our municipality has had a year of a better and more total continuous great leap forward. The annual value of total industrial production increased by 48.8 percent as compared with the great leap forward year of 1959. Of this total the value of the output of industries belonging to the municipality increased by 41.4 percent. The total investment in the preliminary plan of capital construction increased by 22 percent, and new items and items of expansion totaled 164, of which 13 were in excess of the quota. In agriculture, the realization of self-sufficiency in grains, meat, and vegetables resulted in an increase of the total grain output by 17 percent as compared with 1959.

This year's task is a glorious and difficult one, and its execution will mean a great leap forward. The discrepancy between the tasks of production and labor previously existing on the various production fronts will likely become more acute. Therefore, the attempt to realize this year's continued great leap forward by relying on the increase of labor is not only inappropriate but also impossible. Then should

we or should we not continue the great leap forward? The answer is affirmative. If so, how shall we realize the leap forward? The answer lies in the increase of production without increasing the personnel and even the increase of production together with a decrease in personnel. Thus, a part of the labor can be diverted to the support of the new items and items of expansion. To this end, the only way is to raise labor productivity immensely.

Labor productivity is the result or efficiency rate of social labor applied to production. It is determined by the quantity of products created by each unit of working time. If this quantity is large, then labor productivity is high; otherwise, it is low. To raise labor productivity is to produce more goods with the consumption of the same amount of labor.

As we are aware, the increase of social production, in the last analysis, depends upon two factors: (1) the increase of the number of laborers participating in the production of material resources in society and the increase of the capacity of social production; and (2) the raising of labor productivity. The former is highly restricted, but the latter has an unlimited potentiality. At the same time, any new formula of production must contain the seeds of a higher labor productivity than existing formulas. This is a law of all economic phenomena. Should the new productive

formula not possess a higher productivity potential, it would be impossible ^{for} the new social system to prevail over the old.

In "Great Creations", Lenin pointed out: "Capitalism may be defeated and will certainly be defeated, because socialism can create a new and higher labor productivity." Thus, the raising of labor productivity is not a small matter of indifference. It is one of the main and most important conditions for the establishment of socialism and communism and the thorough defeat and ultimate destruction of capitalism.

Some people believe that the raising of labor productivity is merely a temporary measure for the solution of a given problem. This is an extremely mistaken view. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us that "any socialist economic enterprise must give its attention to the full utilization of manpower and equipment, do everything possible to improve labor organization and ^{operational} management, raise labor productivity, make all possible savings in manpower and materials, and carry out labor contests and economic calculations, in order to reduce costs year by year, increase personal income and accumulated savings¹". He also observed: "We wish to carry out large-scale construction, but ours is still a very poor country. This is a contradiction. Total and protracted austerity is a way of solving¹ "High Tide of Rural Socialism in China" (Middle Volume), People's Press, 1956, p. 768.

this contradiction."² This clearly shows that the raising of labor productivity is not a "temporary measure". On the contrary, it is a socialist economic principle and is our long-term strategy for establishing socialism and communism.

Following the development of our national economy at a high speed, this problem will daily demonstrate its importance and urgency. In its solution lies not only the realization of this year's continuous great leap forward but the development of our national economy at an accelerated rate.

The present rate of our country's social labor productivity is still very low. So far as the whole country is concerned, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization is still not high and the percentage of manual labor in the entire realm of production is relatively high. In agriculture, the basic labor is manual, and in industry and other departments of production the percentage of manual labor is also very high. Some plants and enterprises lay claim to a fair degree of mechanization, but their technique is not yet the newest.

So far as our municipality is concerned, the degree of mechanization is rather high as compared with other areas in the country. But, according to the statistics, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization in the whole

²Chairman Mao, "Dealing Correctly with the Internal Contradictions of the People".

municipality was 46 percent, and manual laborers still constituted 54 percent of the total number of productive laborers. Of course, this condition was not a fault of our people. It was brought about by the prolonged imperialist aggression and the reactionary rule of the landlord class and the bureaucratic capitalist class represented by Chiang Kai-shek.

For more than ten years we have devoted strenuous effort to this work and achieved great results. For instance, in industrial enterprises, labor productivity in 1958 was 164^{percent} as compared with 1949. However, it was a very low rate still, when compared with the more developed countries.

This is one of the ^{important} most reasons why, in spite of our approximately 300 million laborers and part-laborers and in spite of our large territory and rich resources, we are receiving a paltry return from the huge amount of industrious labor we have put in and our standard of living is still not high.

If we wish to transform this backward condition expeditiously, we should exert a greater effort and do everything possible to accelerate the rate of our country's social labor productivity. How shall we accomplish this? There are many paths open to us, but the most basic one is the forceful promotion of technical innovation and technical revolution and the arming of the various departments of our national economy with new technique, so as to transplant them

on a basis of modernized production on a large scale.

This is the objective of our struggle. To attain this objective, we shall, on the one hand, have to depend on the State for the supply of new equipment, but this will have to be determined by what the State can possibly do under existing conditions and we cannot envisage excessively high requirements. On the other hand, the most dependable course is revival by self-help, the full use of the potential of our departemnt, and energetic innovation. This is the principal path for raising labor productivity at a highly accelerated rate.

Technical innovation and technical revolution are the means to give expression to the influence of man's subjective dynamism. Man is the motive force, for by itself technique will not be transformed. Be it simple tools or mechanized tools, they cannot emerge without man's creativity and cannot be improved without man's innovation. Therefore, in devoting our massive effort to technical innovation and technical revolution, we must pay attention to the development of man's subjective dynamism.

Certain people, when they talk about technical innovation and technical revolution, at once bring up the demand for technical equipment and personnel; otherwise, they would not be able to attain the objective. This thinking of paying attention to things and not to men is a form of right-wing

conservative thinking. What they can see is the side of material things, and they overlook the principal factor, man's dynamism.

Of course, it is a mistake to imagine that technical innovation and technical revolution can be accomplished without a single difficulty. However, experience has taught us that, no matter what the difficulties are, they present no problem if we rely on the masses. The question is how to mobilize the masses and bring to the fore their dynamism, positivity, and creativity. Once provided with equipment and technical personnel, what is there left to be done in technical innovation and technical revolution?

For the full expression of man's subjective dynamism, it is essential to promote the mass movement with massive force. This has been a moot question in the past, and current views on the subject are by no means unanimous. Some people still believe that technical innovation and technical revolution constitute technical^{work} and can, therefore, be handled by only a few people. This clearly is a mistaken view. Substantial proof is provided by the total mechanization of production in stride by the Chien-yeh Dyeing and Weaving Plant and by the realization of 174 items of innovation within half a month by the Light Industry Machinery Plant in Nan-ch'ang.

The latter plant, after a strenuous struggle of only

ten days in the first part of March, introduced 38 items of innovation, of which 16 were of comparative importance and all of which were applied to the process of production within ten days. This was accomplished as a result of the application of the principles of combining ^{the} native with the Western and of revival through self-help and the forceful prosecution of the mass movement. The innovations were initiated and designed by the employees and laborers of the plant themselves. The masses cooperated intimately and each of them had a part in the work involved.

The work of this same plant was done originally by hand in large part, but now, with the exception of certain individual processes in the bleaching and dyeing machine shop, mechanization has been carried out. At present, the general Party branch of the plant has started the masses on the discussion and drawing up of a plan for technical innovation and technical revolution in the second quarter, demanding the total mechanization of the plant in that quarter.

Similarly, the Light Industry Machinery Plant in Nanch'ang, as a result of its full mobilization of the broad masses of employees and laborers, within about half a month, received from them 1,076 innovation proposals and witnessed their realization of 174 items of innovation, which enabled 92 laborers to abandon manual labor. Since the end of February, the degree of mechanization has been increased from

36 to 48 percent. Not only was labor productivity immensely augmented, but the work load was greatly reduced.

Last year, the plants in the Fu River district, in the course of a resplendent mass movement of production increase and austerity, carried out over 3,200 innovations and 42 of them realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in their main machine shops and in respect of specialized tools. Other examples are abundant.

The mass line is the most important of all lines. Only by relying on the masses can we brilliantly bring about more, faster, better, and more economical technical innovation and technical revolution. If we deviate from the masses and leave the job to a few people, the result will be boundless difficulty, indifference and coolness, and less, slower, inferior, and less economical work.

In the forceful prosecution of technical innovation and technical revolution, we should strengthen our thinking of uninterrupted revolution. Contradictions there will always be, for new contradictions will arise as old ones are solved. There will be no limit to technical innovation and technical revolution. We must carry on an uninterrupted revolution and advance incessantly.

In technical innovation and technical revolution, we should be opposed to looking backward, contentment with the status quo, and hesitancy to go forward. We should perman-

ently look forward, stand on realistic ground, and face the future. We must thoroughly criticise the mistaken conceptions that "the glamor of our enterprises is not considerable" and that "the potential is exhausted". This sort of thinking is in reality the same as that expressed in the statement that "the revolution has reached its climax", now reflected in technical innovation and technical revolution. The facts are contrary to this right-wing thinking, showing that the "glamor" is very considerable and that the potential is still great. As is so well said by the working comrades, "while bodily strength is limited, intelligence is boundless", and "there is no end of innovation and the potential is inexhaustible, and so long as one uses the brain, innovation is everywhere".

In the first two months of this year, the T'ung-yung Machinery Plant in Nan-ch'ang engaged in a forceful technical innovation and technical revolution, resulting in saving of 100,000 man-hours. According to the national plan, 150 laborers should have been added to this Plant, but now not only is this increase dispensed with, but the output can be raised by 16 percent on the basis of the national plan. The potentiality of this Plant is so great that it shows the falsehood of the idea of right-wing conservatives that the "glamor" is inconsiderable and that the potential is exhausted.

In the energetic prosecution of technical innovation and technical revolution, we must thoroughly carry out the policy of "walking on two feet" and the principle of starting from the practical and of revival through self-help. We must oppose the policy of looking to and waiting for the Western and belittling the small-scale and native. The correct direction is this: Have the Western if possible, have the partly Western if this is possible, and have the native or a combination of the native and the Western, if the wholly Western is not possible. We must make use of the existing equipment, be it ever so inferior. We must adapt ourselves to the locality and to the available materials. Both the native and the Western and both the big and the small can be turned into useful media as occasion demands.

So long as we insist on this policy, dare to think, dare to act, do solid work, do smart work, create, and innovate, we can quickly progress from the native to the Western, from the small to the big, and from the simple to the complex. We must not be the "hand-stretchers" who sit and wait for Western equipment. Such "hand-stretchers" merely betray the thinking of cowards and lazy bones. This road is impassable. The correct road with an unlimited future is the former, as has been vividly demonstrated by the Chien-yeh Dyeing^{and} Weaving Plant.

Technical innovation and technical revolution constitute a production struggle, a struggle for the new and against the old, as well as a struggle between advanced and backward thinking. Past experience and present circumstances demonstrate that the basic guarantee for the profound development and maintenance of this movement is the strengthening of the Party's leadership and insistence on the commanding importance of politics, that is to say, the commanding importance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Technical innovation and technical revolution cannot be accomplished without the human factor. In this movement, the political awareness, working enthusiasm, and revolutionary energy of the laborer have a decisive influence. When the heart is red, the hand will be dexterous. With the elimination of superstition and the liberation of thought, a "golden phoenix" can fly out of a "heap of straw". Without thought in the vanguard, no matter how great the potential and how wide the path, there is no guarantee for the realization of technical innovation and technical revolution.

Therefore, it is by taking another step forward in arming our laborers with Mao Tse-tung's thinking, in widely developing the various forms of socialist contests, and in energetically promoting communist cooperation that we can guide the movement to a greater high tide.

At present, the overwhelming and widespread all-people movement of technical innovation and technical revolution centered in massive mechanization and semi-mechanization is an important phase of the highly accelerated development of our socialist construction work and an important sign of the entry of technical innovation and technical revolution into a new stage.

At this time, the municipal committee ^{members} have raised the battle-cry of "hold high the red flag, forcefully innovate, continue the leap forward!" The people of the whole municipality are ardently rallying to the Party's call with practical action, bolstering their stout heart and vigorous will, and are determined to convert manual into mechanized or semi-mechanized labor and to extend mechanization to coordination, automation, and high acceleration. It is predictable that, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the shining light of his thinking, the red-hearted and dexterous workers of the whole municipality will doubtless soon bring about more miracles in the way of creations connected with the acceleration of labor productivity, overfulfill this year's great leap forward ahead of schedule, and realize the great leap forward every year and forever.

THE PROBLEM OF RAISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

[The following is a full translation of an investigation report on one hundred agricultural production corps in Shao-kuan Special Commissioner's District, compiled by the Office of the Shao-kuan Chinese Communist Area Party Committee, appearing in Shang-yu, Canton, No 4, 25 Feb. 1960, pp. 21-23.]

The problem of raising labor productivity is a crucial one in the current development of agricultural production. We have selected one hundred agricultural production~~in~~ corps in the whole district and conducted an investigation into them. According to this inquiry, there has been an increase in agricultural production among the various corps during each of the last few years, and labor productivity has also had an uninterrupted increase. According to the data obtained from twenty corps whose statistics are comparatively complete, the average ^{grain output} of each man-day in 1957 was 12.7 catties and in 1958, 14.6 catties, the increase being 15 percent, of which the increase in rice was 14 percent, that in potatoes, 72 percent, and that in peanuts, 41 percent.

During the same period, the ^{grain output per} man-day that had the fastest increase was in the Mei-t'ang corps, Li-shih commune, Shao-kuan municipality, which had an increase of 40 percent. The slowest was the Min-chih corps, ^{Hsin-chiang} commune, Wung-yuan hsien, which had an increase of 7.7 percent. In 1958, the highest ^{grain output} of each man-day was achieved by five corps, including the Nan-yueh corps, Chang-shih commune, Shao-kuan municipality, which yielded an average of 21 catties.

Although labor productivity has been steadily increased during the years since the liberation, the level of labor productivity was still very low in 1958, owing to the low level

and unsatisfactory conditions of agricultural production in the old society. So far as grain production is concerned, the annual labor productivity amounted to only 4,380 catties and that of each man-day, only 14.6 catties, constituting one-sixth of each man-day's average grain production of 87 catties coming from the whole country's State-managed farms.

Owing to the low labor productivity, rural labor has presented a special tenseness in the great leap forward of production. Despite communization, the heightening of working enthusiasm of the masses, and the steady increase of the attendance rate, the contradiction of an inadequate labor force is still far from solved. Therefore, we are confronted with the crucial problem of how to bring about the rapid increase of agricultural labor productivity, in order to secure a greater yield of each man-day's production.

Of course, the most basic measure is that of rapidly realizing agricultural mechanization. However, prior to the realization of mechanization, is it impossible to increase labor productivity? The answer is negative. If each man-day's grain output can be increased to the highest level of the average corps output, i. e., 21 catties, then ~~for~~ the whole district's production of 5.1 billich catties of grain in 1960 will ~~be~~ require only 242.85 million man-days, which means a saving of 106.46 million man-days as compared with the labor required for the ^{average} output of only 14.6 catties per man-day. On the basis of 300 man-days per laborer, this means an increase of more than 354,000 laborers.

The strengthening of the Party's leadership, insistence on the ^{energetic prosecution of the mass movement,} commanding importance of politics, ^A and the development of the masses' labor positivity and creativity are the crucial points, on which the increase of agricultural labor

productivity hinges. Under this premise, the concrete steps to be taken for the increase of agricultural ^{labor} productivity consist principal^{ly} of the following:

1. Energetic transformation of the cultivation technique looking toward the augmentation of the output of agricultural crops per unit of area. For example, the record of the Hujung corps, Ta-hu commune, Lien-p'ing hsien shows that the average rice output per mou in 1956 was 281 catties, each mou employing 26 laborers and the output of each man-day being 11 catties; that in 1958 technical transformation was energetically carried out and ~~was~~ the output per mou was increased to 397 catties, each mou employing 29 laborers and the output of each man-day being 40 catties; and that, on the basis of the two-year comparison, although the employment of labor increased by 12 percent, the output of each man-day went up by 27 percent.

2. Energetic execution of tool transformation with a view to the rapid augmentation of labor efficiency. The transformation of tools is a many-sided activity and can be carried out on a wide scale; but it is important to give priority to those tools which are used in largest quantities, which are capable of the biggest saving of labor, and which have the strongest seasonal nature.

It is discernible from the investigation that of the total labor now employed the largest amount is that for transportation, which in general constitutes more than thirty percent, (of which labor used for the transportation of fertilizers constitutes 13-18 percent). For example, the transportation labor employed by the Lo-k'ang corps, Chang-shih commune, Shao-kuan municipality in 1958 (including labor for transporting fertilizers, public surplus grain, timber, etc.) constituted 35 per-

cent of the total labor employed. Therefore, we must first of all have well in hand the transformation of means of transportation, energetically build roads, and dredge river courses. These measures are especially effective in saving labor in mountainous regions where communications are comparatively difficult. We must seek to provide roads for every corps, have thoroughfares between every village and the main cultivation areas and fertilizer bases, keep inter-farm roads in good repair, and realize the use of automobiles and wooden boats for long-distance transportation and of ox-carts and wheelbarrows for short-distance transportation. Many localities have shown that the ox-cart is one of the means of transportation most welcomed by the masses. On each ox-cart a mountainous region can load 600 catties and a plain, 800-1,000 catties, raising the labor efficiency ~~by~~ 3-5 times. In transporting timber, the use of mid-air cables, wooden tracks, and river currents tends to save labor on a large scale.

Then, use should be made of water energy, animal labor, etc. as substitutes for human labor. At present, a not inconsiderable amount of labor is employed by various rural districts in processing agricultural products. For instance, the investigation showed that the Ch'un-feng corps, T'och'eng commune, Lung-ch'uen hsien consumed 9,440 man-days in processing rice, oil-producing tea-plants, tuber sprouts, and rice husks, constituting 8.9 percent of the total amount of labor employed during the whole year. With the construction of a hydraulic processing plant by the said corps, however, the number of man-days for the whole year, required for the processing of the above-mentioned four agricultural by-products, was reduced to 292, cutting down 9,148 man-days and increasing the labor efficiency ~~by~~ thirty-one times.

Further, in carrying out tool transformation, we should take a firm hold of those items which require a comparatively large amount of labor in agricultural capital construction and in agricultural production as well as those items which are of a comparatively strong seasonal nature. During the last few years, agricultural capital construction employed a great deal of labor. Such work as the deep conversion of soil, ^{water conservancy} ~~hydraulic~~ construction, etc. required much labor and will have to continue to be carried out. Therefore, we must give serious attention to tool transformation in this sphere.

As to the employment of labor on the farms for the cultivation of agricultural crops, the results of the investigation into 78 corps are tabulated below:

AREAS	PERCENTAGE IN THE TOTAL LABOR EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE				
	FARM UPKEEP	PLANTING AND SPROUT NURSING	CULTIVATION	FARM MANAGEMENT	CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZERS
	TRANSPORTATION (MAINLY OF FERTILIZERS)	HARVESTING	ADJUSTING AND DEPOSIT IN GRANARY	OTHER	
	100	100	100	100	100
	12.1	4.7	12.4	14.3	18.5
	10.6	4	13.8	20	14.8
	12.6	4.7	13.7	14.3	22.5
	12	4.6	13.5	15.7	19.7
	15.9	13.3	3.8	1.5	
TOTALS	GRAIN PRODUCING AREAS	INDUSTRIAL CROP AREAS	FRUIT TREE AREAS		

From the data provided by the table it can be seen that the combined percentage of labor consumed in the cultivation and manufacture of fertilizers and transportation (mainly of fertilizers) constituted 35.6 percent - the highest - of the total agricultural labor employed, and next came farm management, cultivation, and harvesting. Classified by crops, water rice used the largest amount of labor, i. e., 74.4 percent of the total agricultural labor. Besides the cultivation, manufacture, and transportation of fertilizers, the highest percentage of labor employed for the production of water rice was consumed in farm upkeep, sprout planting, and harvesting, especially during spring harvesting and planting and summer harvesting and planting, which were the two seasons of most urgent work. So, as far as labor for water rice is concerned, a firm hold should be principally taken of the energetic construction and transformation of tools for water conservancy, soil conversion and harvesting, sprout planting, etc. This can not only greatly save labor and reduce the ~~in-~~ number of farm hands but also advance the opening of the seasons.

