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SPEECHES GIVEN AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND  
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, COMMUNIST CHINA

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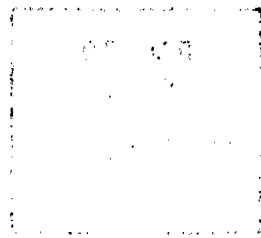
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SPEECHES GIVEN AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND  
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, COMMUNIST CHINA

[Following are translations of speeches given before the above-named congress and printed in the 7 April 1960 issue of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Peiping. Page and speaker are cited under individual article headings.]

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III. FIGHT VICTORIOUSLY CALAMITIES AND PESTS SO AS  
TO ACHIEVE AN ABUNDANT HARVEST

Page 9

Ch'en Yu

I am fully in favor of the reports by Vice Premiers Li and Tang and will make sure that the spirit of the reports be translated into full action.

In the past years, under the guidance and leadership of Chairman Mao and of the party, Kwangtung Province has been striding toward economic emancipation with the promise of more agricultural and industrial production. Since the "great leap forward" there has been a rapid development in productivity and in Socialist construction. Before liberation, the province's economy had lapsed into a serious colonial status, relying mainly on imported rice to alleviate its rice shortage. After liberation, by unremitting efforts made in order to keep up with the emphasis on agricultural production, its food supply situation reached self-sufficiency in 1953. Henceforth, every year there is sufficient surplus left for the nation's economic construction. During the "great leap forward" in 1958, total food production reached 320 million kilograms, which was an increase of 100% when compared with that of 1949. During the flood of 1959, food production not only was maintained at the 1958 level, but also induced an increase of 12% in the total farming production compared with that of 1958. During the last two years Kwangtung agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing and minor production have exceeded pre-liberation peaks. Sugar cane, peanut, tobacco and hemp production has been increased from one to ten times when compared with that of the pre-liberation period. Agricultural production has taken on a new outlook. The worst flood of 1959 once again put the people to a severe test. Rainfall at Hoyuan, Huiyang, and Tsengcheng was registered at one thousand and several hundred millimeters in a month; the East, West and North Rivers rose to an unprecedented high, inundating about 5.8 millions of mows of the province farm lands, involving an enormous loss of crops and foodstuff and washing away more than 200 thousand houses. If such disasters had occurred during the pre-liberation period, an unaccountable number of people would have perished. This time, however, under the heroic efforts of the people and of the party leadership, none died of hunger, nor did anyone suffer from the disaster. This fully shows the superior character of the people's commune, which was able to organize mass efforts to retrieve the situation so that all had a part to play in making up for the time lost in farming and in ensuring a golden harvest for the year in spite of the delay in sowing. Today, the two banks along the East River are a sight of verdure; new houses have filled the ruins and farm animals and poultry are seen here and there. Under the party leadership, where is even a trace of ruin and disaster? Instead, new villages have sprung up.

Then came the drought. For almost eight months and until recently, there had not been a drop of rain. In the Lainan hsien area it has not rained for fifteen months, but the people, having learned the lesson of the flood, fought the drought resolutely by sowing early and by harnessing rivers and streams for irrigations purposes. Thus throughout the province, with the exception of the lower streams of the Pearl Rivers and the tributaries of the West River, rivers and streams were banked up within a short time for the irrigation of several hundred millions mows of farm land and rice paddies. In addition, efforts were made for river conservancy and sea embankment engineering, forest and hydraulic conservation, so as to ensure more production. The great achievement in agriculture production is due to party leadership.

During the past two years Kwangtung industries, especially basic industries, have been growing. Steel production, though limited by coal supply, is now reaching an annual mark of 500 thousand tons; coal production last year reached 550 million tons, with an increase of more than seventy times when compared to the seventy-thousand tons figure of 1949. Further development is seen in electrical, mechanical, chemical and light industries for the past two years, and the same is true for transportation, trading, education, public health, and scientific research.

Kwangtung is our chief sub-tropical region, rich in natural resources which suggest a promising future for the chemical, mineral oil and metal industries. The long sea coast and the abundance of maritime products entail unlimited riches for the province. But to cultivate such resources, it is vital to bear in mind the party economic policy for the province, with its emphasis on agriculture supplemented with and guided by industry. There will be, first of all, the development of heavy industry in conjunction with a speedy development of agriculture. The great achievement in agricultural production in the past two years was the result of strictly carrying out the economic policy for the province, with its emphasis on agriculture. And in its wake the growth of industry and other developments were made possible.