In the field of industrial crops, principal attention should be given to the transformation of tools for ^{harvesting} cultivation and sowing because more labor is required for farm management and harvesting in the production of industrial crops. In accordance with the statistics furnished by five corps, including that of Lao-chou-hsuei, Nan-hsiung hsien, labor used for farm management for the production of yellow tobacco amounted to 25.1 percent of the total and that for harvesting, adjusting, and drying, 38.3 percent.

In 1958 means were devised by several communicites to increase efficiency in the above respects. For instance, the

adoption of the method of first plowing and then sifting has increased two and a half times the original efficiency in the digging of peanuts from wet sand, and the same method has increased by 30 percent the original efficiency in the digging of peanuts from dry sand. The use of the double-tier plow (for the first time) in weeding peanut fields enabled one man-day to take care of 4-5 mou of land, 24-30 times the area covered by manual weeding. Also, the use of the cane-cutting machine is a significant innovation. Total transformation and creation may be resorted to in respect of tools for harvesting and cultivating all industrial crops.

Besides, tool innovation is needed and could be carried out in the sphere of non-productive labor. For instance, the use of running water has saved from one to two laborers in each public mess hall.

3. Improvement of the administration and management of the people's communes, insistence on the system of labor assignments based on the rule of "dead task and live time", extension of labor contests, and realization of the specialization of labor organization.

According to the experiences of the areas investigated, great increases of the attendance rate and labor efficiency were achieved by members of the communes, once various norms, indices, and merit systems were devised, the rule of "dead task and live time, labor assignments by shifts" was carried out, contests and comparasons were extended among commune memebtrs, and the system of "three contracts and one prize" was adhered to. The ~~result~~ ^{of} strengthening labor organization and the realization of its specialization ~~resulted in~~ ^{tended toward} the heightening of working efficiency, better expression of individual merit, and elimination of the expense in labor hoarding. Since the adoption of the system of

cooperatives, the specialization of labor organization has been developed in the various communities and contributed very greatly to the increase of working efficiency. First, responsibility has been clearly defined, to facilitate leadership and eliminate the expense of labor hoarding. Secondly, the expression of the specialized merits of each commune member is facilitated, in order to help advance the pursuit of specialized studies. Thirdly, the supply of labor normally required in the various fields of production is insured, so that production may have a planned and proportionate development. Fourth, normal revenue is guaranteed. Some of the members of these specialized corps are permanent, while others are merely provisional. When the farming season is a busy one less labor is available than when it is less busy, so that the amount of labor may be increased in a comparatively leisurely period and attention be given to organizational cooperation, with a view to meeting the requirements in labor, principally for grain production.

Lastly, another important step toward the augmentation of labor productivity is the energetic promotion of such phases of agricultural capital construction as the development of "water, fertilizers, and soil", the continued improvement of cultivation technique, and the rapid increase of output per unit of area.

In the realm of capital construction, the statistics of the 78 corps show that, owing to the lack of capital construction and excessive investment of labor in the past, the labor employed for the cultivation, manufacture, and transportation of fertilizers amounted to about 36 percent of the total labor employed in agriculture. In future, following the continued development of production, everything possible should be done to procure more

and better fertilizers with the least amount of labor. The ^{the large-scale cultivation of all-season green fertilizers,} extensive development of animal husbandry, and the energetic manufacture of various kinds of high-potency native chemical fertilizers, ~~these ways~~ ^{are} the best ways to solve the problem of fertilizers.

On the basis of our investigation, a hog can produce 8,000-10,000 catties of manure per year. If we reach the stage of development where each mou of land can have one hog, coupled with green and native mixed fertilizers, the fertilizer problem can be basically solved.

The manufacture of fertilizers can not only heighten fertilizing efficiency but also reduce the expense of transportation. For example, the Pai-shah corps, Chang-shih commune, reported that it had made 30 catties of seasoned fertilizers ^{from} ~~at~~ 100 catties of cow manure, tremendously raised the fertilizing efficiency, and reduced the needs of transportation by 70 percent. Consequently, the energetic construction of fertilizer plants is absolutely ^{essential} ~~essential~~. We must attain the objective of a large plant for a large corps and a small one for a small corps.

The energetic construction of water conservancy, the ^{effective} ~~strong~~ improvement of soil, the extensive popularization of good seeds, and the realization of technical transformation centred in close planting are important steps which we have taken for many years to achieve the continued increase of output per unit of area. We should have them well in hand.

5 Dec 1959.

TRAIN AND SELECT TECHNICAL CADRES FROM AMONG THE WORKERS

[The following is a full translation of an article by the Cadres Division of the Department of Industry of the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee, appearing in Ch'un-chung, Nanking, No 3, 1 Feb 1960, pp. 13-15.]

The continued leap forward of industrial and agricultural production, the uninterrupted application of new techniques in the various industrial and agricultural departments, and the development of technical transformation in agriculture require a larger and larger number of industrial technical cadres. How to train and set up a strong brigade of industrial technical cadres of the working class has become a more urgent task and is an important condition for ensuring the continued development of productive construction at a high speed.

Since 1958, the increase of our whole province's industrial technical strength and technical cadres has been very rapid. Up to the end of 1959, the engineering technicians of the whole province had increased by over 40 percent as compared with 1957. This has had an important influence on the continued leap forward of industrial production, but it has not yet fully met the requirements of the immediate development of industrial production.

The present number of engineering technical cadres in the whole province constitutes only one percent of the total number of employees and laborers. It is estimated that during the period of the second five-year plan the number of engineering technicians will have to be increased three times or more. We must accelerate the work of training engineering technical cadres in response to the situation arising out of the development of productive construction at a high speed.

On the basis of the experience gained from the great leap forward during the past several years, to train engineering technical cadres faster and better, the plan of "walking on two feet" must be carried out. Not only should new industrial technical cadres be trained in industrial high and middle schools, but emphasis should also be laid on their training and selection from among the workers themselves.

The workers are an important source of technical cadres, and they can significantly increase the ranks of such cadres. Numerous facts prove that, wherever this point is given its due weight, the enlargement of the brigade of technical cadres has been rapid.

The Ch'eng-kuang Machinery Plant in Nanking has insisted on the formulas of specialized training, spare-time study, and selecting meritorious workers for schooling in its programme of ~~TRAINING~~ training technical cadres ~~from~~ among the workers. Since 1953, the number of engineers in the plant has increased ^{five} ~~three~~ times and that of technical experts and technicians, four times. This has not only met the requirements of the plant's own development but has also given great relief to sister enterprises in their cadres' task of transportation.

For the last ten years the Ch'i-shu-yen Locomotive Works of Ch'ang-chou has insisted on the ^{planned} training of technical cadres among the workers. Last year the plant selected from this source several tens of engineers, thus more than doubling their number.

Judging from the present conditions of our province, the growth of technical cadres from among the workers has a very high potential. According to an investigation conducted by Nan-t'ung and Ch'ang-chou, the data regarding technicians of the fourth class or over in those two municipalities are as

follows: Those with junior middle school education or better, 26.5 percent; those with a working career of ten years or over, 57 percent; those under 40 years of age, 71 percent; advanced workers, 45 percent; and Party members, 16 percent.

From this material it can be discerned that the basic condition of our technical workers is very wholesome and that the potential is great in the training and selection of technical cadres. If we continue to carry out this plan of training and selection applied to workers of the fourth class or better, it is estimated that in two or three years, exclusive of the personnel provided by the industrial high and middle schools, our brigade of technical cadres will be more than doubled.

Not only that. The training and selection of technical cadres from among workers also signifies the concrete enforcement of the Party's class line. It has been proven by facts that the adoption of the class line has effected a very substantial change in the constituents of the technical brigade. For instance, of the engineering technical cadres in Ch'ang-chou more than 40 percent have risen from the ranks of the workers. With thousands upon thousands of such technical cadres, we can promote the experienced technicians who have been tested by time and found to possess both character and skill to posts of leadership. This will ensure the realization of the Party's political line and the Party's leadership in technical work.

By filling our brigade of technical cadres with this new blood, with its firm attitude, its sense of responsibility, and its intimate coordination with the masses, we can take another step in advancing the transformation of the existing technical personnel. Thus, we can perform better the task of

uniting, educating, and transforming these technicians.

In actual life examples are in abundance. To cite one of them, after selecting a number of technical cadres from among its workers, Machine Tool Plant 71 in Nan-t'ung succeeded ~~in~~ not only in reforming the chaotic condition of irresponsible evasion or delay in technical work, but also in better carrying out the mass line in such work. As a result, many important products, such as the No. 1 punch, the 0618 lathe, the Soviet style hydraulic excavators, etc., were rapidly put into production in large numbers.

These technical cadres who have sprung up from the labor corps have, in the course of the technical innovation and technical revolution, resolutely carried out the plan of combining the native with the Western, succeeded in convincing and educating the existing technical personnel by concrete acts and concrete facts, and, through practical work, incessantly advanced the transformation of their thought, so that they may better perform their work of production.

To go more deeply into the matter, the training and selection of technical cadres from among workers also constitute an important part of the historic mission of enriching the knowledge of the industrial and agricultural masses. This mode of procedure enables us to strengthen the leadership, elevate by all means the communist awareness and the cultural and scientific knowledge of the employee and worker masses, and encourage them to be not only the masters of their country but those of nature itself. Thus, they will not only have a reversal in politics but one in culture and science. They can also, under the premise of rapidly advancing the work of socialism, raise their own cultural and scientific level at a quicker pace, creating a more favor-

able condition for the accelerated development of productive construction.

Now there are certain people who still have an inadequate understanding of this significance. As a result, they have their doubts regarding the influence of technical cadres rising from the ranks of labor and hesitate to accept the soundness of the method of procedure we have been discussing. They claim that workmen are devoid of an "academic record", have no culture, and would be unqualified for their higher job. Some also say that this kind of promotion would tend to lower ^{the} standards of the engineering technicians."

These comments are unfounded. Facts speak for themselves. The workers who have become technical cadres have not only had rich experiences in production, but, after several years of training, their technical and theoretical level has been raised. They can solve many complex and difficult problems, and they have been engaged in many creative designs.

For example, a technical expert of the Ch'eng-kuang Machinery Plant in Nanking, named Kuo Shao-chiang, who had been a workman before being promoted, solved a highly complex technical problem and created a powerful machine tool. Another instance is that of Ts'ai Ing-shen, an engineer of the Ch'i-shu-yen Locomotive Works Ch'ang-chou, risen from the workmen's ranks, ^{who} succeeded in surmounting a difficulty which even perplexed veteran engineers, viz., the installation of a ^{heavy-duty} derrick for the construction of a ^{building} frame twenty meters in height. The workmen say in his praise that he is "the expert specializing in the solution of perplexing problems". Another engineer of the same plant, by the name of Wang Ping-kuen, designed and

manufactured specialized machine tools, which have reached a fairly high level. The specialized drill with sixteen bits designed by him has been shown in an international exhibition.

These technical cadres who have sprung up from the workmen's ranks have their blood and flesh relations with the laborers and coordinate closely with them. They understand the needs of the masses and invariably consult with them. Thus, they can exert their influence over technical guidance, and also cooperate with the workmen in advancing the development of techniques of production.

From these facts we can undoubtedly see that the growth of technical cadres from among the workers has an important bearing on the advancement of production. It is understandable that their present cultural, technical, and theoretical standards are not high enough. With a period of training and following the broad development of cultural and technical studies, problems such as this can be satisfactorily solved.

To select technical cadres from among workers is to hasten the growth of such cadres and to ensure the fulfillment of the important mission of technical revolution and the continued leap forward in production. It is indeed a mistake to adopt a doubtful attitude toward this mission.

We have accumulated certain experiences in the selection of technical cadres from among workmen. To accelerate this work, we should strengthen our leadership, fully make use of our rich experiences, and bring about a very great leap forward in the said work. Each industrial and mining enterprise has the responsibility of adopting a training programme by the combination of "specialized and spare-time studies",

"higher classification and short-term training", and "universal advancement and concentrated training". At the same time that the education of the employees and laborers in political thinking is regularly strengthened, we should do everything possible to establish various kinds of schools, specialized training classes, and small groups for technical study, in order to expedite the training of industrial technical cadres.

With regard to work assignments, they should generally be placed at the beginning in posts which have the responsibility of directing^{ly} guiding the work of production. A minority may be assigned to departments for the study of science and for designing. In giving them the necessary educational preparation, attention should be paid to the organization of specialization classes, selecting the better qualified for enrolment in industrial high and middle schools, and the combination of the native and the Western, etc., to raise the ~~XXXX~~ cadres' cultural, technical, and theoretical standards. So far as their political education is concerned, they should be encouraged to participate in given conferences and other political activities. In addition, professional training classes may be organized for them, so that their political level and organizational ability may be enhanced.

In the wake of a high tide of economic construction a high tide of cultural construction is bound to come. In full recognition of this tendency, we should, over and above the active training of technical personnel in industrial schools, expedite the selection of technical cadres from among workers, to increase the number of such cadres. It is only in this way that we can effectively advance the development of the technical revolution and better ensure the forward march of productive construction at a heightened pace.

REALIZE A CONTINUED GREAT LEAP FORWARD IN GRAIN OUTPUT

[The following is a full translation of the Editorial in Shang-yu, Canton, No 4, 25 Feb 1960, pp. 4-6 & 7.]

Grain production in Kuangtung Province is in a very beneficial position in 1960. Agricultural capital construction last winter and this spring, including work in water conservancy, deep cultivation, seeding, fertilization, etc., was early and firmly in hand and yielded good results. The extension of fine rice seeding has progressed further than in 1959. Early sowing and planting is being carried out on all sides. ~~Not a few~~ Members of not a few people's communes are discussing plans for putting the sprouts in the ground, which is to start on ⁵March ~~5~~ and to be finished on 20 March. It appears that the popular demand for the basic completion of all early ⁿplanting of sprouts by 5 April can be met. The area of ^{waste-}land ~~reclaimed~~ in the whole province has reached 910,000 mou, and with continued effort this area can be expected to reach 10 million mou.

Our province's grain ~~output~~ in 1959 continued the leap forward achieved in 1959 and has provided fuller experience and very beneficial conditions for a continuous leap forward. The early harvest of last year, suffering from the unprecedented flood and the reduction of the area of winter planting and early harvesting, yielded a total of only more than 9 billion catties. However, under the inspired leadership of the Party center and Chairman Mao, the provincial commissioners have resolutely carried out the anti-rightist and energy-generating directives, and the whole Party and all the ^{people} ~~people~~ have had the production of the late harvest firmly in hand, realized the double objective of an increased area of

cultivation and a heightened per unit^{of area} productivity, and have developed in time the re-education movement in surplus harvesting and on the general line, so that they have won their battle against the drought and various kinds of natural calamities, obtained bumper harvests, and completely made up for the losses sustained in the early harvest.

In 1959 the fact that the agricultural production of the late harvest achieved great success went especially to prove the accuracy of the general line, and the great power of the incomparable superiority of people's communes and increased agricultural output, and have taken another step forward in giving encouragement and inspiration to the broad cadres and masses. Now, all rural agricultural areas are engaged in a hot competitive race and have given a demonstration of the gratifying condition of an incessant leap forward, providing the full conditions for a^{greater} and more total leap forward in this year's grain production.

As a result, the provincial commissioners have turned their attention to the task of the province's grain output in 1960. Their objective is 40 billion catties, that is to say, an increase of about 25 percent over 1959. This is ^{the} speed of an especially great leap forward, and the plan is a feasible one.

The execution of this plan is full of important significance. Politically, it will thoroughly shatter the shameless slanders leveled by all reactionary elements against the general^{line}, the great leap forward, and people's communes, dispel the doubts of certain people who intend to waver for another year, and solidify the foundation, among the masses, for the realization of a continuous leap forward. Economically, as a result of the provision of each person with an average of about 1,000 catties of grain (including rice and other^{miscellaneous} grain), it

will more effectively support the development of the work of socialist construction, take another step forward in meeting the requirements of the people's livelihood, supply more abundant feed, insure the realization of the demand of one hog to each person, and lay a reliable foundation for the thorough solution of the food problem. Therefore, the execution of this plan is the urgent demand of the people of the whole province and also their glorious task. The whole province's Party organs and all communists should firmly guide and lead all our agricultural comrades in the struggle for the fulfillment, and overfulfilment, of this year's grain production plan.

The experience of the past two years tells us that, in order to carry out this year's grain production plan, we should not only resolutely adhere to the ^{commanding importance} of politics, generate full energy, and extensively prosecute the mass movement, but the most basic measure is to execute fully the "walking on two feet" policy of simultaneous rice and miscellaneous grain production and simultaneous high surplus and multifarious surplus production. Experience proves that, wherever this policy is firmly and thoroughgoingly executed, not only do bumper rice harvests obtain, but the ^{output} of miscellaneous grain is increased; not only is the productivity of ^{of area rapidly} per unit augmented, but ~~the~~ total productivity is greatly raised; not only can the task of national grain supply be discharged with a surplus, but the people's living is well arranged; not only are the standards of the people's rations advanced, not only is there a more adequate feed supply for the development of animal husbandry, but there is a fixed amount of grain reserves. Consequently, the positive character of mass movements is rising incessantly, and work of every description

is undergoing a booming development. On the other hand, where the execution of the policy has not been thoroughgoing enough, there has not been an appreciable increase in total grain productivity, and all work has been of a negative nature.

On the basis of the concrete situation arising out of the combination of the whole province's experiences, the concrete requirement for the effective execution of the above-mentioned policy is the energetic strife for the extension of the area of rice growing and cultivation, but more importantly the initiation and development of the movement of high-rate and rich production, with a view to high surplus harvests. In the realm of miscellaneous grain production, attention should be paid to the strengthening of administration and the increase of productivity, and primarily to the ^{reclamation} ~~energetic~~ wasteland for cultivation and the expansion of the area of cultivation, in order to attain multifarious surplus harvests. In short, at the same time that everything possible is done to heighten the productivity of each unit, the area of cultivation should be positively enlarged, so as to expedite the total grain productivity.

Rice is our province's principal grain ^{crop}, the cultivation area constituting more than two-thirds of the total. It is our province's staple food. Therefore, it is necessary to strive for the increase of rice production. To this end, the principal measure is the augmentation of productivity per unit and appropriate extension of the area of cultivation. Owing to the first importance of rice in our province's grain production, our province's farmers are richly experienced in its cultivation, and the various localities, following the solution of such basic problems of capital construction as those of water, soil, fertilizers and seeds, have accumulated many advanced experiences

In high productivity, in consequence of which we are provided with the conditions for the rapid increase of per unit^{of area} productivity. However, as a result of the rapid development of our national economic construction, a part of the rice fields are used inevitably for the promotion of industry, communications, and other economic enterprises. In addition, conditions of nature have their limitations. There cannot, then, but be a limit to the extension of the area of rice cultivation.

Therefore, while we should extend the area of cultivation to an appropriate extent, we should work hard to increase the per unit rice productivity. This is the direction of our long-term effort henceforth.

As has been proven by facts, the potential of increasing the per unit rice productivity is very great. In 1949, the average rice productivity in the whole province was 194 catties per mou; in 1957, it rose to 266 catties; and in 1959, to 378. However, this productivity has not yet reached its top. In 1959, instances were not uncommon where more than 1000 ~~rice~~ catties of rice were produced per mou.

Since these rice fields attained such high productivity, why can we not expect other fields to do the same? As a matter of fact, it is quite possible to increase the per unit^{of area} productivity of rice, especially at the present moment when the province is in possession of 6 or 7 million mou of land with low productivity. This land has a great potential, and the increase of its per unit^{of area} productivity by 100 percent is not impossible.