Now, as everywhere else throughout the country, Kwangtung is heading for spring sowing under a mass movement, with the determination to fight the drought. In towns and cities, movements for technical reforms have been active, with the hope of adopting mechanical and semi-mechanical, or automatic and semi-automatic, machinery for production. Such trend is now seen at work in industry, transportation, and business. The great mass effort made in this direction may well mean a hundredfold increase of the "great leap forward" in 1960.

Recently, we have called a meeting of six ranking cadres, aiming at a speedy development of agriculture as the center of our mission from now on. To realize this aim it is vital to further consolidate the commune system, so that other achievements can also be



possible. When the problem was brought up, there was felt the need of re-educating the masses of people, in the wake of the ideological purge and of the movement of anti-rightists, of launching more production goals last year, and of tuning the people in to the party ideology, as a basis for commune consolidation. Hereafter, we would hold on to organizing production corps for all communes throughout the province, dividing them into three echelons, based on present production levels and on the degree of general alertness among the masses of people. The corps are directly responsible for production and by their efforts have boosted communal incomes. At present incomes from communal enterprises represent about 15% of the total income from the entire commune and there is the tendency toward a greater increase and higher ratio in the coming year. The development of communal enterprises fosters the increase of productivity in agriculture, industry, and commerce; it gives a lift to less productive production corps in realizing their goals; and it releases property maintenance from the corps to the commune. Last year, 30% of the province low production corps caught up with the best ones; this year the anticipation is 70 to 80%. Thus the production power of the rural area is greatly increased, with more income for each individual, a higher standard of living, and more promise of general welfare, such as public dining halls in the commune.

We have realized that our food situation has improved year after year, but it has not reached a surplus level in spite of the efforts made. From now till 1962 there should be more food. The goal is 400 million catties for 1960; by 1962, there will be surplus. At the same time there must be a general increase in sugar, oil, vegetable, mulberry tree and hemp production; in hog raising, and in promoting forestry, fishery and rubber tree plantation. This is necessary in order to meet the needs of a joint agricultural and industrial promotion program and of marketing.

To realize this aim, we have been campaigning for a more abundant harvest throughout the province by demonstrating the possibility of gathering one thousand catties of rice from one mow of land, 20 thousand catties of sweet potatoes, and three thousand catties of oranges from two mows of land. From now on our slogan will be more production and higher productivity rates. There should be more sowing by utilizing every inch of productive soil for this purpose. Measures will be taken to improve the soil quality of less productive land. Since last winter and until this spring we have cultivated more than nine million mows of dry land for farming; by 1962, the mark will reach over 30 million mows. Then there will be 45 million mows of farm land in the whole province, with an increase of two-thirds. This will eventually result in the development of other economic enterprises, such as oil production, tropical and maritime products, and animal husbandry so as to make agricultural economy more fruitful.

For more than two years remarkable success has been achieved in promulgating the "Eight Character Constitution" for the preservation of water, soil, and fertilizers in excess of the basic farming needs of the province. This follows with the demand for technical reforms. Rainfall is abundant; the average is between 1,700 to 1,800 decigrams annually. Unfortunately, though, its distribution is not even, so there is either flood or drought. After liberation, hydraulic control has been effective in combatting drought, and hydraulic engineering, by reaching out from small into medium and large projects, effectively regulates the province irrigation network. In carrying out the "Eight Character Constitution," the early sowing season in Kwangtung is of special significance, for the province's two rice crops a year follow each other so closely that the early sowing season this year, earlier than usual, is going to be beneficial for prolonging crop growing period and reducing worm and insect damage. In Southern Kwangtung, the early sowing season reduces the loss of crop during the May flood. Taking the province's two crops as an example -- early harvest in April, late in June -- it is possible now for the early crop to catch up and overtake the yield of the late crop. This also benefits the early sowing of the late crop, so that in Northern Kwangtung the danger of the seasonal "cold wind" can be avoided. And food production can steadily increase. The "Eight Character Constitution" has also been successful in improving seeding techniques, which may increase a harvest by 20 or 30 percent, and make it more resistant to hot weather conditions. At present, initial success has been scored in experimenting with the "one thousand ears" crop. And the experiment is still in progress.