Therefore, under the direction of the policy of simultaneously carrying out high-rate surplus harvesting and multifarious surplus harvesting, we can still have a reliable guarantee^{of} fulfilling this year's mission of grain production by taking the following steps: Raise our energy, fully^{translate into action} the

spirit of unceasing revolution, have the early harvest effectively in hand, seriously and satisfactorily perform the immediate drought prevention and anti-drought work, insure the completion of sprout planting ahead of schedule, shatter the traditional rule of unstable early harvests, extend the experience of high productivity, develop the high-rate surplus productivity movement, and extensively promote experimental farms for high productivity, so that low productivity may be heightened and high productivity become higher.

Is it possible to accomplish the simultaneous augmentation of per unit rice productivity and appropriate extension of the area of cultivation? The answer is definitely affirmative, because, in addition to the warm support of the broad masses, there are the two following beneficial conditions: First, the support given by industry to agriculture will rapidly lead to the semi-mechanization and mechanization of agriculture, which is beneficial to the solution of the difficulty involved in the inadequacy of labor. Secondly, the development of water conservancy will greatly extend the conversion of dry farms into wet farms and of single-harvest areas into double-harvest areas. This is very important to the assurance of an increase in total rice productivity.

The positive and energetic development of miscellaneous grain production and the promotion of one man opening up one mou of land for the cultivation of miscellaneous grain can contribute to the rapid increase of the total production of grain, to the fulfilment of the requirements of the people's livelihood, and especially to the assurance of the execution of a plan for animal husbandry centred in the development of hog-raising. At present, the production of various kinds of tubers and other miscellaneous grain in our province constitutes about

30 per cent of the total grain production. The grain output must be increased further to meet the growing needs. Miscellaneous grain crops have many uses, require neither much labor nor high technical skills, and have a great potentiality for increased production. To increase the output of miscellaneous grains, we must reclaim wasteland, expand the area of cultivated lands, and carry out policies designed to increase crop outputs. We will be able to increase the production of grains by 2 billion catties if we reclaim 1000 mou of wasteland in the province, and each mou of land can yield 200 catties of grains. Our experiences in Kao-chou and Kuang-szu hsiens show that various grains can be grown on hills and mountains. The Su-lung Commune in Lo-ting hsien has set out to coordinate mountain control, water control, and soil conservation projects with the efforts to expand the area of cultivated lands. These worthy projects must be promoted by all means.

In order to expand the area of cultivated lands and to increase grain production, we must strengthen administration and promote agricultural experimentation. Experiences in various localities prove that the speed of the reclamation of wasteland depends upon the efficiency of administration. It is impossible to expand cultivated lands without improving administrative efficiency.

The policies aimed simultaneously at ~~the~~ increasing grain outputs and improving diversified farming will insure a continuous great leap forward in agricultural production in our province this year. We must double our efforts, familiarize the rural cadres and broad masses with these policies, and try to set a record in harvesting so as to fulfill and hopefully overfulfill this year's grain production goals. Our efforts this year will mark a new phase in the agricultural development in this province.

STRUGGLE FOR THE VICTORIOUS REALIZATION
OF THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD IN AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

[The following is a full translation of an editorial
appearing in Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, Shen-yang, Liaoning
Province, No 4, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 1-3.]

Under the direction of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, our country's social construction, with the three magic wands of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, has made a great leap forward for two years successively and entered a new stage of continuous leap forward at a great pace. In this new historic period, we should, with the great courage and ambition of communism, insure the uninterrupted leap forward in production, realize the modernization of our country's industry, agriculture, science, culture, and national defence, establish an independent and integral economic structure, become a strong socialist State, and actively create the conditions for the realization of communism. With a view to the speedy attainment of this great objective, the Party center and Chairman Mao have emphatically pointed out that we should develop our national economy on the foundation of agriculture and carry out the combined plan of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and accelerating that of agriculture.

This is a directive fraught with strategic significance. It points the correct way to deal with the relative positions of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, to carry out thoroughly the Party's general line, and to tackle the most basic problem of proportionately developing our national economy at a high speed.

The development of agriculture at a highly accelerated

rate has an especially important meaning, so far as our province is concerned. Our province is one of the principal industrial bases in the whole country, with an abundance of industrial and mining resources. Its urban populations depend on agriculture for a larger supply of grains, supplementary foodstuffs, and raw materials for industry. However, the present level of our province's agricultural production is far from meeting the requirements of our national socialist construction and of an improved livelihood for the urban and rural populations.

Thus far, the condition of our backward agriculture as compared with our industry has not changed. For the rapid improvement of this situation, the second session of the Party's second provincial delegates' conference brought up the following glorious mission to the agricultural front: "Hereafter we should map out a plan with a time-limit and take steps to solve the following three problems: (1) the fulfilment of the supplementary foodstuff requirements of the province's urban and rural people; (2) the fulfilment of their grain requirements; and (3) steady increase of the supply of raw materials for light industry."

It is only by rapidly causing agriculture to catch up and increasing the output of agricultural products that we can provide an appreciable amount of raw materials for industry, expand the market for industrial products and build up the sources of cumulative capital, and procure a heavy supply of labor for accelerating industrial production at a high rate. On the other hand, the arming of agriculture with advanced technical equipment will result in quickening the technical transformation in agriculture and pushing its development another step forward.

In consequence, not only will the alliance of industry and agriculture be consolidated on a new foundation, but the transition of the people's communes from ~~the~~ basic corps ownership to basic commune ownership be expedited and the ground will be prepared for their transition to all-people ownership. From this it can be seen that the acceleration of agricultural development at a high rate has not only an economic but also political meaning.

Some of our comrades do not as yet possess a full understanding of the great significance of the development of our national economy on the basis of agriculture. Consequently, they place the rapid acceleration of industrial development and that of agricultural development in opposition to each other, feeling that the two cannot be carried out simultaneously. Some comrades do not pay sufficient regard to the speedy advancement of agriculture and do not as yet give their all-out and active support to agricultural production and render their service in the interest of its rapid increase.

This attitude and this mode of procedure must be rectified in time. All comrades of the Party must have a united understanding of the relationship between industry and agriculture, and of the basis of development of our national economy. They must take another ^{step} forward in strengthening the leadership in agricultural production, actively adjust themselves and give their support to agriculture from many directions, ensure the realization of this year's ^{better, more total, and} continuous great leap forward, ~~which is better and more total~~ in agricultural production, and more effectively accelerate the development of our national economy at a high rate.

With a view to the highly rapid development of agricultural production, we should resolutely carry out the plan of

developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary products, and fishery, with grain production as the basis. Therefore, on the one hand, we should intensify the development of grain production; on the other, we should improve the production of supplementary foodstuffs, realize self-sufficiency in them, actively develop multiple exploitation, carry out the simultaneous promotion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary products, and fishery, and bring about a total leap forward.

The five industries just mentioned constitute an integrated whole; they combine with and advance one another. Of the five, agriculture is the most important, and in agriculture increased grain production is the most important. With abundant grains the work of socialist construction will have its material guarantee. This is why grains are regarded as "the treasure of treasures". Whether grain output goes up or down not only concerns the people's food problem but is directly related to our national economy's rate of development. Not only that, but, if grain output does not go up, animal husbandry and all kinds of industrial raw material crops cannot be more rapidly produced.

Therefore, in 1960, we must give first priority to the increase of grain production and do everything possible to bring it about. It is only when grain production has been increased that agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary products, and fishery can have an all-out development; it is only under the premise of using grain production as the basis that the five industries just mentioned can be simultaneously promoted and that grain crops and industrial crops can be simultaneously secured.

Some of our comrades say: "The grain problem has been solved; it is well to pay more attention to industrial crops, which bring quicker profits and more revenue". Consequently, they lack a positive attitude toward, and do not exert enough effort to, develop, grain production. Others say: "Here we lay our chief emphasis on industrial crops, and basically we have no way of becoming self-sufficient in grain supply", wherefore they make no active attempt to increase grain production. This thinking and this mode of acting are evidently mistaken and should be criticized and abandoned.

To carry out the plan of using grain production as the basis and to increase it rapidly, we should devote the chief energy of our leadership to this important task. Thus, besides ensuring an adequate area for grain cultivation and appropriately increasing the output of crops in high production, we should seek to guarantee the fulfilment of requirements of increased grain production by giving our attention to labor arrangement, deployment of resources, and use of capital. Under the premise of using grain production as the basis and seeking to ensure its development, we should energetically carry out the plan of arranging the five industries mentioned above, especially the weaker links in them, in such a way as to enable them to catch up with the rate of grain production.

For example, in the production of cotton, the original area of cultivation must be maintained and must not be reduced, and the per unit of area output must be increased. The supply of cooking oil is under stress, and the output of oil crops should be brought under control. Flax is also becoming short, and its cultivation this year must be carefully attended to. Leadership should be strengthened in the silkworm industry, so that the needs of silk manufacture may be met. So far as

vegetables are concerned, the area of cultivation could be slightly increased. Principal reliance should be placed on the raising of the per unit of area output, so as to secure an adequate supply and greater variety of products. Animal husbandry should be energetically developed, especially the raising of hogs, to ensure the urban and rural meat supply.

To attain the high acceleration of agricultural production, we should thoroughly carry out the policy of high-rate surplus production and multiple surplus production. On the one hand, close planting should be resorted to on currently cultivated land, the "eight-character charter" effectively executed, and the method of enriched production applied in large areas, so that each hsien may be expected to apply this method on a 10,000 mou basis and each commune, on a 1,000 or several thousand mou basis, bringing in its wake the increase of per unit of area production everywhere; at the same time, in the field of grain crops, attention should be paid to the increase of the cultivation area of crops in high yield, and, so far as the method of cultivation is concerned, alternate, mixed, and set planting as well as the increase of the replanting index should be popularized on a wider scale. On the other hand, the masses should be urged to expand actively cultivation areas in accordance with the peculiarities of each locality, and to utilize large tracts of wasteland, land on the sides of houses, every roadside, every ^{or small patches} nook, and every corner. This year, the province as a whole should reclaim anew 15,000-20,000 ch'ing of wasteland. The potential of the province's wasteland is very great. According to verifiable statistics, there are 30,000 ch'ing of wasteland in the province. Moreover, small patches of land that can be utilized are considerable.

For instance, Hsin-chin hsien recently succeeded in reclaiming 4 million mou of land. What Hsin-chin hsien has done can also be done by other hsien, provided a serious effort is made. Those who hold that "there is no wasteland to reclaim" and that "wasteland reclamation has for many years involved large investments and yielded small harvests, which makes it hardly worth while" and those who stress their inability to reclaim wasteland are actually merely demonstrating their satisfaction with the status quo and lack of energy.

Therefore, it is essential for all organs of the Party to strengthen their leadership, repeatedly propagate to their cadres and masses the great significance of increasing areas of cultivated land, and edify their understanding. By discarding conservatism and overcoming inertia in face of difficulty, we can successfully accomplish the task of wasteland reclamation. Either from the standpoint of augmentation of per unit of area output or from that of expansion of cultivated areas, the potential of our province is very great. Once this is developed and we reach the point where every inch of land is under cultivation, the continued increase of grain output can be insured.

For the purpose of realizing the continuous leap forward in agriculture production this year, all departments should cooperate intimately and support the rapid acceleration of agricultural production. During the period of spring planting, we must have 100 percent concentrated strength, ^{and} 100 percent concrete leadership, hold fast to every link in the chain, act with full energy, and achieve timely, multiple, fast, and good cultivation, in order to bring about the "opening redness" of this year's agricultural production.

The Party's leadership is the first consideration, and

the line of the masses is the first road to take. To ensure the realization of a better, more total, and continuous leap forward in agricultural production this year, we should strengthen the Party's leadership, insist on the commanding importance of politics, intensify the mass movement, continuously overcome the various kinds of right-wing conservatism and conceit lurking in the movement, mobilize the broad cadres and masses to establish the great courage and ambition of communism, intensify effort, strive for the upper stream, and complete this year's task of the leap forward with 100 percent objectives, 120 percent operations, and 240 percent energy.

We firmly believe that, under the leadership of the Party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, if we hold high the ^{red} banner of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, we can doubtless victoriously realize a better, more total, and continuous great leap forward in agricultural production in 1960.

ACTIVELY DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Wu Shao-wen, Assistant Director of the Provincial Bureau of Agricultural Machinery Industry, appearing in Li-lun Hsueh-hsi, Shen-yang, Liaoning Province, No 4, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 8-10.]

Under the leadership of the Party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and with the three magic wands of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, our country's social construction has, on the foundation of two successive years' great leap forward, already opened another new stage of continuous leap forward at a greater speed. In this new era of our national economy's total development, greater demands are made upon agriculture. The high acceleration of industrial development demands a greater supply of grains, raw materials, and labor from agriculture. The great leap forward of agricultural production, especially the realization of the "eight-character charter" and the total development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary products, and fishery as well as commune-managed industries, requires the recruitment of more labor. Thus is born the contradiction between the great development of agriculture and ^{shortage of} labor.

This contradiction points to the fact that agriculture basically still presents ^{the} a condition of manual work, which cannot respond to the development of socialist construction at a rapid rate. Consequently, the active development of the agricultural machinery industry, the acceleration of the mechanization of agriculture, and the speedy transformation of the backward condition of manual agriculture are steps which are

destined to change radically the complexion of our country's agriculture and to advance the total leap forward of our national economy. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his report on "The Problem of Agricultural ^{Cooperativization}":

"Only by thoroughly carrying out a socialist transformation in the system of social economy and by mechanizing technique and using mechanical means for work in all departments and localities can China effect a total change in the complexion of her social economy."

In order to expedite the arming of agriculture with modern technical equipment, our provincial commissioners have, on the basis of the directives of the Party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung relative to acceleration of the mechanization of agriculture and owing to the comparative importance of industry in our province, drawn up the "three-year ^{medium} solution and five-year big solution" plan. Under this plan, the extensive yearly increase of agriculture^{al} machinery is required. To reach the objective of "medium solution" in 1962, on the basis of a 50 percent mechanized farming area, the following requirements should be met: In 1960 we should have 30,000 units of tractors (15 horsepower, each unit covering an operation area of 120 mou). Calculating on the basis of at least two sets of operating tools for each tractor, there should be 180,000 units mechanized farming implements, 5,000 harvester combines, 10,500 agricultural automobiles, 27,000 towing cars, one million horsepower for irrigation, 300,000 kilowatts of electric power, and 23,000 machines for processing subsidiary agricultural products.

To reach the objective of "big solution" in 1964, there should be approximately 24,000 tractors, 350,000 units of mechanized farming implements, 8,100 harvester combines, 16,000

agricultural automobiles, 45,000 towing cars, 1.4 million horsepower for irrigation, 300,000 kilowatts of electric power, and an appropriate quantity of other agricultural machines. At the same time, machinery for animal husbandry, fishery, and subsidiary products should also be greatly increased. Thus, it can be seen that the active development of the agricultural machinery industry and the ¹⁰accelerated realization of agricultural mechanization is an urgent political task confronting us today.

Our ~~main~~ province's agricultural machinery industry has had a very great development for the past several years and has laid a firm foundation for the future growth of the industry. The number of agricultural machinery plants in municipalities and hsien has increased to more than 110. Especially since the great leap forward of 1958, plants for the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements under the people's communes have rapidly developed. On the basis of the output of agricultural products, all kinds of agricultural machinery will be increased 3.6 times, as compared with 1959^{and}, tractors, 2.5 times, and the machinery for forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary products, and fishery will also experience a big increase. However, judging from the whole situation, the present condition of our province's agricultural machinery industry is not yet in line with the accelerated development of agricultural mechanization. Not only is the productive power of the enterprise^s far short of meeting the requirements of agricultural mechanization, but the enterprise^{s, themselves} presents certain problems.

First of all, the distribution of the enterprises is not sufficiently rational. The development of the existing agricultural machinery enterprises has followed that of the ^{whole machinery} industry.

Enterprises of medium or larger size are concentrated

mostly in such big cities as Shen-yang, Port Arthur, Dairen, and Anshan. Moreover, most of the plants have a very flimsy foundation. This condition is not conducive to the development of mechanized agricultural production according to local requirements.

Then, the existing enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural machinery are provided with several thousand units of mechanical equipment, but most of it is outmoded and backward, and besides it is incomplete. As a result, the products turned out, whether in quantity, in quality, in size, or in pattern, cannot as yet fully meet the requirements of technical transformation in agriculture.

To effect a rapid change in the backward situation of the agricultural machinery industry's inability, to answer the needs of the great leap forward in agricultural production and to realize the active development of the said industry, we should plunge into the struggle with two schools of thought.

First, there are those who argue that the development of the agricultural machinery industry requires a huge investment, a whole set of brand-new plants, and the construction of a complete and independent structure for the industry. They neglect the full utilization of the existing foundations, and are reluctant to cooperate with other members of the industry. Evidently, this thinking is not consistent with the spirit of the "more, faster, better, and more economical", impractical and erroneous.

Another school of thought does not attach enough importance to the industry. The exponents of this school feel that the industry is simple enough and requires no more than such tools as the plough and that small-scale plants are sufficient for the production of agricultural machinery. Of course,

this line of thinking is also impractical and erroneous.

There are two directions in which we should pursue the development of our province's agricultural machinery industry. In the first place, we should fully utilize our existing industrial foundations, mobilize the strength of the masses, intensify the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, actively and systematically transform the present technical equipment of the industry, raise the management level and technical level of the existing enterprises, increase the productive capacity, multiply the variety of products, and continuously heighten the rate of labor production.

Secondly, we should, in accordance with the national plan, energetically expand, reconstruct, and construct agricultural machinery enterprises, bring about the rapid increase of the capacity of producing modern agricultural machinery, and strive for the construction before 1962 of the structure of an agricultural machinery industry provided with a modern technical ~~level~~ standard, in line with the rate of development of agricultural technical transformation.

To carry out this task expeditiously, we should simultaneously promote the development of large-, medium-, and small-sized plants and especially emphasize the medium- and small-sized ones. True, the large-sized machinery occupies a predominant position in the industry. It is impossible to produce such machinery without a number of large plants, and we should proceed to establish them in accordance with the national plan. However, medium- and small-sized machinery is in the majority and most varied. Some of it is produced by large enterprises, but the largest majority is made by medium- and small-sized plants. The establishment of these plants does not involve much expense and can reap quick results.

As a rule, they are adaptable to local conditions and meet local requirements. Therefore, the realization of the plan of simultaneously promoting large-, medium-, and small-sized enterprises, with the large ones as the nucleus and the medium and small ones as the mainstay, is the sole^{ly} correct path for the accelerated development of the agricultural machinery industry.

In the realization of technical transformation in agriculture, there is a stage of transition from the native to the Western and from the low to the high. The department of the agricultural machinery industry is no exception to the rule. Consequently, in the field of production, we should carry out the policy of simultaneously ~~promoting~~ ^{promoting} native and Western methods and simultaneously resorting to mechanization and semi-mechanization - that is, the policy of "walking on two feet". We must realize that, while within three or five years agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary industries, and fishery will gradually increase a portion of their technical equipment, at the present moment agricultural production is still basically in the backward condition of manual labor, and the energetic popularization of semi-mechanized implements and the transformation of tools still have a realistic significance.

The department of the agricultural machinery industry should proceed from the prevailing situation, fully develop the potentiality of the enterprises concerned, and produce a larger quantity of semi-mechanized agricultural tools. At the same time, we should actively support the organization of communes and develop plants for the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements, setting up a broad net for such manufacture and repair. In this way,

the rate of development of agricultural mechanization will not only not be retarded, but its acceleration will actually be benefited.

Another step that should be taken in advancing the development of the agricultural machinery industry is strengthening of the scientific study of agricultural machinery, which is the vanguard of the industry's development. Within the next three or five years the number of agricultural machines will increase by the tens of thousands, but we are still not sure which of them fit the concrete conditions of our province.

Therefore, we should, on the basis of our province's requirements, which present special characteristics, make a close study of existing domestic and foreign agricultural machines

to see which of them should be introduced and popularized, which should be transformed according to our province's conditions, and what new ones should be created to meet our province's special requirements. This long series of experiments and studies should be expeditiously carried out, in order to conform the production of agricultural machinery to actual conditions.

The ^{scientific} study of agricultural machinery should proceed from the urgent needs of production today, define the tasks to be performed, go out to the masses and sum up the results of their tool transformation movements - especially those creations with a definite direction which deserve serious summing up - with a view to the gradual achievement of perfection.

At the same time, an early study should be made of those advanced scientific techniques which open up new channels of improvement, in order to gain a firm grasp of advanced technique in time.

The realization of agricultural technical transformation is another great revolution ^{going on} in our country's rural districts. It is an important step in turning our ^{strong socialist} country into a nation with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture, and modern national defence. In this great revolution, the department of agricultural machinery production is directly engaged in an important and glorious mission. Therefore, we must, under the Party's leadership, hold high the red banner of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, energetically prosecute the mass movement, and struggle for the rapid development of the agricultural machinery industry and the accelerated realization of agricultural technical transformation.

LONG-TERM DROUGHT PREVENTION AND ANTI-
DROUGHT WORK AS PRELUDE TO NEW PEAK OF
WATER CONSERVANCY MOVEMENT

[The following is a full translation of an article written by an unsigned commentator, appearing in Chung-chou P'ing-lun, Cheng-chou, Honan Province, No 7, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 5-6.]

Great success has been achieved by the mass struggle against drought in our province. With the repeated rainfalls and snowfalls recently, wheat sprouts are turning green and growing well, and spring sowing is proceeding smoothly. After this anti-drought struggle, coupled with the execution of the significant conservancy project of double insurance through the digging of wells and trenches, a new surge is being experienced by the water conservancy construction of the entire province. Thus, a good foundation has been laid for the spring production movement, which is centred in the total strengthening of wheat-land administration and redoubled spring sowing, and for the development to a new peak of the water conservancy construction movement.

In the great struggle against drought during the past several years, the development of hydraulic engineering has borne considerable fruit. Such projects have numbered more than 2.4 million, including pumping machinery of 118,000 horse-power and more than 3.3 million pumping tools of various kinds, effectively proving the successful development of the struggle. At the same time, this struggle has greatly advanced the work of hydraulic engineering. Eighty large-scale and medium-scale projects have been completed in the whole province ahead of schedule, and 259 such projects being carried out have achieved a high degree of advancement. Moreover, 220,000 trenches

have been opened up, more than ^{150,000}~~140,000~~ ~~15~~ million buildings have been constructed, more than ~~140,000~~ ^{150,000} million pumping tools have been installed, more than 4,700 artesian wells have been dug (in addition, more than 41,000 are being dug), and more than 12,000 springs have been built, sufficient to enlarge the area of irrigation by more than two million mou and to improve such area to the extent of more than ten million mou. Besides, the area of irrigation doubly insured by wells and trenches has reached more than 30 million mou, and the power of irrigation machinery, more than ^{420,000} horsepower.

What is more important, in the course of the above-mentioned struggle, the conservancy construction movement has shown a number of new characteristics. These are: the utilization of water beneath the earth's surface by extensive digging of artesian wells, ^{and} building of ^{deep} springs, at the same time that full use is made of water aboveground; extensive procurement of ancillary equipment for hydraulic engineering, to achieve "completion of dams and smooth running of trenches, with water at the ground level", "existence of dams above and trenches beneath", and "every drop of water for the cultivated land", forming an integral system of irrigation; extensive mechanization of irrigation, setting up an irrigation net; extensive provision of water to mountainous regions, putting an end to the "dead end" of conservancy; the transition of technical rejuvenation and revolution from "small-scale native ^{method}" movements to "large-scale Western ^{method}" movements, from the use of manual labor to the utilization of wind, water and electric power and the replacement of outmoded tools with gas and diesel engines, with the sustained development of creative inventions. Such ~~are~~ the new characteristics of the water conservancy construction movement.

They have not only furthered this movement and the anti-drought movement, but have also accelerated the realization of the modernization of agriculture.

However, in spite of the anti-drought struggle and the rainfalls and snowfalls, it must be realized, relief in the drought of large tracts of land has only been temporary, and the threat of the disaster to other parts of the land has not yet been completely removed. In many areas rainfall has as yet been scanty, there has been a shortage of water in reservoirs, and the quantity of water from rivers has been small, some of them having even stopped flowing altogether. Furthermore, the weather is getting hot, steadily increasing the rate of evaporation. On the other hand, the amount of moisture required for agricultural growth is mounting by leaps and bounds.

For this reason, in spite of the record set by conservancy construction in the first part of the anti-drought struggle, the demand for the irrigation of from 90 million to 100 million mou in the whole province this year is far from met. Not a few hydraulic engineering projects are still in the process of construction, some completed works require ancillary equipment, and the gradual realization of mechanization work is just beginning. Therefore, we cannot afford to be apathetic and relax our effort. We must, on the other hand, insist on the policy of fighting a drought when there is one and preventing it when the threat does not exist. We must do everything possible to insure the timely completion of the spring sowing and the reaping of a big summer harvest, bringing about the total strengthening of wheat-land administration and the furtherance of the spring production movement which is centred in

spring planting and sowing, in order to carry to a new peak the movement of conservancy construction.

The Party's rich revolutionary experience and its experience derived from ^{the} construction work tell us that at any time and in any work we must learn to grasp with both hands - with one hand, the job confronting us and with the other, the preparatory work of tomorrow. In other words, no matter what we are engaged in, we must not only consider today but think of tomorrow; we must continue to carry out the revolution without let or hindrance. This is the concrete application in practical work of Comrade Mao Tsetung's directive ideology. In the anti-drought and conservancy construction movement many comrades are accurately recognizing and applying this directive ideology. However, some of our comrades have not learned or have not fully learned the method of working by grasping with both hands. For example, there are those who, in view of the currently satisfactory situation regarding conservancy construction, feel that our mission can be fulfilled even without "grasping" on a large scale. Consequently, they are liable to seem inflated and apathetic and relax their leadership. There are also others who, as a result of the immensity of the immediate task of combating drought, disregard or cannot attend to the work of conservancy construction. They can only grasp the anti-drought struggle confronting them and tend to neglect the permanent problem of conservancy construction.

Both these schools of thought are harmful. It is universally known that the objective of conservancy development is not merely the removal of drought or flood, but, in addition, to bring about the control of weather, the changing of nature ^{itself}, and the development and extensive utilization of water resources, in order to insure the continued leap-forward of agricultural

production, electric navigation, industrial water supply and aquatic products, and the increased and rapid advancement of animal husbandry. If we measure our achievements in conservancy construction with the yardsticks just referred to, we are not only not near our goal but far from it.

Therefore, we must correctly recognize the new picture presented by our anti-drought struggle and water conservancy construction work. We must look at the present and also think of the future. We must tenaciously adhere to the idea of conquering all kinds of natural disaster and carrying on the revolution without letup. We must learn the method of working by grasping with both hands and intimately combine the tasks of combating drought and conservancy construction. It is only in this way that we can make the general masses persist permanently in their rich revolutionary exertion and full working enthusiasm, with a view to attaining greater successes in their anti-drought struggle and conservancy construction work.

In the anti-drought struggle and conservancy construction movement, it behooves us to lay chief emphasis on conservation on a small scale and on ~~the~~ co-operative basis. The engineering should be on a small scale, with a medium-scale skeleton and only in cases of necessity large-scale projects. Total planning together with coordinated utilization should be resorted to. Special attention should be paid to simultaneous construction and full development and use of all sources of water both above and underground. There should be continued extensive development of underground water, extensive procurement of ancillary engineering equipment, and extensive mechanization of irrigation, so that the programme of irrigating an area of 90-100 million mou may be consummated ahead of schedule. It is also necessary to continue the thoroughgoing expansion of the move-

ment of technical rejuvenation and revolution and to strengthen the direction of large- and medium-scale engineering, so as to ensure the completion of the projects before the tide sets in and to reap the benefits expected. In mountainous regions where water sources cause difficulty, a stupendous effort should be made to develop mechanized irrigation stations, forming an integral ^{irrigation} system of pumping, channeling, conserving and distributing water and enlarging the area of irrigation.

Water conservancy construction work in the whole province is proceeding well. Taking advantage of this salutary condition and without losing time, we should fully develop our subjective power and apply objective criteria, concentrating our effort on the total reinforcement of wheat-land administration, extensively procuring the five important elements of water, fertilizer, protection, labor and conservation, assiduously carrying out the spring planting and sowing, and ensuring adequate, satisfactory and timely planting. At the same time, we should promote the excellent arrangement of making the cadres and the masses share their food, habitations and work. We should concern ourselves with the livelihood, sicknesses and sufferings of the masses and consolidate our relations with them with progressive intimacy. Finally, we should further strengthen the direction of the conservancy construction movement and ~~xxx~~ carry it to a new peak in the entire province.

LEADING THE ADVANCE OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION AND
TECHNICAL REVOLUTION ALONG THE CORRECT, SCIENTIFIC,
AND ALL-PEOPLE ROAD

[The following is a full translation of a report rendered by K'o Ch'ing-shih to the Industrial Conference of the Shanghai Municipal People's Council, appearing in Chieh-feng, Shanghai, No 7, 5 Apr 1960, pp. 1-9.]

I

After a big leap forward of two years in succession, our country's socialist construction has entered a new stage of continuous big leap forward. New events and facts have repeatedly cropped up, the most outstanding being the technical innovation and technical revolution centred in mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, which has become a big revolutionary movement with the real self-consciousness of the masses. It is a great technical, production as well as ideological revolution.

In Shanghai, we have been engaged before in movements of technical innovation and technical revolution. However, in speed of development, in scope, in rallying power, in substance, and in results, the current movement surpasses those of any of the earlier years.

In the two months or more up to ²⁰ March, the rate of mechanization and semi-mechanization in the municipality's industrial system was raised to 80 percent, the latter reaching 48 percent. Approximately a quarter million laborers (constituting about 60 percent of the total number of manual workers at the beginning of the year) was relieved of manual and hard physical labor.

There was also big progress in the rate of automation and semi-automation. The various branches of industry manufactured and re-installed 7,669 units of automatic and semi-automatic machinery, 283 machine tools, etc. and brought into

being 35 automated and semi-automated engine rooms and four automated and semi-automated factories. At the same time, the activities of the new movement have proceeded from the transformation and initiation of new tools^{and} new equipment to the adoption and creation of new technique, new arts and new materials and from the improv^{ve}ment in quantity and quality of products in general to the large-scale production of high-class articles of a new kind as well as the gradual solution of projects for changing the output and the readjustment and improvement of production and labor organization and plant projects.

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The movement has led to immense alterations in production technique and manufacturing enterprises, giving rise to a total and large-scale technical transformation. The realization of technical innovation and technical revolution has also been followed by the high development of a revolution in the work of scientific study and a cultural revolution, strengthening the co-operation of all the fighting fronts.

As a result of the association of this movement with production, the success with which the production plan of the first quarter has been completed is greater than ever before. It can be definitely affirmed that the total value of industrial production during the first quarter will exceed that for the fourth quarter. In this way, a new, better and more total leap forward has made its appearance on all fronts.

During the last two months or more, the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution in Shanghai has presented the following clear characteristics:

1. It has become an all-people revolutionary movement. From directing cadres to workmen, from production workmen to helpers, from small factories of lanes and alleys to large

modernized factories, from ⁿbranches producing general products to those making high-class, fine products, from originally advanced branches and units to originally backward branches and units - almost all have been swept into this movement.

At the beginning of the movement, not a few businesses have seen the emergence of soldiers of ^ttechnical revolution, who "engage in revolution once in a few days". Many of them are engine rooms in small or big factories, where the equipment is antiquated, working conditions are unsatisfactory, production is low and work is hard. Such is the spirit of revolution, relying on the wisdom of the lowly and the ^{quick wit}~~intelligence~~ of the poor.

As early as last December, Chih-ch'eng-hsing Iron and Steel Products Plant, without a single technician, completely lacking ⁱⁿ modern equipment and "engaged in revolution with merely a wrench", effected ^cmechanization and semi-mechanization, accomplished the performance of three men's work by one, and raised for the whole municipality the banner of self-resurrection and starting a revolution in poverty.

At some plants where the manufacture of iron and steel products depended on manual labor, working conditions were even more difficult than at Chih-ch'eng-hsing, and workmen dubbed the machine shops as the ^{of flames} "mountains", the entire force of cadres, employees and workmen, under the inspiration of the slogan of ^{copying,} overtaking and exceeding ^{lling} the accomplishments of Chih-ch'eng-hsing and with unswerving perseverance, fought hard for seven days, effected ^{of flames} mechanization and semi-automation, climbed down the "mountain" and tripled the production of labor.

The Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant is a large modernized one, and yet its machine shops has the highest percentage of manual labor in the whole plant. Outside visitors scarcely go

there, to the great displeasure of the workmen. This time, they decided to do better and, after the lapse of merely two months, through four continuous revolutions, succeeded in increasing mechanization and semi-mechanization to 96 percent and in establishing four automatic production lines.

The emergence of these courageous workers has greatly inspired the ^{plant} cadres and masses. They have sharply posed these questions to themselves: "Since others have done it, why cannot we?" "Since others have succeeded in their revolution with a 'mere wrench', why cannot we do even better with our 'machine guns' and 'cannon'?" As a result, like an atomic explosion, there appeared a technical revolution with the force of a whirlwind, rapidly giving rise to a chain of reactions, including a boiling tide of keen contests. Day and night there were visible changes. The movement spread from one machine shop in the Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant to all other machine shops. Of the more than seventy branches of the plant, not one missed a revolution. Within the short period of two months, more than four thousand new features were introduced and the saving of more than 300 man-hours for the ^{whole} year was achieved for the country. Since the adoption of electric machinery in place of the manually operated machinery by the Vanguard Glove Factory, the movement has been extended to the entire industry, thus quadrupling the industry's production rate. The moving scene of such reversal of ^{whole} plants and whole industries can be seen everywhere.

In the fields of communications and transportation, capital construction, finance and trade, culture and education, and public health, reaching down to lane and alley organizations, technical innovation has been prosecuted to a high degree, creating a condition of innovation by everyone, in

everything and in every industry and making the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution all the more a mass movement and all the more lively and active, whirlwind-like and full of steam.

2. In the execution of the plan of association of Western and native methods and "walking on two feet", native methods have demonstrated great power. In the past, although many comrades have talked about the association of native and Western methods and "walking on two feet," native methods have not occupied an important place in their thinking. From their point of view, native methods are simple, and that which is simple is backward and unscientific. Some comrades feel that, in the high buildings where they work, owing to the existence of modern equipment and technical conditions, there is no need for technical revolution, especially for the prosecution of technical revolution by native methods. Consequently, since the beginning of the movement this time, the conflict between the native and the Western has arisen in almost every plant. On the whole, the broad masses have always warmly and resolutely advocated starting with the native and giving it the main emphasis, and have proved with their own practical experience the unlimited capacity of native methods.

We have seen many new equipments, new arts and new techniques created by native methods. They are truly very simple in comparison. However, we can see that they are not only more advanced than the old equipments, arts and techniques obtaining prior to the innovation, but some of them are more advanced and scientific than the Western equipments, arts and techniques which we possess now. Because native methods have been created by years of practical production experience, and closely related to the physical build-up of the masses, these

methods, though they are comparatively simple, can, even through native development and improvement, produce more advanced^{and} scientific new equipments, arts and techniques as well as those with local color, making new contributions to modern technique and science. From this we can see that the native methods areⁱⁿ vested with an unlimited life and a bright future.

Starting with native methods and regarding them as the mainstay will not lead to discrimination against Western methods, but, on the contrary, can cause Western methods to comply with the locality's soil, climate and other conditions and yield better results, because native methods are based on the rich experience of the masses and in conformity with the material, technical conditions of the units concerned.

What is more important, after starting with the native methods and walking on two feet, we can not only manipulate the dynamism of workmen but can do the same with that of their families, can not only manipulate the dynamism of the internal staffs of factory enterprises, but can^{do} the same with that of their supporting staffs on all sides, and manipulate all the forces beneficial to technical innovation and technical revolution and the dynamism of all the masses. To forsake native methods is to forsake the mass line, resulting in the disappearance of glorious mass movements.

Abundant facts prove that native methods can be resorted to not only in small plants but also in large modernized plants; not only for the objectives of mechanization, semi-mechanization automation and semi-automation, but also for technical transformation; and not only for the solution of crucial problems of production but, in some cases, for the production of advanced products.

At the Shanghai Tool Plant, workmen have recently succeeded

in their attempt to make two kinds of knives slightly thicker than a hair. In the past, it was thought that the manufacture of such fine implements required a complete set of automated machine tools, even-temperature equipment, ^{and} the instalment of the workshop in a tremor-less, quiet area. However, the workmen of the above-mentioned plant, by means of only five or six self-made simple machine tools and one instrument and working in a noisy corner, made 228 experiments and finally crowned their effort with success. There are many other examples of this kind, helping us open up our brains, giving encouragement to the poor working people, boosting the ^{power} of native methods, and bringing about the thorough execution, to a better and more total extent, of the plan of associating the native and Western and walking on two feet.

In the course of technical innovation, ^{as well as unimportant} important features of innovation should be pushed, in order to bring about the combination of the large-, medium- and small-scale activities. It is not right to emphasize the large-scale and ignore the medium- and small-scale work. Although small-scale innovation appears to be insignificant, it can produce important results, and more especially the accumulation and improvement of small-scale innovations can lead to a large-scale innovation.

3. In the technical transformation movement, the wide application of the method of simultaneous study, ^{designing,} operation, trial production and improvement has done away with the antiquated rule of mechanically following the three stages of first pursuing scientific study, then ^{designing,} and then making trial production. As a result, the thinking of those participating in the technical revolution is clarified, and it is easier to centralize collective intelligence and strength.

At the Kiangnan Dockyard, although the 127 workmen in the

ship-repair engine room make use of pneumatic tools, the percentage of manual labor is still quite high. As a senior workman invented a handy shelf for pneumatic tools, his superiors, taking advantage of this development, initiated a collective effort, which led to the formulation of more than thirty projects. The management decided on the plan of simultaneous demonstration, trial, selection, improvement and extension and made the choice of three different samples, with good effect and to the satisfaction of the masses. The facts prove that the adoption of the five simultaneous steps is an effective method for the greater, faster, better and more economical realization of the technical revolution and for the greater, faster, better and more economical cultivation and expansion of the technical rank and file.

4. Thinking has been improved, character uplifted, and people's spiritual complexion undergone a very profound transformation. The broad masses are studying the ideology of Chairman Mao, and, on the basis of his directives, are putting an end to superstition, liberating thought, are more courageous in their thinking, expression and action, and are acquiring a higher "nerve". For example, the workmen of the Yungan Printing and Dyeing Plant, after studying the "theory of contradictions", understood the concept that "all contradictions are related and under given conditions transform themselves" and daringly produced brand-new industrial arts. Under the premise of guaranteeing quality, they have also achieved the saving of a great deal of coal.

^{Wang} Lin-ho, a workman of the Hu-kuang Instrument Plant, having learned that the extension in actual practice of man's subjective dynamism is the decisive factor in the recognition and grasp of objective laws, was not disappointed ^{even} after he

failed in 370 experiments, and it was only in his 371st experiment that he succeeded in making a 50,000-volt high-pressure machine. Under the direction of Maoism and through the rich experience resulting from the technical revolution, the broad masses have incessantly heightened their ideological recognition and self-consciously prosecuted the technical revolution, winning one victory after another in technical innovation and technical revolution. The ever-victorious nature of Mao Tse-tung's thinking has long been substantiated by the success of the class struggle. The present great victories won by technical innovation and technical revolution are additional proofs, inherent

In the rising revolutionary atmosphere, the revolutionary effort, intelligence and prowess of the broad masses have been fully expressed and have generated an unlimited amount of creative power. Many workmen have become the captives of an innovation mania. They think of innovation while working, eating and in bed, and they discuss innovation in parks and on tramways. The solution of problems of production technique is not merely the concern of the minority but that of the majority. Everyone is consulting books, looking for material and comparing notes, with a view to solving these problems. The more the ideas, the better the methods. From ordinary everyday living is often derived the inspiration for creative innovation. In connection with the children's seasaw game, some people have thought of the solution of difficulties in projecting automatic switches. Others have learned from the small scales used in the vegetable market the principle governing weight-lifting machinery. Still others have, while eating, used their chopsticks to lay out designs, drawn patterns on the ground with chalk, and grabbed a handful of earth to make models. A woman worker, whose nickname

means that she is not alert in her thinking, dull in her speech, slow in her work, and incapable of coming home once she goes out, has this time brought up a number of innovation proposals. Her colleagues say that she has virtually become a "Chu-ko Liang" (a famous statesman in ancient times). The mass movement of technical innovation and technical revolution has enabled us to see that in the era of Mao Tse-tung everyone can become a Chu-Ko-Liang and "the China of 600,000,000 is full of Emperors Yao and Shun".

In the course of the movement, the "triumvirate" of leaders, technicians and workmen achieved universal development. Under the Party's leadership, many technicians and workmen have engaged in joint labor and consultation in production and formed a united front. Intimate co-operation and mutual help have developed between plants, among industrial enterprises, schools and organizations for scientific studies, and among branches of production, communications and transportation, commerce, supply of resources and services, and between municipalities and rural districts. Even in families, instances are not uncommon where the father serves as the technical guide and the son helps in the making of models and where the husband designs and the wife makes the drawing. In their co-operation, people learn from, contend with and overtake the advanced and help the backward. They leave the difficulties to themselves and let others have the conveniences. Cadres urge the masses to go home, and the masses urge cadres to take a rest, with mutual concern, love and protection. Plant presidents cannot succeed in urging the workmen to leave, nor can the latter succeed in doing the same thing to the former. This fraternal relationship between cadres and the masses and this comradeship among working people have greatly stimulated the revolutionary

effort of the broad masses and cadres and constitute the most reliable warranty of the continued progress of the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution.

From the above four characteristics it can be discerned that under the direction of Maoism, derived from the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and our country's concrete experience in revolution and construction, we have not only found a greater, faster, better and more economical road in the realm of social transformation, but we have also found the same road in the field of technical revolution. This is an accomplishment fraught with great historical significance.

This situation demonstrates that technical innovation and technical revolution have entered a new stage of development. It has given our country's social productive power a great liberation and development, being a weighty factor in a continuous leap forward. The development of this great movement will doubtless greatly accelerate the rapidity of the modernization of our country's industry, agriculture, science and culture, and, in addition, increase the velocity^{of} our socialist construction and advance the Communist awareness of the masses and the level of science, technique and culture. It has effectively proved that the general line of socialist construction is possessed of an incomparably flourishing vitality, which can enable us to construct a strong socialist country in a greater, faster, better and more economical way.

II

The all-people movement of technical innovation and technical revolution is the natural consequence of our country's unceasing effort in carrying out the economic, political, ideological and cultural revolution and the natural product of the general line, big leap forward and people's communes. It is

not an accident that the movement has been proceeding so rapidly. First of all, there are the objective requirements. In view of the country's desire to continue the leap forward this year, it entertains higher and greater expectations of Shanghai; consequently, it requires Shanghai to support the whole country better and with all force, through technical innovation and technical revolution. This was an objective requirement.

Secondly, The broad masses recognize more clearly that reliance on the present technical foundation alone cannot meet the condition of a continuous leap forward, so they ask for the acceleration of the progress of the technical revolution. At the same time, the broad masses hope that they can escape from the exacting bodily labor at an early date. They see that there is room for the application of their effort and intelligence. The further the technical revolution proceeds, the greater the wisdom and the wider the road ahead. Thus, they are given renewed and stronger hopes.

Thirdly, the Party's leadership is stronger than ever. Owing to ^{Mao Tse-tung's thinking} the deep absorption of ^{the} , of the three magic wands of the general line, the big leap forward and people's communes, of the Party's whole set of plans of walking on two feet, with the accomplishments, experience and richer material and technical conditions of the big leap forward during the last two years, and on the basis of the successes of the anti-rightist and rectification movements, the broad masses have been prodded to make possible : ^a greater, faster, better and more economical technical revolution, when the leadership has insisted on the mass line, progressively to improve and strengthen the relationships between the cadres and masses and to initiate, with great pomp and circumstance, the association of the upper and lower levels.

At present, the development of the municipality's movement has been rather unbalanced. About forty percent of the units have penetrated the masses deeply; to a lesser extent 50 percent of them have done so. After some success the movement has been liable to cool off. Or, the effort of the upper level has not succeeded in reaching the lower level sufficiently, and the association of the two has not been close enough. The remaining ten percent of the units have not yet really mobilized the masses. There is no reason, therefore, for us to be complacent. We must strengthen our leadership and make the second and third categories of units raise their level to that of the first category and cause the latter to continue unceasingly their consolidation, development and improvement.

Why are some of our comrades still backward in improving the situation? There are many reasons, the chief of which are the following:

First, some of our comrades still do not comprehend the commanding importance of politics. They lay greater stress on their business than on politics. They do not really understand that politics is the life line of all work. As a result, they have not yet self-consciously recognized the fact that in the socialist revolution and construction there is a struggle between greater, faster, better and more economical methods and lesser, slower, poorer and more wasteful ones, and that in carrying out the technical revolution the same struggle is in existence.

There are two alternative methods open to us. First, we may disregard the commanding importance of politics, avariciously seek the big and Western, wait negatively, follow the leadership of a few experts in a lukewarm movement, and obtain a lesser, slower, poorer and more wasteful technical revolution.

Alternatively, we may recognize the commanding importance of politics, engage chiefly in self-resurrection, associate native and Western methods, take the former as the mainstay, widely mobilize the masses, initiate a ^{resplendent} movement, and bring about a greater, faster, better and more economical technical revolution.

We should reject the first method and insist on the second. We should persist in the greater, faster, better and more economical method for the prosecution of the technical innovation and technical revolution on a big scale. This would be the concrete demonstration of the general line in the technical revolution. It would be related to the rate of progress of the technical innovation and technical revolution, but also provide an answer to the question of whether a greater, faster, better, and more economical development of the whole socialist construction can be accomplished.

Secondly, some comrades have not learned the art of leading a large-scale movement of technical revolution. They are not skilful in analysing situations. They do not understand what the masses are thinking and what their requirements are. They do not know where the crux lies and what questions to bring up. Although they may feel impatient and work hard, they are confused and cannot grasp clearly the objectives of the technical revolution and where and how to introduce reforms.

Other comrades do not find themselves in the midst of the masses; they stand aloof. As a result, they cannot grab hold of the new buds of the movement and unfold a resplendent mass movement with pomp and circumstance.

Still other comrades are not skilful in combining the leadership from top to bottom and the development from bottom up. They are fond of mobilization from top to bottom and are

incapable of emphasizing the development ~~from~~ the bottom up, in order to make the technical innovation and technical revolution become a self-conscious mass movement.

Still other comrades are not adept at drawing up plans for work according to the law of alternating hard work and leisure and "wavy" progress, with a view to the formation of successive hightides. The masses criticize comrades with pep but without leadership by saying that "their thinking is advanced but their methods, backward", which is very reasonable.

Thirdly, there are still ^{some few} comrades who make no positive contribution to the movement. They cannot see the objective circumstances which call for a big leap forward in the technical innovation and technical revolution, and they do not understand the requirements of the broad masses. As a result, they ^{not} have enough pep, their movements are slow, or they do not move at all. Certain of them do not have a sufficient comprehension of the new circumstances. They should quickly improve their understanding, correct their deviation from the masses, get rid of the behavior of practical officialdom, turn to the masses, get into concrete work, breathe the fresh air, and stand in the front line of the movement. Still others are rightist in their thinking and their world outlook cannot reflect the revolutionary requirements of the proletariat. This is very dangerous.

The above three categories are found among cadres of various institutions - in municipalities, in wards, districts and regions, in corporations and in plants. All our cadres should study hard, correct shortcomings, promote mutual assistance, and, by taking these three steps, quickly change the backwardness in leadership and rectify its defects. Everyone must realize that, under the new circumstances surrounding the lively development of the technical innovation and technical revolution,

whoever is positive, enthusiastic, and exerting his total effort to lead the movement is following the general line and giving expression to its prowess; and whoever adopts the negative and ^{the rightist} conservative attitude toward the movement restricts the beneficial effect of the general line, blocks its vitality, and is even in danger of getting on a road in conflict with the general line. For, the strong vitality ~~life~~ of the general line is built on the foundation of the premises that the greater the prodding, the fuller the pep; the harder the struggle, the higher up the climb; and the greater, faster, better and more economical methods acquire the greater intensity, the more they are applied. Without fully enlarging the masses' awareness, positivity and creativity in their work of socialist construction, the Party's general line would lose its inherent vitality. Moreover, events and things never cease to develop, and the Party's general line can only demonstrate its transcendent prowess day by day through the unlimited and rich practice of the broad masses.

Therefore, we should, under the direction of the Marxist-Leninist ideology of incessant revolution, deal with all new events and things with a positive attitude and lead the movement of the technical innovation and technical revolution with full vigor. If we act in this way, the sentiments of the broad cadres and masses will be more and more wholesome, their spirits higher, and their pep fuller. They will be bold enough to stand at the forefront of the movement and ceaselessly push it forward like live dragons and tigers.

III

The task confronting us is to develop more widely, deeply and continuously the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, so as to make it progress along the road

mapped out by the Party and Chairman Mao, which is a ^{correct,} ~~ix,~~ scientific and all-people road. On this hinges the realization of a continuous leap forward in 1960.

It is universally known that in the continuous leap forward of 1960 the industries and other fronts in Shanghai have shouldered their share of the very glorious fighting task. Shanghai ~~must~~ not only complete the national plan but do so in excess of its share; direct the development of production toward the output of high-class, fine and topmost products, striving for the highest level of quality and quantity; greatly increase the production rate of labor, achieving not only the augmentation of production without adding personnel ^{with} but a larger saving of labor; save raw materials by all means, promote the integrated utilization of raw materials, and create ^{more} new materials by making use of all ^{useful} marine, land and air resources in Shanghai; extensively prosecute mass movements of scientific study, widely raise the level of the masses' technical level, organize better the great co-operation of all walks of life, and climb up vigorously to the peaks of science and technique; extensively prosecute the cultural revolution, expand amateur education, laboriously fulfil ^{urgent} the demands of the workmen and the masses for cultural and technical studies, in order to swell the scientific and technical ranks of the working class; vigorously construct Shanghai into one of the industrial bases for the manufacture of the whole country's high-class, fine and topmost products and also one of our country's advanced centres for scientific research. All this requires our systematic development of the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution.

How is this to be accomplished? The answer consists of three words: "consolidation, extension, uplifting". These

three steps are closely related and mutually helpful. All mass revolutionary movements and all revolutionary creations emanating from such mass revolutionary movements have to undergo stages of consolidation, extension and uplifting. If the revolutionary creations of these movements are not consolidated and extended, the fruits of the movements cannot be preserved, so that they may lose the basis of their uplifting; if there are consolidation and extension without uplifting, the fruits of innovation will not attain new development and the movement will thus be obstructed.

Consequently, it is necessary to have a firm grasp of the three steps referred to, and, working from the idea of incessant revolution propounded in Marxism-Leninism and in accordance with the different stages of development inherent in the movement, we should proceed with the innovation, consolidation, extension and uplifting group by group until at the end we progress toward new and higher objectives. Thus, through unlimited rotations, we can hope to arrive each time at a more exact and scientific movement, which bids fair to become a wide all-people movement, and we can continue the leap forward by means of greater, faster, better and more economical methods.

After a high tide of the technical innovation and technical revolution has yielded a set of successful results, consolidation is the first important step in the guidance of mass movements. The fruits of innovation arising out of a movement are the crystallization of the pep and intelligence of the broad laboring masses, a sharp weapon for creating a higher production rate of labor, and a new starting point for continued advance. The question of whether these fruits can be consolidated has an important significance. The fruits of the technical revolution already accomplished by us, be they new equipments, new arts or

new techniques, are mostly scientific, but some of them are not so integrated and others have not reached the whole of the general public. Many people are not yet familiar with the properties of such products and not accustomed to their operation. Some workmen have made the pertinent remark: "It is futile to have a horse which can run 1000 li a day, when no qualified rider is available." For this reason, there is an urgent need for consolidation, in order to give expression to the superiority of the product concerned.

Therefore, to consolidate the products of the innovation is to bring them from the stage of imperfection to that of perfection, which amounts to a stage in the struggle between the old and the new and between the advanced and the backward. Thus, we are required to coordinate these products carefully and organize the masses for the simultaneous study and use as well as simultaneous use and improvement of the products. That is, we are required to strengthen ideological work and adopt the methods of explanation, inculcation, visiting, demonstration and training, in order to raise the level of the workmen's technical efficiency. At the Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant, after the mechanization of the section of wire-winding rings, the average ^{output} of each workman was more than ten, which happened to be less than the level of seventeen each had made ^{before} by hand. However, the Party Branch organized the workers and persisted in the method of simultaneous study and use, and, following the workmen's diligent study and strict training, the average output reached seventy, and the highest record was 120-150. In this way, this innovation was consolidated.

During the last few years, many new products resulted from the technical innovation, a large number of these having been preserved. But, in some cases, little attention was paid

to the need of consolidation, and, when the movement was in progress, no effort was spared, whereas it was definitely slackened when the movement was over. We must accept the validity of this teaching. This year we must hold firmly to the important step of consolidation. In the case of new equipment and new industrial methods and techniques, which have been proven to be effective, we must make use of them and consolidate them.

Those innovation results which have been used with effect should be extended. The innovation creations of all advanced masses are the forerunners of the leap forward of total social production. Their innovation creations and technical experience open up the road to progress for their successors. Consequently, we should attach great importance to the extension of the advanced technical experience of the masses to all localities and branches. In the pompous movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, it is not only essential to call an on-the-spot conference of the various industrial groups and businesses for the extension of the advanced experiences, but especially to overcome the weak links in a given industry or business and call a professional conference to bring about the timely extension of advanced experiences. At the same time, in order to understand the reasonable elements in the original experiences of the masses, it is necessary to combine these with the advanced experiences, so that a technical leap forward may be realized.

It is harmful to refrain from the extension of advanced experiences and to disregard the original experiences of the masses. Extension is the stage at which the advanced experiences are popularized and also one at which the masses supplement, revise and enrich them with their own working conditions and practical experiences. Not to regard extension as an im-

portant step in the course of development of technical innovations is to lose its positive significance.

All new events and things arising out of innovations follow the emergence of mass revolutionary movements. Their tremendous vitality can be shown only in the development of mass movements. Consequently, in either consolidation or extension, we must insist on the mass line and promote mass movements on a large scale. It is improper to relegate the work of consolidation and extension to listless situations involving a mere minority. Advanced units must organize their strength and help their counterparts in the same industry or business group initiate a mass movement of "study, contend, overtake and help", in order to place the extension of new events and things on a dependable mass foundation.

It is not enough to resort to consolidation and extension; the third step of uplifting is equally essential. Looking objectively at the world's development and transformation, we doubtless realize that there is no end to this panorama. Likewise, movements of technical revolution behave the same way. In these movements, we should coordinate our experiences. In taking one step, we must visualize the next. We must set out to organize a second high tide even before the ripples of the first subside, without letting the movement meet with any obstruction. At the same time, technical innovations are perpetually in the course of being developed and uplifted. Not only does the unchanged system of manual labor require innovation, but what has already been transformed also needs further innovation. New, advanced equipment, techniques and arts are such only relatively. So are the high-class, fine and topmost products. Above the new there is the newer; above the advanced there is the more advanced; and above the high-class, fine and ^{advanced}, there is the higher-class, finer and more

advanced.

Therefore, for the sake of uninterrupted development, there should be uninterrupted uplifting.

To uplift, we should not only study the laws governing the development of movements but also those governing the development of techniques. Judging from a mass of facts, the development of production techniques proceeds from the simple to the complex. But, when a certain stage is reached, the development often returns from the complex to the simple. For example, the spinning of cotton was done by hand at the beginning. Later hand looms were invented and still later mechanical looms appeared. As work became more complicated with the larger number of accessories, there began a process of simplification. This resulted in increased efficiency, and production since then has gone up, in some cases more than 100 percent.

Also, to uplift, there should be a combination of study and creation. We should study all the useful theories and experiences related to science and technique, and we should be bold enough to embark upon new creations. In the innovation movement, many of our working comrades say: "When others go eastward, we must, of course, look into the reason why they do so, but we must also find out whether it is more profitable to go west-, north- or southward. When others use high temperatures and high pressures, we wonder whether we can use low ones to good advantage. When others use low velocity, we wonder if we cannot use high speed." In this way, we have our thoughts clarified and open more doors to the road to scientific and technical development. It shows that the observations of the workmen are correct.

As a matter of fact, in scientific pursuits, we must adopt the attitude of trial and error, and believe that the

accumulated and rich practical experiences of the masses can produce scientific truths, and we should not be shackled by outdated traditional prejudices. Of course, we do not advocate baseless and confused thinking, but it is not an abundance of this thinking but a plethora of superstition that has hampered the brains of many people, to make them too timid to think, to speak and to act. As a result, they dare only to imitate and not to create. We must continue to throw superstition overboard and advocate the readiness to think, speak, act and create, so as to climb up unfalteringly and courageously.

In the course of consolidation, extension and uplifting, we should at all times pay attention to the solution of new problems that arise. Following the vehement development of the innovation movement, the weak links in the various enterprises are constantly transformed, and what were originally weak links have become advanced. With the adoption of new industrial arts, processes of production have also undergone an appreciable transformation. To meet the new situation, an inadequacy has been felt in the technical capacity for manufacture, repairs, electric work, and inspection. This condition has already arisen in respect of equipment supply, product projecting, technical cooperation, production organization, labor organization, plant projecting, etc. If these questions are not solved in time, the continued large-scale development of the movement is impossible. These questions can often not be solved by any one engine room or any one plant. We look to the unified arrangements of a whole industry or of the whole municipality for the solution of such questions at all time and everywhere.

Therefore, all grades of Party organs, from the first grade in the municipality, bureaus and wards to the Party's

Basic units, must have a firm grasp of the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution. This requires us to insist on the spirit of rectification and to continue to strive for a reasonable adjustment of the inconsistencies between production relations and production strength as well as between on-the-roof construction and economic foundation, preeminently to adjust our spiritual condition to the development of new situations.

At the moment, there are many localities in the country which have adopted the slogan of "copying, overtaking and excelling" Shanghai. This should be warmly welcome to all of us. We should not only welcome it but give vent to the Communist personality by positively and unreservedly helping others with our technical experiences. Anyone who adopts a negative attitude is not a Communist.

In some cases, some other localities may be more advanced than Shanghai. In that event, we should endeavor to emulate their example. Just as Shanghai should take this attitude toward other localities in the country, so is the same true of the various units in the municipality of Shanghai. We must all try to climb to the top. In emulating one another, we hope to accomplish the socialist construction in a greater, faster, better and more economical manner.

We should permanently copy, overtake and excel the advanced. The crux lies in a big pep. Pep is the factor that sets in motion our subjective dynamism. Pep cannot just drop from the sky; it derives from a strong intention to serve the people wholeheartedly, from loyalty to socialist and Communist work, from the line of the masses and from the readiness to think, speak and act. Such an overflowing revolutionary pep is the most precious quality of each cadre.

Consequently, all our cadres should seriously study the works of Mao Tsetung, in order to arm themselves with ^{his thinking.} In the course of the socialist construction, as in that of the democratic and socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has creatively applied the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and drawn up the Party's general line and a set of related plans, enriching the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. To study ^{Tse-tung's thinking} ~~Maoism~~ seriously is the basic guarantee of our achievement of ^{greater and greater} new successes. Under the ^{Tse-tung's thinking, we} direction of Mao can virtually acquire magic power; and no difficulty lacks solution, and no obstacle can prevent us from progressing toward our greater successes.

The object of this industrial conference is to combat rightism, increase pep, engage in criticism and contests, strive for the upper stream, coordinate experiences, draw up plans and carry out this year's better and more total leap forward. We believe that this conference, with the cooperation in and out of it, will push the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution another step forward to a new and greater high tide. Under the brilliant banner of ^{thinking of Mao Tse-tung.} the ever-victorious ~~the advance of~~ people effort, we can certainly lead the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution along the ^{correct,} scientific and all-people road and bring about the achievement of greater successes by our ^{workmen} on all fronts in ~~the~~ a new stage of the socialist construction.

ENERGETICALLY CARRY OUT MECHANIZATION AND SEMI-MECHANIZATION

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Yao Yuan, appearing in Ch'un-chung, Nanking, No 3, 1 Feb 1960, pp. 21-25.]

For the last few months, the mass austerity and production increase movement, centered in technical innovation and technical revolution, has had a wide development on the whole province's fronts of industry, capital construction, communications, ^{and} transportation. In the short span of a few months, the employee and working masses brought up more than a million rational ^{ization} proposals, carried out more than 300,000 innovation items, and completed the trial manufacture of more than one thousand new products. Many varieties and processes of work doubled and even raised more than ten times their production efficiency.

The good news of the "opening redness" of 1960 was constantly received and spread far and wide. Many industrial and mining enterprises reported a rapid increase of their total leap forward in production marked by high output, superior quality, low waste, and safety of work. Energetic mechanization and semi-mechanization have become a chief front in the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution. They have outstandingly increased labor productivity, accelerated the technical transformation of the enterprises, and pushed the movement of austerity and production increase to a new stage.

In the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, it is important to take firm hold of the energetic realization of mechanization and semi-mechanization. It is not only the urgent desire of the broad employee and working

masses but also the pressing demand of the continued leap forward in industrial production. It is an important measure for carrying out the Party's general line, expanding the austerity and production increase movement, and developing industrial production at a high speed.

For the purpose of meeting the requirements of our national construction and the people's livelihood, our province's industrial production has undertaken a complicated task this year. Henceforth, it will continue to take up a more glorious and complicated task, persist in a quickened march forward, and continue to maintain a greater, better, and more total leap forward.

Especially is it essential for industry to give its active support to the technical transformation of agriculture. In order to realize mechanized, conservancy, and electric service in agriculture and to provide the people's communes gradually with technical equipment, we should first of all actively carry out the technical transformation of industry itself and develop industrial productivity in greater volume at higher speed.

To attain this objective, there are two courses open to us. The first is to set up new enterprises and expand existing ones to increase new productive capacity. The second is to make full use of our productive potential through energetic technical innovation and technical revolution, to heighten labor productivity uninterruptedly.

The establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones are very important steps. During the past several years our province already set a good record on this score. In future we shall have to continue to engage in capital construction to a greater extent under the unified na-

tional plan. But, in order to accelerate further the development of industrial production, a very important step is to make use of our industrial potential and continue to increase labor productivity. As a matter of fact, the technical equipment of this province's industry is still comparatively inferior^{and} the degree of mechanization, low; but the potentiality is great and a great deal can be done..

According to an investigation conducted by ten municipalities, including Nanking, Wusi, and Ch'ang-chou, into 2,718 plants and mines, mechanized productive units constitute only 29.61 percent, semi-mechanized ones, 22.2 percent, and manual units, 48.19 percent. If we base our calculations on the number of employees and laborers involved in the various units, we find that the employment of manual labor in the industry^v - group still occupies the largest percentage. For instance, manual labor constitutes 53 percent in machinery industries, 67 percent in chemical industries, 82.25 percent in electrical industries, 59.22 percent in textile industries, and 70 percent in light industries. In certain varieties and processes of work the percentage of labor used is also comparatively high.

If on the present foundations we convert semi-mechanized work into mechanized work and convert manual work into semi-mechanized work, we shall be able to increase labor productivity by leaps and bounds.

At the same time, we should realize that in our province's industries today there are a great number of old enterprises, whose equipment is comparatively old, efficiency low, and capacity small. They are in dire need of technical transformation if their development is to be accelerated. On the other hand, during the last several years, especially since

the great leap forward, there has been a steady growth of hsien, commune, and street industries and various kinds of plants based on small-scale native methods. They also urgently need mechanization and semi-mechanization and through them should progress from the native to the Western, from the low to the high, and from the small-scale to the big-scale.

All this goes to explain that the objective situation requires us to solve the contradictions between the rapid development of industrial production and the backwardness of existing technical equipment. Therefore, in the movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, we must take firm hold of the energetic realization of mechanization and semi-mechanization, in order to increase the productive capacity of the existing enterprises at a high speed.

With the realization of mechanization and semi-mechanization, labor productivity will be greatly enhanced, the leap forward in industrial production will be continued, and the production plan will be totally fulfilled and overfulfilled. At the same time, a large quantity of labor will be saved and diverted to the support of newly established and expanding units.

Under present circumstances when new enterprises are increasing in number, when the foundations of agricultural mechanization have been firmly laid, and when it is inappropriate to draft appreciable labor from the rural villages, the only correct path to take for solving the problem of labor required in industrial construction is to engage energetically in the mechanization and semi-mechanization of existing enterprises and make full use of their labor potential.

For example, in Nanking, owing to the largest amount of

labor and the highest percentage of manual labor used in such categories of work as excavation, weight-lifting, transportation, cracking, ^{and casting,} refining, the municipality last year brought up the demand for "accelerating mechanization and increasing productivity without increasing the personnel" and plunged energetically into mechanization and semi-mechanization. As a result, production increased day by day and month by month, until the third quarter's productivity exceeded that of the second by 24.83 percent, and the productivity of the fourth quarter exceeded that of the third by over 70 percent. Furthermore, there were 64 principal enterprises which reached the stage of "one man for two" and 17 of these plants accomplished "one for more than four". If all the industries and enterprises of the municipality could uniformly raise their mechanization by 20 percent, 30,000 laborers would be saved and could be diverted to the support of newly established enterprises or transferred to construction enterprises which are in urgent need of additional labor.

Also, in Wusi, it took no more than half a month for the metallurgical industry to increase the mechanization of small blast furnaces from 39 to 70.5 percent. In addition to the total overfulfillment of the plan in regard to economic targets, there was a saving of more than 1,000 laborers, who could be employed to support the newly established units.

Through the energetic promotion of mechanization and semi-mechanization and equipment transformation, old machinery can be rejuvenated, its capacity brought up to the level of new equipment, and the backward "native" equipment converted gradually into advanced Western equipment. Thus, the productive capacity and technical foundations of existing enterprises will be greatly enlarged, high production,

superior quality, low waste, and safe conditions of work will be brought about, the plan of greater, faster, better, and more economical industrial development will be effectively carried out, the various enterprises will be able to take up a larger number of tasks assigned by the State, they will ^{bring forth} ^{more} and better materials for production and livelihood, and they will support the technical transformation of agriculture and meet the requirements of the urban and rural people's livelihood.

At the same time, the uninterrupted increase of mechanization implies not only the enhancement of social wealth but also the decrease of consumption of physical labor and of amount of labor required for each unit of product. Some working comrades have aptly put it thus: "Without mechanization we shall have no end of misery, with it no end of bliss. Hard work can double or triple the output, clever work ten or hundred times."

The active spirit of our working comrades in transforming their equipment could increase incomparably. On the one hand, they understand clearly that only by highly expediting mechanization can the development of industrial production and social construction be accelerated. On the other, they fully appreciate that, following the uninterrupted increase of mechanization and continued improvement of working conditions, laborers can make use of their more ample spare time for the study of technique, politics, and culture, to enable themselves to become workers of high political awareness and a high scientific and technical level and create the conditions for gradually eliminating the distinction between mental and physical labor. In fact, with the increase of mechanization in many enterprises, the need of employees and laborers has been great-

ly reduced, spare time for study has been increased, and the political, cultural, and technical level of the employees and laborers has been markedly raised.

The acceleration of mechanization and of industrial production is of the greatest importance, either from the immediate or a longer-term point of view. In his work on "The Problem of Agricultural Cooperativization", Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is only by thoroughly carrying out socialist transformation in the system of social economy and by utilizing mechanical labor in as many departments as possible that China can change the total complexion of her social economy."

Therefore, the energetic prosecution of the movement of mechanization and semi-mechanization and the promotion of tool and equipment transformation are positive factors in the greater transformation and redoubled development of production. Consequently, we should convert clumsy physical labor and inefficient manual work into mechanical or semi-mechanical work and actively transplant our national economy, above all industrial production, on a more highly technical basis, in order to effect a higher labor productivity than in a capitalist society and

create satisfactory conditions for the acceleration of the establishment of socialism and gradual transition to communism.

For the energetic development of mechanization and semi-mechanization and uninterrupted revolution of scientific technique, it is essential for our people to have first of all ^a stout heart, strong will power, and the thought of a continuous revolution. In his work on "Practical Application", Chairman Mao said: "The movement of transforming the objective, realistic world is never at an end, ^{and} so is our recognition of

truth in its practical application." To raise mechanization uninterruptedly is one form of revolution for transforming nature itself. This kind of technical revolution is advancing incessantly and never ending. Any accomplishment of modern technique, in the development of social production, is only a means to an end and not the end itself. It should lead to further accomplishments and further laurels.

Certain comrades are not clear about this point. Whenever their plant and their machine shop achieve a higher degree of mechanization and whenever technical transformation is crowned with great success, these comrades can easily become complacent out of ignorance and succumb to the thought of "having reached the climax". This is clearly a mistake.

We must realize that what we regard as a high degree of mechanization can be so considered only as compared with the present conditions of development and only within certain limits. The situation would be entirely different if we extended our view to future developments and to larger confines.

Moreover, in many of our existing plants with a higher degree of mechanization, there are still certain categories and processes of work whose mechanization still needs to be raised. Even if the present state of manual and semi-mechanized work has had a certain amount of improvement, mechanization cannot stop. It should, on the contrary, proceed further toward automation, continuation, and integration.

Under the guidance of the Party's general line for the establishment of socialism, we should speedily build our country up as a socialist Power with modern^{ized} industry, modern^{ized} agriculture, modernized culture, and modernized science. To this end, we must absorb the thought of incessant revolution, have the stout heart and strong will of a proletarian, and be determined to climb up to the summit of the world's scientific

technique. It is only in this way that we can correctly adhere to the objective law on the development of things, incessantly transform tool equipment, continuously take hold of all advanced techniques, and develop the ^{capacity} of social production at a high speed.

In the energetic promotion of mechanization and semi-mechanization, given material conditions are required, but even more important is the need for giving expression to one's subjective dynamism. Some comrades are not clear about this point or have neglected it. On the one hand, they feel that the present antiquated equipment and the backward technical conditions should be transformed. On the other, they over-emphasize the weakness of their enterprise's foundations, the unsatisfactory conditions, and the inadequacy of materials, and consequently give way to the thought of awaiting external assistance. This is also a mistake.

Now the conditions for our work are getting better and better. Though the foundations of certain small and medium plants are still comparatively flimsy, they do not lack the material conditions for the energetic promotion of mechanization. Whether the work can be done hinges on whether we have the determination and the stout heart and whether we have the stubborn stamina to surmount all difficulties. If we are determined to rely on the masses, ^{give} full expression to our subjective dynamism, utilize the advantageous conditions, ^{and} overcome the disadvantageous, we can doubtless rapidly expand the movement of mechanization and semi-mechanization.

In the realization of mechanization and semi-mechanization, we must resolutely carry out the combination of concentrated leadership with an energetic mass movement and implement the policy of "walking on two feet". That is to say, we

must strengthen our leadership, have an over-all planning, bring about our resurrection with our own effort, simultaneously promote the native and the Western, and energetically carry out ^{the mass movement of} mechanization and semi-mechanization.

In this work, we should, on the basis of the peculiarities of different localities and enterprises and in accordance with the combined principles of the present and future, set our sights on the technical transformation of enterprises in the distant future, proceed from the conditions of existing technical equipment, carry out an over-all planning, have the main points under control, and realize the organization by instalments. If we merely confine our attention to the present without long-term planning, we cannot solve any problem basically and thoroughly. On the other hand, if we concentrate on the long term and deviate from the present, we shall not be able to reap speedy results for the uninterrupted expansion of the development of production. Consequently, in the energetic promotion of mechanization, we should not only have a long-term objective, but also a plan and programme for attaining it.

In mechanization, the emphasis is on machine equipment in place of manual labor and on new equipment in place of the old. All this will depend largely on State support, which is not at all realistic. Therefore, we should first of all rely on the masses, work out our salvation with our own effort, and devote our energy to a hard struggle in poverty and adversity, without any thought of dependence or waiting for sustenance. Of course, the support and aid of the State are indispensable. But we should principally make use of our industrial potential and fortify ourselves. It ^{only} is thus that we can bring about greater, faster, better,

and more economical mechanization and semi-mechanization.

Recently, ~~of six construction companies in Nanking~~ the numerous employees and laborers, in an extensive mechanization movement, substituted iron for steel, wood for iron, and cloth for leather and worked hard in poverty and adversity, utilizing local materials. As a result, in the short span of more than a month, they manufactured more than 1,000 units of mechanical equipment and improved tools, increasing mechanization 1.36 times. Similar examples in the province are numerous.

These facts fully demonstrate that the mobilization of the masses and working out our resurrection with our own effort constitute the one broad path to the realization of mechanization and semi-mechanization. In promoting these measures, we should carry out the plan of combining the native with the Western and the small-scale with the big. If we can resort to Western methods, well and good, otherwise we should confine ourselves to the native or combine the two.

Our goal is to introduce the Western and the big, to obtain the high, advanced, and refined, and to climb up to the technical summit. But, under the present conditions of material technique, we must not overlook the small and the native. Otherwise, we might run the risk of neither accomplishing the big and the Western ~~and~~ ^{nor} the small and the native. Besides, we might do damage to the positive effort of the masses.

This is not only because the big and the small as well as the native and the Western have their relative importance at any time, but because the big and the Western have often developed from the small and the native. With the latter, we can create the conditions for their development into the former and reach faster and better the objective of trans-

planting production on a modernized technical foundation. It is only by walking on two feet that we can leap forward without let or hindrance.

To achieve mechanization and semi-mechanization, we should fully mobilize the masses and energetically carry out the mass movement. Technique arises from labor. Hence, the laborers who directly participate in the production of society's material wealth are the creators of technique and their unlimited intelligence and strength are the motive power for pushing forward the incessant advance of technical revolution. The expansion of the mass movement of mechanization and semi-mechanization depends on the endeavor to destroy the superstition of the masses, liberate their thought, develop the communist personality of "dare-speak, dare-think, and dare-act", and resolutely and stubbornly advance toward the summit of scientific technique.

At the same time, we should organize the masses in an appropriate fashion. We should adopt contests, demonstrations, visits, and studies and implement the principle of leading the combination of cadres, laborers, and technicians, in order to cause the movement to have greater effect. In this mass movement of transformation a large number of new things may arise. To deal with and support these new things with full enthusiasm is an important condition for pushing forward the mass movement of mechanization and semi-mechanization.

Many innovations cannot succeed immediately. Many creative inventions cannot attain perfection from the very beginning. They need the active support of the leaders and the solicitude and cooperation of all to give effect to the positive effort of the masses and to lead to a high tide

of greater creative innovations.

With regard to the more mature and already authenticated experiences in mechanization and semi-mechanization, we should give attention to their ^{timely} summary and expansion, in order to achieve the result of fruition everywhere in the wake of blooming in one spot and the advanced experience of one man, one small group, and one machine shop becoming that of the whole plant, the whole industry, and even the whole community. Thus, not only can we make better use of the fruits of the mass movement of mechanization and semi-mechanization, but we can also see that the masses, in studying and using the experiences, continue to push forward their movement.

To consolidate the accomplishments of mechanization and semi-mechanization, the management of enterprises must catch up in time. For, following the uninterrupted increase in the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization, old balances, old regulations and systems, and old standards are liable to be antiquated and discarded. As a result, enterprise management need^s to be improved, and new regulations and systems should be set up, and new standards adopted, to meet the requirements of production development.

At the same time, in the course of tool and equipment improvement, we should give full attention to the heightening of the ^{laborers'} level of technical work and the active cultivation of a greater volume of technical strength, so that we may have a firmer hold of, and better use, the new tools of production. This is because, in addition to the material side of technique, pertaining to tools and equipment, there is the human side embracing production experience and working method; and the decisive role is played by the one who uses the technique, i. e., the laborer. Once the degree of mech-

anization is raised, the laborers' level of technical work can also be raised. In turn, the raising of this level will lead to the creation of more efficient tools and equipment. Thus, the two are complementary to each other.

The acceleration of the realization of industrial technical transformation is a very important task on the immediate industrial front. In taking firm hold of the central link of mechanization increase in our energetic movement of technical innovation and technical revolution, we have already made important accomplishments. If we only continue the absorbing and enduring development of the movement on this good foundation, and strive to advance ~~xxxxxx~~ in the direction of high quality and refinement, with a view to the uninterrupted increase of labor productivity, we can certainly expedite the development of our province's work of socialist construction.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION MUST BE ACCELERATED
AT A HIGH SPEED

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Li Tseng-yung, appearing in Chung-chou P'ing-lun, Cheng-chou, Hona Province, No 7, 1 Apr 1960, pp. 9-12.]

As a result of the rich experience gained from our country's Socialist reconstruction, the Party's central headquarters and Chairman Mao have drawn up the directive of developing our national economy on the basis of agriculture, giving priority to the development of heavy industry and expediting that of agriculture. This plan reflects the objective rule of Socialist reconstruction. It calls for the development of our agriculture at a high and rapid rate, bringing in its wake the acceleration of our entire national economy at a high ^{speed.} ~~and rapid rate~~. At the same time, it calls for the high and rapid development of our industry, giving special priority to the promotion of heavy industry and using the fruits of industry for aiding agricultural development by speeding up technical reconstruction in agriculture.

This directive must be given serious application by the metallurgical industry. It should dedicate itself to increased agricultural production and modernization and regard this work as one of its main functions, doing everything possible to increase the production of ^{iron and} steel so as to meet the needs of agriculture. For the better fulfilment of this ^{iron and} glorious mission, the ^{iron and} steel front of our province must, on the basis of the first quarter's success, bring about a shining peak of ^{iron and} steel production.

Since the beginning of 1960, the metallurgical front of our province, like other fronts, has shown a continued leap forward. The various grades of Party committee members have progressively strengthened their direction of the steel in-

dustry. Large numbers of employees and workmen have, on the basis of Socialist education, increased their ideological awareness and working enthusiasm, with a heightened fighting spirit. They began the year with booming success, and the production front has seen a big rise. Using the index of last December as 100, the use of blast-furnaces was 100 in January, 104 in February, and 109 in the first third of March; the use of revolving furnaces was 101 in January, 125 in February, and 141 in the first third of March; the ^{daily} production level of steel materials was 133 in January, 136 in February, and 191 in the first third of March. Positive attempts are made at the manufacture of many new products, and a number have already been made in bulk. Mass technical rejuvenation and revolutionary movements are having a booming development and have produced outstanding results.

The small blast-furnace of Hsinhsiang, a city, has attained a utilization coefficient approaching 2, and the coking ratio has been reduced to 1.031. Blast-furnaces nos. 1 and 3 of the second Hsin-hsiang plant and blast furnace no. 5 of the first Hsin-hsiang plant have all attained a utilization coefficient of more than 2.5. The rolling furnace engine room of the Anyang Machine Tool Plant has obtained a utilization coefficient of over 20 as a monthly average. Because of a technical innovation, the coking time at the Hsuehchang Coking Plant has been reduced and the coking rate has been increased. Besides, the sulphur content has been cut down to 0.4-0.6 and the ash percentage to 14-16. At the same time, more than 70 by-products have been obtained. ~~At~~ The Hsin-hsiang Mining Works, as a result of mechanization or semi-mechanization, has increased its mining rate by 36.4 percent.

Capital construction has also had new developments. For

example, the capacity of blast furnaces already constructed^d has been increased by 8.2 percent. A great deal of new equipment, after having been installed for production, has given signs of rapid progress, as, for instance, the 100M³ blast furnace no. 1 of the Anyang (?) Iron Foundry, which has reached its projected capacity shortly after its installation.

In response to the needs of agricultural production and the anti-drought struggle, ^{iron and} steel plants managed by hsien governments and communes and operating with indigenous methods or a combination of indigenous and Western methods have also shown signs of new development. For example, hsien and commune managed iron foundries in twenty-two hsien in the Hsin-hsiang special district produced 19,502 tons of iron in January and February alone.

All this evidence of prosperity and of the continued leap forward has furnished a good condition for the strong support of agricultural development and has filled us with confidence in the fulfilment, nay, the superlative fulfilment, of 'this year's programme of iron and steel production.

However, we should be satisfied with our current success. We should realize the importance of the task undertaken by our province's metallurgical industry in aid of technical transformation in agriculture and the continued total leap forward of our national economy. Following the booming development of technical transformation and the technical rejuvenation and revolution movements centred in mechanization or semi-mechanization, the metallurgical industry is required to produce at a faster rate better steel, iron, and steel materials. It is only through the more rapid growth of metallurgical production that the technical transformation in agriculture can be effectively supported, that the requirements of industry's "total leap for-

ward with steel as its mainstay" can be met, and that the continued leap forward of industry and agriculture at a higher rate can be realized.

We should also note that at the moment our province is engaged in an all-people drought prevention and anti-drought movement. The conquest of the spring drought is a crucial matter and would guarantee a big harvest for this year. The steel industry is closely related to the struggle against drought. The manufacture of well-digging tools and irrigation machinery is dependent on the supply of ^{iron and} steel. Only by unrelentingly increasing ^{iron and} steel production can we meet the needs of the anti-drought struggle. If we in our self-satisfaction relax our efforts and sit and wait till the latter part of the year, then it will be too late, because, no matter how hard we work, what will be produced then cannot be availed of in our present struggle. Besides, a part of the steel produced cannot be applied to this year's manufacture of machinery and capital construction.

Therefore, we must now hold fast to ^{iron and} steel production and uplift its level during the second quarter, a step which is full of significance. The climate in this quarter is mild and suitable for the enormous increase of ^{iron and} steel production. At the same time, if we succeed in the second quarter's battle of ^{iron and} steel production, we shall be in a better position to initiate and conclude with a great surplus the programme of ^{iron and} steel production.

Judging from the condition of steel production in our province, in spite of the satisfactoriness of the general picture, there are not lacking signs of imbalance among the enterprises concerned and the latent productive power still remains to be fully exploited.

All this explains that all our comrades on the steel production front must work harder, continue to bring about a leap forward

on the basis of the first quarter's success, and complete arrangements for the second quarter's production. They should have a firm grasp on April's output, in order to insure the success of ^{iron and} steel production not only during ^{that} month but in every month henceforth.

To push iron and steel production to a higher level and to insure its continued leap forward, it is necessary first to strengthen the leadership in political ideology. Political work is the life line of all economic work. There must therefore be close reliance on the Party's leadership and insistence on the ^{commanding} importance of politics. A general ideological mobilization must be initiated widely among all employees and workmen. We must resolutely translate into action the spirit of the conference

of the province's commissioner cadres; warmly respond to the war-cry of the provincial commissioners, who issued the slogan, "On the basis of two years' hard struggle, continue the same struggle for three more years and radically change the complexion of Honan"; continuously propagate the Party's directive of developing our national economy on the basis of agriculture; and systematically inculcate the importance of making industry aid agriculture. We must use the idea of supporting the technical transformation in agriculture ^{and} the current anti-drought struggle as the motive force for promoting iron and steel production. At the same time, we must transpose the positive productivity of all employees and workmen to the technical renovation in the iron and steel industry. We must foster contests in technical demonstrations and carry out the Socialist principle of "learn, compare, overtake and aid". Experience proves that employees and workmen who can perform their jobs in this manner will succeed in magnifying their effort and bring about the forward march of

iron and steel production.

Secondly, we must continue to carry out the plan of equal application of indigenous and Western methods and "walking ^{on} with two legs", the latter resulting from the association of the big, medium and small-scale activities. This is a long-term plan. We should not only develop "masses with medium- and large-size Western methods" and "masses with small-size Western methods", but must continue to develop "masses with small-size indigenous methods" and expand the production of indigenous iron and steel to make up for the shortage of foreign iron and steel. In this way we can succeed in quickly arming agriculture with the necessary weapons, especially the equipment for combating drought. This year, the Hsin-hsiang special district has, by means of indigenous iron and steel, made 2,147 units of irrigation machinery, 661 sets of well-digging implements, and more than 177,000 other pumping tools.

We must note that today's "masses with small-size Western methods" for making iron and steel were formerly "masses with small-size indigenous methods". Similarly, today's "masses with small-size indigenous methods" will become "masses with small-size Western methods" after they undergo a gradual technical transformation. Consequently, the continued execution of the plan of equal application of indigenous and Western methods and association of large-, medium, and small-scale activities is the proper steppingstone to the continued acceleration of the iron and steel industry. In this work today we should not differentiate big and small or indigenous and Western furnaces. Whatever can be used for the production should be resorted to. In connection with that which can not yet be used, the requisite corrective work should be done, so that full use may be made of the existing resources. The end result of all this is

to seek the increase of the number of steel furnaces.

On the basis of the capacity of the blast furnaces already constructed, if the rate of furnace opening is increased by 10 percent, the daily production rate of iron can go up by more than 13 percent, showing the potential of this work. After the increase of the rate of furnace opening, the demand for adequate fuel supply will arise. Consequently, in the sphere of coking we should also carry out the plan of "walking on two feet", resorting to native as well as Western methods in metallurgical as well coal production, in order to augment the output of coking coal.

Thirdly, the initiation of extensive technical innovation and revolution by the masses, in order to speed up technical transformation, is the most central step in heightening the production rate of labor. In our province's metallurgical industry most plants and mines have been developed by masses with small-size indigenous methods, the lapse of time has been short, and mechanization and semi-mechanization have been proceeding at a low rate; so, there are still many weak links in the environment of the industry. So far as mechanization is concerned, according to the incomplete statistics of 35 plants and mines, there is only 13.1 percent of mechanized labor and 20.3 percent of semi-mechanized work, leaving, that is to say, 66.6 percent of manual labor. In the metallurgical industry a large part of the labor is of a clumsy nature, and the transport capacity required is enormous, each ton of iron produced demanding a transport capacity of ten tons or more. Especially direct and serious is the influence of the blast furnace itself and the weak links in its surroundings on the improvement in quantity and quality. Therefore, in the face of this condition and industries requiring large manpower and excessive manual labor,

there is great urgency for extensive technical innovation and transformation. Facts testify that it is only in this way that the requirements of a continuous leap forward can be met.

At the Second Hsinhsiang Steel Plant, as a result of the extensive technical innovation and transformation by the masses, there was piecemeal mechanization, regularization of transportation, mechanization of the ~~washing~~^{washing} and transmission of ore dust, and ~~the~~ semi-automation of the ~~locking~~^{locking} of blast furnaces, so that the working efficiency was increased from 5 to 25 times. Under the circumstance of unceasing production increase, not only was the originally projected increase in labor ~~was~~ not carried out, but, on the contrary, the number of laborers ~~was~~ reduced by 600. It shows how important^{is} the extensive prosecution of mechanization and semi-mechanization movements in the present metallurgical enterprises.

The technical transformation now being executed of weak links surrounding small blast furnaces is the summary result of the accumulated production experience ~~since~~^{of} the construction of steel furnaces by masses with small-size indigenous methods and those with small-size Western methods and experience in technical transformation in this realm, teaching us that the heightening of production level and labor's production rate can be accomplished effectively and speedily through the all-out transformations in projection, equipment and labor and through experience in plant expansion. For example, in the field of mining, there must be ⁿtransport regulation, increase of the mining rate and reduction of the poor ore rate. In the spheres of coal ~~washing~~^{washing} and coking, there must be mechanization and automation of ~~washing~~^{washing}, ~~cracking~~^{cracking} and moving coal, heightened production of coking with good quality, long life, low waste and high recovery, reasonable apportionment of principal and supplementary coke, etc.

The object of technical transformation is the augmentation of production. It should therefore start with the gradual expansion of the present level of production, which should be prosecuted with a well-directed and well mapped out comprehensive plan, to be executed by instalments. Technical transformation should proceed on present foundations and above all penetrate into those weak links, with an unnecessary oversupply of manpower, which adversely affect the rate of production.

The proper road to greater, faster, better and more economical technical transformation is by principally relying on self-help and secondarily on state aid and the simultaneous adoption of Western and indigenous methods, resorting to the former wherever possible and to the latter when otherwise. As a result of the adoption of the slogan of "self-projection, self-manufacture and self-use", The Second Steel Plant of Hsinhsiang carried out the method of "ants tackling a bone", manufactured a cracking machine, built a native railroad, quickly realized the mechanization of cracking, transport^{ing} and grading^{ores}, completed the first line of automation in the metallurgical industry of the province, and is ^rmaching toward the full automation of the whole plant. This experience is worth emulation in all other localities.

Fourthly, in taking hold of technical innovation and transformation, we should strive hard to heighten the level of technical work and improve the various technical economic indices. An especial effort should be made to reduce ^{the} coking ratio, as this is an important factor in the whole industrial and agricultural production. Because of the total big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production this year, a large quantity of coke will be required by all the units concerned, and we cannot and should not expect the State to make available a

greater supply of coke. Therefore, to insure an adequate supply of fuel, besides the increased production of coke, the basic road is strict economy by the units using coke. Judging by the current rate of production, the work of reducing the coking ratio has great potentiality, as the difference between the coking ratios of advanced and backward units is around 100 percent, the ratio of the former being less than one and that of the latter, more than two. If the coking ratio in the whole province can be reduced to one, a saving of 168,000 tons of coke will be effected, enough to make 50,000 tons of iron. In this way, not only will the coke shortage be greatly relieved, but the tense problem of transportation will also be greatly eased. Besides, as a result of the reduction of the coking ratio, the source of sulphur in iron will be diminished, which is beneficial to the increase of production, improvement of quality and the reduction of cost.

For the reduction of the coking ratio, the manufacturing units should improve their working technique on the one hand, and, on the other, the units engaged in the production of coke should make a tremendous effort to heighten the quality of coke, strengthen its washing and grading, reduce the ash and sulphur content of coke, etc. ^{Only by} exerting a joint effort in this way can coke wastage and consumption be reduced to the lowest minimum.

Fifthly, while capital construction is being speeded up and the construction of the Anyang Iron and Steel Company is being strengthened, it is necessary to grapple with the construction of the new projects in the whole province. In these enterprises there should be a graduated system of "first things first", dealing with the most important phases of construction first and then proceeding to the less important. The primary aim is

to coordinate capital construction and production and make the two supplement each other.

Now, a bigger high tide of iron and steel production is in sight. We believe that, under the strong leadership of the Party and with the intimate co-operation of the departments concerned with coal, transportation, machinery and electric power, our employee and working comrades on the iron and steel front, provided they exert a greater revolutionary effort and more positively prosecute their revolutionary transformation movements, will certainly be able to produce ^{at} a faster rate more and better iron, steel, and steel materials, support big agricultural harvests and agricultural technical transformation, and help the continuous big leap forward in our entire national economy. The second quarter is a profitable one for iron and steel production and also an important one for winning the initiative for the whole year. Time and tide wait for no one, and the opportunity should not be missed. Every minute and every second should be devoted to the struggle - the struggle for the upper stream.

AN UNINTERRUPTED REVOLUTION, STRUGGLE TO
MAINTAIN A LEAP FORWARD AT HIGH SPEED BY
IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN KIANGSU

[The following is a full translation of an article written by Hsu Chia-t'un, appearing in Ch'un-chung, Nanking, No 3, 1 Feb 1960, pp. 7-10.]

Under the bright light of the general line, the iron and steel industry in Kiangsu Province has achieved an unprecedentedly great leap forward for two successive years. On the basis of the great leap forward of 1958, the iron and steel production plan of 1959 gained a total overfulfillment. The output of pig iron was increased 1.6 times and that of steel almost doubled as compared with 1958.

During this year we have, with a greater quantity of pig iron, supported those municipalities which specialize in heavy steel refining, sustained the agricultural industry, and met the requirements of industrial and capital construction. At the same time, the iron and steel industry itself has had great progress. Now, the broad masses of employees and laborers on the province's iron and steel front, after capturing the "opening redness", are bravely struggling in full confidence for a new leap forward in the iron and steel industry this year.

Confronted with this salutary situation and looking back to the record of double-quick development of the Kiangsu iron and steel industry, we cannot suppress our

feelings of excitement and encouragement. Here, I wish to give a brief review first of all of the road of development which the Kiangsu iron and steel industry has traveled.

Before the liberation Kiangsu had no iron and steel industry at all. Although this province is endowed with comparatively rich iron ores, a large quantity was used by our ancestors several thousand years ago to make the reputed "Kiangsu iron", which was the material for manufacturing the antiquated farming implements and swords, which latter were said to "cut iron like mud". However, during the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, not an inch of iron was produced.

Subsequent to the liberation, a number of machinery plants with comparatively solid foundations in the province, in response to their own production requirements, gradually began to make steel and steel materials. In 1957, we constructed a small 8-cubic-meter and 6-cubic-meter blast furnace in Soochow and Hsuehchow respectively, thus concluding the record of not producing an inch of iron in Kiangsu.

However, with only two small blast furnaces, production is naturally very low, and in one year only 3,088 tons of pig iron was produced, which was far from sufficient to meet the needs of the accelerated development of construction work on all sides. In 1958, the broad masses and cadres of the province, under the banner of the Party's socialist

general line, quickly brought about the development of agricultural production at a high speed and the energetic promotion of local industry. In this series of construction programmes, we have felt more keenly the need of iron and steel, and we have been convinced that only by energetically developing the iron and steel industry can the progress of socialist construction be expedited. Incidentally, it was in this year that the Kiangsu iron and steel industry underwent a radical transformation.

Immediately after the issuance by the Party center of the appeal for an all-Party and all-people promotion of iron and steel, we set in motion a grand mass movement in the province, embracing all classes of the people, viz., laborers, farmers, merchants, students, and soldiers, and speedily constructed thousands of small native blast furnaces. In the short span of a few months, relying on native methods of mining and making coke and, more importantly, on the "sky-penetrating" energy of the broad masses, we succeeded in producing over 225,000 tons of pig iron and over 51,800 tons of steel.

This was an unprecedented event in the history of the iron and steel industry in Kiangsu. Not only were iron and steel produced, but people were trained. Thus, it was both a great production movement and a great political movement.

With this preliminary material and technical foundation

and this brigade of iron and steel workers, our steel and iron production is taking wings, so to speak, and opening up a great future.

In 1959, we mobilized the masses in summing up their experiences in iron and steel production, carried out the work of readjustment, consolidation, and augmentation, and, in accordance with the five principles of fixed points, fixed personnel, fixed organization, fixed furnaces, and fixed leadership, made appropriate arrangements, accelerated the establishment of small-scale Western enterprises, and set up several combined iron and steel enterprises for making coke, refining ^{small-sized} iron and steel, and rolling steel, which resulted in turning the ores into steel materials.

At the same time, we also had firmly in hand the construction of medium-sized combined iron and steel enterprises. For instance, the two medium-sized blast furnaces (255 cubic meters) of the Nanking Iron and Steel Plant in normal production. Thus, ^{the} Kiangsu iron and steel industry has started from scratch and is growing up very rapidly, from small to big and from native to Western.

In the course of this development, the small-scale Western methods have demonstrated their unlimited vitality and strong power. At present, the small blast furnaces and small revolving furnaces are still the mainstay of our prov-

ince's iron and steel industry and are undertaking the principal tasks involved in the total production of iron and steel. They have many advantages. Not only is the manufacture of the equipment comparatively simple, the technical work easy to control, the investment required small, and the rate of construction speedy, but the results of long life, high production, superior quality, low wastage, low cost, and safe production are also obtainable.

For example, the efficiency rate of ^{revolv}ing furnaces in making steel has been increased uninterruptedly, especially the number of longer lasting furnaces, which has been increased from 24-26 formerly to over 35 now, and the utilization index, which has gone up from about 75 percent to over 90 percent. Also, in the making of iron, the utilization rate of the small blast furnaces has exceeded that in January last year by 53 percent. The quality of pig iron has been improved continuously, the qualification rate of the whole province's pig iron having increased from about 70 percent last May and June to over 80 percent since last August and having reached 86.62 percent in August. The coke content has gone down to 25.2 percent.

From this it can be seen that the Kiangsu iron and steel industry has surmounted its difficulties in equipment, technique, and quality and met the demand for "good steel and good iron". The small-scale Western methods have been de-

veloping along a wholesome road and are advancing toward higher achievements.

All this is the success of the Party's general line of socialist construction, the policy of "walking on two feet", the great leap forward, and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

Looking back, we can never feel fully contented with the accomplishments already obtained. We must look forward with a hundred times of confidence to the future of our iron and steel and metallurgical industry. We fully comprehend that, following the development of socialist construction, the expectations of all fields of activity from the iron and steel and metallurgical industry will become bigger and bigger and the demands on them will likewise become more and more extensive. Especially in the development of the high, advanced, and refined technique of modern times, this industry are urgently needed to supply large quantities of superior steel, steel alloys, various non-ferrous and rare metals, various kinds of extra-thick, extra-large, extra-thin, extra-fine, and other types of metals. For giving support to the technical transformation of agriculture and to the development of machinery industry and other construction work, especially that of high, advanced, and refined industries, the task facing our province's metallurgical industry is the forceful development of industrial

production, to enable our province's iron and steel and metallurgical industry to have a rapid improvement in volume and in quality.

This is a new task and another revolutionary struggle, like the mobilization of the masses in the fall of 1958 for starting the iron and steel industry from scratch. To ensure the success of this struggle, we must first of all hold high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking on the front of the iron and steel and metallurgical industry and establish the ideology of uninterrupted revolution and uninterrupted leap forward.

The facts tell us that, at any time, anywhere, and in performing any task, we must insist on the thought of uninterrupted revolution in order to achieve an uninterrupted leap forward in our work. It is inconceivable that we could have the latter without the former.

For example, during the first half of 1959, owing to the development of the movement of contests on the whole province's industrial front and of the movement of high production, superior quality, low wastage, and low cost, the iron and steel production was gradually increased, and the augmentation of the utilization rate of small blast furnaces was especially fast, the province's average having reached 0.953 ton in May, with some plants even exceeding the one-ton rate. As a result, a minority of the cadres expressed such

ideas of conceit as "production already at the top" and "the job almost done". On the other hand, certain cadres regard the making of steel as more complex than the making of iron, and out of fear they hesitate to go on. As a result, at one time the utilization rate of blast furnaces and the production of steel could not make further progress.

However, after we severely criticized the erroneous thinking referred to above and carried out uninterrupted revolutionary education with steel as the basis, numerous plants and mines, following the example and emulating the targets of the advanced units and advanced blast furnaces in the country as well as in the province, laid down the objectives of their own struggle and encouraged the masses to march forward incessantly. Thus, the utilization index and the production of steel once more made a rapid advance.

Again, at the beginning of August last year, after criticizing the diverse forms of right-wing conservatism on the basis of the Party's directives of combating rightism, bolstering up energy, increasing production, and carrying out austerity, the ideology of uninterrupted revolution attained the position of leadership. Consequently, since August output, technique, and economic targets have increased more rapidly than ever before. As compared with July, the output of steel increased by 104 percent in September,

that of pig iron by 59 percent, that of steel materials by 121 percent, and the utilization index of blast furnaces reached 1.115 tons. In October, further progress was made. As compared with September, the output of steel increased by 50 percent, that of pig iron by 8.5 percent, and that of steel materials by 31.5 percent. In November and December even higher advances were made, and the national production plan was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

As is well said by the worker comrades, "to make production red, there must be red thought first of all; only red thought can lead to red production; hence, red thought to the end, and red production to the end". An uninterrupted revolution in thought is the guarantee for an uninterrupted leap forward in production. Therefore, to enable our province's iron and steel and metallurgical industry to achieve a redoubled improvement in quality, we must first make a rapid jump in our thought, that is, to solve the question of whether we can and whether we dare leap forward.

In the new struggle confronting us, we must be bold enough to sustain our stout heart and vigorous will and climb up to the peak of the world's metallurgical technique. Naturally, difficulties are inevitable on this road of advancement. However, with courage and determination, we can surmount our difficulties and achieve our success.

To ensure our success in this new struggle of ours, we must continue to carry out the simultaneous application of native and Western methods and the policy of fully utilizing and actively developing them. That is to say, in the iron and steel industry, we should not only actively construct many medium-scale iron and steel bases, but also fully bring out the strength of our present small-scale Western methods. As regards non-ferrous and rare metals, we should likewise construct a number of new plants and expand existing ones and make use of the existing equipment, manpower, and materials to start with native methods for production development. Only thus can we achieve a high speed and more, faster, better, and more economical production.

The experience of Kiangsu's development of the iron and steel industry tells us that we should first widely and extensively develop the small-scale native methods and quickly take hold of iron and steel, and then, on the basis of these methods, speedily pass over to small-scale Western methods and start with the introduction of medium-scale Western methods. In this way, we can obtain the extended development of the iron and steel industry and lay a firm foundation for its further advancement in our province. Along similar lines will proceed the development of industries concerned with non-ferrous and rare metals. Here, likewise, we must start with native methods and then pass

on to the small-scale and later medium-scale Western methods.

From the point of view of extreme right-wing conservatives, the metallurgical treatment of rare metals by means of native methods is inconceivable. Consequently, they are not interested and do not dare to think of it. On the contrary, we believe that not only is it possible but that it is the beginning of the construction of a strong metallurgical industry and has a great future.

For this reason, while we do not slacken our effort in making preparations for new capital construction and for increased production resulting therefrom, we also give attention to the enlargement of the capacity of our existing equipment. Besides systematically arranging the construction of small-scale Western and medium-scale Western methods, we endeavor to develop widely small-scale native methods, with a view to the high acceleration of the iron and steel and metallurgical industry. The set of principles of "walking on two feet" involving the simultaneous promotion of the small-, medium-, and large-scale and that of the native and the Western are still the correct principles for the development of our iron and steel and metallurgical industry.

To ensure the achievement of our victory in this new struggle, we must firmly depend on the masses, mobilize them, and energetically promote the mass movement. The fact^{that} the Kiangsu iron and steel industry could have a huge de-

velopment in a short time is the result of the extensive mass movement. For more than a year we have passed through a series of socialist labor contests, technical innovation and technical revolution, the expansion of advanced and experienced mass movements, and surmounted many hurdles, to achieve the uninterrupted improvement of technique and to raise the production level.

Therefore, henceforth on the front of the iron and steel and metallurgical industry, we must continue to persist in the forceful prosecution of the mass movement. We must first of all rely on the triumvirate of cadres, laborers, and technicians. We must energetically carry out technical innovation and technical revolution. We must expand the advanced experiences and convert the advanced level of one man, one plant, and one locality into the level of society as a whole, thus pushing forward the technical transformation.

In the production of iron and steel and in rolling steel, we should continue to expand the advanced experiences of sister provinces and municipalities as well as our own province, ^{such as,} for example, ~~in~~ the use of high pressure gas tops in small blast furnaces, of dolomite lining in revolving furnaces, of big blocks of dolomite in furnaces for melting iron, the expansion of hot-pressed coke in coking, etc. At the same time, we should forcefully increase the

mechanization and semi-mechanization of our province's iron and steel industry, reduce or do away with clumsy physical labor, combine strenuous work with smart work, and continue to heighten labor productivity.

In the making of high-grade steel alloys, fine steel, and various kinds of rare metals, we should mobilize the masses and make by all means a hard study of new technique and new methods of production, marching toward high, advanced, and refined scientific technique.

As to the setting of production targets, monthly schedules by province, special district, and municipality should be worked out, and targets for the principal ^{technical} economies should be included. ^{Ten}-day targets should be set for the daily production in each plant, detailing the tasks of each machine shop, class unit, and furnace head, up to those of the masses. The latter should be mobilized to discuss plans, ferret out points of crucial importance, and bring up measures for the realization of targets. Finally, contests should then be put into effect. The leadership should periodically analyze changes in the situation prevailing on the iron and steel front and plot its progress on the basis of developments. When targets are reached, new targets should be set, encouraging the masses to struggle and leap forward uninterruptedly.

With regard to the weak links and crucial points in pro-

duction, steps should be taken to concentrate our strength in overcoming the obstacles. For instance, in the making of iron, although the potential is still very great, there are three hurdles that must be tackled, viz., quality, utilization index, and coke rate. We should organize our strength for surmounting these difficulties and achieving abundant results.

In the contests, we should have the differences well in hand, shorten the distance between the advanced and the backward, discover the advanced, convene timely on-the-spot conferences, organize visits and inspections, exchange information by writing, telegraph, or telephone, introduce experiences, prod one another, and bring out a high tide of studying, competing with, and overtaking the advanced, and helping the backward. Further, we should give impressive expression to our communist personality by studying the advanced and helping the backward wherever we see them, lending a helping hand to those in difficulty, and declining honors whenever they are bestowed. In contests we are rivals, and in cooperative work we are brothers. This should be the relationship between comrades, between machine shops, between plants, and between departments.

In short, the mass movement should be both resplendent and solidly founded, so that the masses may perpetually

maintain their high morale and sky-penetrating energy and production its uninterrupted increase.

The iron and steel and metallurgical industry is a young industry. It is also a rapidly developing industry. The future that lies ahead of it is unlimited and bright. We believe that, so long as we continue to persist in carrying out the Party's general line and the whole set of principles of "walking on two feet" and in energetically promoting the mass movement, we shall undoubtedly succeed in achieving a continuous great leap forward.

NEW LIFE FOR THE GRAND CANAL

The following is a full translation of an article written by Ku Liang and Ku Erh-t'ien, appearing in Ch'un-chung, Nanking, No 3, 1 Feb 1960, pp. 30-33.

The sun has risen from the east. Its brilliant light shines all over the good earth. The cold frost of the night has melted away. The piercing north wind is gradually losing its sting.

Although this is the description of a dawn in cold winter, several hundred thousand citizen laborers have already started their work of the day on the shores of the Grand Canal extending through several hundred kilometers (Kiangsu section). Above the Canal's dams, vehicles run like dragons; below them, people flow back and forth like the sea. On both banks red flags wave and all around sweet strains of song are heard. Under the Party's leadership, this huge labor brigade is unselfishly working for the new life of the Grand Canal, for the construction of socialism and communism in the Fatherland, and for the welfare of generations to come.

This great canal, which is more than 1,700 kilometers in length, whose construction and digging began over 2,400 years ago, and which flows through the four provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, is the world's oldest and longest artificial waterway. It is an artery linking up the north and south of our country. It has made an immortal

record in advancing the development of our country's economy and culture. It has nurtured millions and millions of people on both of its banks. It has had a glorious history. It is a precious legacy left by our industrious ancestors.

However, the Grand Canal has also had its vicissitudes and infelicitous seasons. Especially precipitous was its decline during the middle of the nineteenth century, subsequent to the reign of Emperor Hsienfeng of the Ching Dynasty. The fall reached a climax during the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, when the waterway was disrupted and the dams were irretrievably out of repair. Not only was navigation between north and south paralyzed, but the life and property of the broad masses lost their safeguard. It was only after the liberation of the country that a new page was turned.

Now, thousands upon thousands of masters of nature, through hard work in unparalleled modesty and humility, have brought great improvements, making the Canal better and more beautiful than before. In this stupendous work of construction, the people of Kiangsu, like those of the sister provinces of Hopei, Shantung, and Chekiang, have shouldered their due share of the task.

The Kiangsu section of the Grand Canal starts from Hsuchow in the north and terminates with Nan-hsun in the south and is 691 kilometers in length, flowing through Hsuchow, Hwai-yin, Hwai-an, Pao-ying, Kao-yu, Shao-po,

Yangchow, Chenkiang, Chiang-chou, Wusi, Soochow, and Wu-kiang. Prior to the liberation, the Canal had widely varying widths and depths. Where it ^{was} shallowest, shrimps could be caught by hand; and where it was narrowest, dogs could jump across with ease. The plan now is to give the bottom of the Canal a uniform width of 70 meters and the surface one of 120 meters.

The work on the Kiangsu section alone covers 105.26 million square meters. If we laid an equal number of square blocks of earth of the stated size end to end, the line would reach the moon. What a tremendous job it is! But would it be anything at all in the eyes of our brave workers?

It is estimated that the whole project will be finished in 1962. Such tremendous scale and such rapidity of construction have rarely been encountered in world history. The world renowned Suez Canal, which is 161 kilometers in length, took exactly ten years, i. e., between 1859 and 1869, to build, with the excavation of 75 million square meters of earth. The Panama Canal, dug under the direct control of U. S. imperialism, is 81.6 kilometers in length, and its construction took 34 years. How clear and vivid the contrast is! It fully proves the unparalleled superiority of our socialist system.

Besides, while we are expanding the Grand Canal, there are other construction projects of extensive scale which we intend to carry out alongside of it. In our province alone

there will be constructed 13 ~~xxx~~ locks, 8 reservoirs, 4 flood control dams in Shao-po, ~~2 locks~~, 3 railway bridges, 3 large-scale tunnels, 39 highway bridges, and 32 wharves.

The Wan-fu Bridge, which traverses the Feng-huang River and is five hundred meters long, will soon be torn down. This is a famous bridge in North Kiangsu. However, today in 1960, during the high tide of rapid socialist construction, it is no longer a big engineering project. Today, on the site of the bridge will be built a dam - the Wan-fu Dam - which will control the current and convert the troubled waters into a long-lived blessing bestowed by the conservancy work. The concrete needed for this project will be 36 times that originally taken to build the bridge. On the opposite side will arise a new bridge - the Yangchow Bridge - which will replace the original Wan-fu Bridge and will serve the traffic crossing the Canal on a new road.

The new Shao-po ~~xxx~~ lock has been built. Within our memory there was once another Shao-po ~~xxx~~ lock, which was constructed by experts invited from capitalist countries by the Kuomintang reactionary regime. It is said that the construction consumed three years. Certain people might be excited by its "big scale".

However, you can go there and take a new look. You will find two ~~xxx~~ locks side by side, one old, small, and narrow and

the other new, big, and wide. The contrast is extremely striking. While the old one is emaciated and pitiable looking, the new is wide and magnificent. The latter has been constructed by the masters of the era of socialism in accordance with their will and requirements, and can accommodate ^{several-thousand-ton} ~~two 15,000-ton~~ steamers in parallel navigation.

The largest Canal coal harbor in the whole country - the Hsuechow Coal Harbor - is being constructed. After the completion of the project's first stage, three wharves for coal and one for passengers and goods will be built, the annual handling capacity being estimated to reach 20 million tons. With the completion of this coal harbor, Hsuechow will become the center of land and water communications - the crucial harbor of the Canal. Coal from Shantung, Shansi, Hopei, and Honan will be transported in large quantity from the Hsuechow Coal Harbor to the south by waterway. The Tsingpi'u and Lunghai Railroads will lay new tracks extending to the coal harbor, and the trains can run directly to elevated tracks hanging over the coal harbor. The coal will be automatically unloaded into ^{the} ~~tunnelx~~ and through ~~these into~~ the ~~hopperx~~ of ~~these~~ ~~tunnelx~~ automatically reloaded in conveyors, which transmit it directly to the hold of the steamer.

New life is bestowed upon the Grand Canal in the era of socialism. When the whole project is completed, the Canal

will become the artery and trunk line of the water net of communications in eleven provinces and municipalities in the eastern ^{part} of our country, connecting the five big rivers, the Hai-ho, Hwangho, Hwai-ho, Yangtze, and Chien-t'ang and joining inland with maritime navigation. This eliminates the restrictions imposed by natural river transportation and builds up an all-embracing network. The larger ^{part} of China will henceforth be reached by boats and steamers, and the exchange of goods and materials will be greatly expedited.

At the same time, the Canal will be a trunk trench to be used for irrigation, flood prevention, and stopping of water logging. The irrigation of over ten million mou of agricultural land is foreseen. The water logging of over 100 million mou will be stopped. Great floods can be prevented, providing a safeguard for the lives and property of thousands upon thousands of people on both banks of the waterway. Moreover, tremendous electrical power will be generated by the Canal's waters.

It is predictable that the new life of the Canal will render the municipalities and townships along the way more prosperous and will give rise to new municipalities. For instance, ~~in~~ Pei hsien, which was traditionally regarded as secluded, poor, and backward, has taken a new lease on life as a result of the Canal's development. A grand bridge has been constructed on the Canal. Various plants have made their

appearance. There are wide roads and prosperous stores. Rows on rows of brilliant electric lights shine over this rising township all night through.

It is also predictable that, as a result of the Canal's new life, new highways will be built on both shores and the sides of the dams will be decorated with flowers, rendering them into a park with a length of over 1,700 kilometers.

Every project connected with the Grand Canal clearly shows the superiority of socialism and communism, the indomitable spirit of our great Fatherland, and the intelligence and strength of millions of our working masses.

The several hundred thousand citizen laborers who are working in this area of over 600 kilometers in length have hailed from the various special districts. Some of them are members of people's communes, others urban technicians with years of experience in water conservancy work, and still others Party committee members and secretaries of people's communes. Although they have gathered from different localities and different working posts, they all have but one ambition, viz., the early consummation of the great project of the Grand Canal for the service of the socialist and communist work in our Fatherland.

Some of the citizen laborers are from Hsin-hua, Kao-yu, and Pao-ying. During the rule of the Kuomintang re-

actionaries, they had a full taste of the sufferings resulting from floods. Today, they have become heroes in fighting against flood disaster and transforming the Canal. As their memories are still fresh, they can undoubtedly recall the great flood of 1931 and its disastrous results. During this catastrophe, which occurred along the Hwai River, the Kuomintang reactionaries, merely concerned with the interests of a small minority and in total disregard of the lives and property of millions, opened three dikes on the eastern side of the Canal, inundating more than ten hsien and causing countless deaths and family break-ups, to say nothing of the property loss. In Tang-chun-lou, Kao-yu hsien alone, more than 2,000 bodies were found.

Brooding over the heart-rending episodes of the past, contrasting them with their happy life at present, and looking forward to the future of even greater bliss, these workers cannot but bolster their energy and devote their intelligence and strength fully to the glorious task ahead of them.

Other citizen laborers have come from the special districts of Nan-t'ung and Yen-ch'eng, which are several hundred li away. They have demonstrated the lofty personality of communism. They call themselves hosts, and not guests. ~~They~~ Helping others is to them the greatest happiness. They

regard the Canal project as their own responsibility in the socialist and communist construction.

It is impossible to recount all the thousands upon thousands of impressive tales of exemplary canal work. Suffice it to present one young hero of conservancy, Wang Chih-ch'ing. His residence is the Pai-tien people's commune, Hai-an hsien. When the Kuomintang reactionaries were in control, the Wang ^{family} suffered greatly from the flood disaster. Once, the eight sisters and brothers were scattered in strange countrysides, and they were not reunited until after the liberation. In 1951, when Chairman Mao sounded the great call that "the Hwai River must be kept in good repair", Wang's father sent several of his sons to the areas of work.

Thereafter, Wang Chih-ch'ing, who was then only seventeen years of age, was destined to continue in the service of conservancy construction work for fully ten years. He participated successively in the ^{work connected with} construction of the Central Irrigation Trench in North Kiangsu, the Chui-ch'a Canal, the Pei-ling River, the Yang-man River, the T'ung-yang Canal, the Wang-kang Dam, the Ch'ing-p'ing Harbor, the Hua-yu Harbor, and the Li-kung River. He received eleven ^{time} awards, and each he was judged to be an advanced producer and a model laborer.

With his hands, he has excavated thousands of square

meters. While engaging in the struggle for water conservancy, he joined the Party, and has since been elected a people's delegate and a member of the Hsien People's Council. By now, he has joined the work on the Grand Canal. He is leading the organization of the storm brigade and is energetically devoting himself to technical transformation. He usually exceeds the norm by over 180 percent. Indeed, the ambition of Wang Chih-ch'ing is the ambition of millions of people.

The Canal project is proceeding very rapidly. This is an indication of the "sky-penetrating energy" of several hundred thousand citizen laborers under the Party's leadership and a result of the devotion of their intelligence and wisdom to the extensive promotion of technical transformation. In the whole work area, a high efficiency movement centered in technical transformation is being developed with greater momentum. In the majority of cases, excavation is done with excavators, the transportation of earth in vehicles, and the climbing of hills with pulleys, and the trains are provided with rails. Now, more than 2,800 advanced tools have been distributed to the workers, such as "liberation style" wheelbarrows, hand-pushed carts with rubber tires, elevated earth-moving vehicles, ox-drawn carts, hydraulic excavators, etc. The woodwork brigade of the Hwai-yin Lock created the "native sheet piling machine", which can handle 15.5 meters of sheet piling per minute, increasing the efficiency

92 times as compared with the rate of manual work before.

The captain of the Wu-ch'iao brigade, Kiang-tu hsien, created the "pulley mounting machine", which has raised the efficiency enormously. According to the original plan, the earth-moving work of the whole brigade was to be finished by December this year, but now the work can be done in five months. The heroic people, with their unlimited intelligence, are the flowers of technical transformation, which are blooming all over the Grand Canal working camp.

On their arrival at the Canal area, the heroes, with the Party's solicitous concern, set up their own home away from home. They have constructed good-looking, comfortable, well-ventilated, and warm sheds for work. They have built mess halls, club houses, barber shops, and bath-houses. They have planted vegetables of various kinds and raised domestic animals such as pigs, sheep, chickens, and ducks. In the section of the Yangchow special district alone, the citizen laborers have planted more than 6,000 mou of vegetables and raised 759 fat pigs. Under the slogan of "food variation", each mess hall prepares various kinds of hot dishes and hot rice for the citizen laborers each meal.

There are hospitals in the work areas. At the outpatient departments everywhere, thousands of white-jacketed warriors are serving the patients day and night.

In their spare time, their recreation consists of music, dancing, story-telling, singing, quick ballads, cross-talk, etc. Sometimes musical instruments brought from home are used. All ^{around} the noise of laughter and happiness is heard. As the citizen laborers aptly put it, "The place of work is as warm as home, and the Party is as ^{dear} as Mother."

The work area of the Grand Canal is also a school. Illiterate laborers can throw away their marks of illiteracy, and those who are literate can improve themselves. Young militia members can reinforce themselves for the better defence of their homes; they may, inter alia, practice their marksmanship.

The Hwai-an general brigade has set up 23 "red and specialized" schools for the cadres, 142 spare-time primary schools, and 263 literacy classes. Over 90 percent of the cadres and laborers have joined these institutions. Over 8,000 illiterates and semi-illiterates have graduated and become literate.

Here, the people's love for life is demonstrated everywhere and at all times. Beautiful Grand Canal, let us celebrate your new life!

END

FOR REASONS OF SPEED AND ECONOMY
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