There is a most urgent need to speed up technical reform in farming. The complexity of the province farm produce and seasonal limitations demand more manpower to carry out the directions of the "Eight Character Constitution." Then, there is the contrast between the demand for more production and the backwardness of farming implements. This poses a serious problem to the commune, which is now campaigning for technical reforms with the hope of sparing the use of oxen and buffaloes for plowing and of oil for lighting. The plan is set, first, for partial and semi-mechanization, and then for full mechanization. From now till 1962, the goal is set for transportation by wheel and boat; semi-mechanization in farming and in fishery, forestry, animal husbandry and in processing farm products. Dining hall service will be under semi-mechanized control. This will save 30% of farm labor. Canton and its nearby hsiens will be the model experimental areas. It is hoped that by 1962 initial success can be attained in the crucial stage of switching to mechanical and electrical control. Transportation occupies 40% of farm labor. Our plan is to build many more ox-carts, bicycles, wheelbarrows, so as to save human labor.

In this endeavor, the Ministry of Industry has manufactured implements and equipment for hydraulic construction and control. The plan this year calls for a supply of more than fifty thousand tons of

steel, over 100 thousand tons of cement and 500 thousand cubic meters of lumber for rural construction purposes. A farm implement machinery center will be incorporated in the Canton Plant which manufactures caterpillar type of equipment, and there will be one hundred and forty-one branches spread throughout the province for repairing and for manufacturing accessories and other farm tools. Besides, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are being improved and produced, and more factories and laboratories are being set up for the purpose. From the investment for heavy industry more than 70 million dollars have been spent for farming and rural construction. In this direction will be seen the speedy development in transportation, education, business and trading, and public health.

1960 marks the third year of Socialist construction in China. From the present trend of material achievement, we can draw a clear indication of a "great leap forward" in planning the people's economy as envisaged.

We believe that under party leadership and the "great leap forward" movement, by sticking close to the party line, and with the commune system, the drive for mechanization will have a deeper and wider impact upon the masses of people, which, by virtue of learning Mao's ideology, are able to arrive at a Communist conviction which enables them to overcome any difficulties that may come in their way.

## II. HIGH SPEED AT SAN MEN HSIA

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Wang Hu-tsen

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

I am in full agreement with Vice Premier Li Fu-ch'un's report on the draft of the plan of the people's economy for 1960. At the same time I strongly support Vice Premier Li Tsien-ni'an's statements on final evaluation of 1959 and the tentative budget for 1960. I move that these propositions be approved by the meeting.

The great success in the great economic "leap forward" in 1958 and 1959, as we all know, is due to the joint efforts of party leadership, the great leap-forward movement and the commune system. Now, with all latent potentials for Socialist construction, 1960 will be another year of great economic achievement. We are sure that the reports of the two Vice Premiers on the plans for economic construction for 1960, can find a glorious realization. The high-speed construction of the San Men Gorges engineering works on the Yellow River, where I am serving now, exemplifies one of the many achievements of our economic construction program. An engineering project of such magnitude usually would take more than ten years to accomplish in a non-Socialist state. Our original plan foresaw six years, but soon after the engineering started, reinforced by the "great leap forward" movement, it was reduced to three and a half years. Were it not for party leadership,

the "great leap-forward" movement and the commune system, plus a general awakening to Mao's ideology, such accomplishment would not have been possible.

In 1959, the San Men Gorges engineering project scored two stages of success under party guidance. The first was in July of that year when the dam held back the Yellow River flood which on four occasions rose at the rate of 10,000 cubic meters per second, and blessed millions of people on the lower stream with peace and safety. The other was the fulfillment of all objectives for 1959 twenty days earlier than anticipated, under the movement of anti-rightists, with more stamina shown for production and economic needs, as espoused in the Eighth Plenary Session of the party.

Based on such material foundation, 1960 will score another success in the "great leap forward."

This year marks the first anniversary of the completion of the San Men Gorges Dam. This was done in order to implement the resolution passed at the Second Session of the People's Delegation in 1955, when the Yellow River menace was brought to our attention, and when it was resolved that in order to tame the river the San Men Gorges engineering should start at once.

It is in this year that the historically dangerous Yellow River takes on two great changes.

The first great change has taken place since July of this year when we decidedly warded off the flood peril on the upper stream of the San Men Gorges. During the latter part of June the gates of the dam began to function, regulating the volume of water discharged to the lower stream so as not to exceed its capacity. In the event of flood on the upper stream, the closing of part of the gates is able to reduce water volume to below six thousand cubic meters per second, and further to below one thousand cubic meters per second in a week's time by closing some more gates. The reservoirs open the way for overflowing water and more reservoirs are being constructed. The historical Yellow River flood is now held in check. The peril is gone forever, gone as the River knows no return.

The second great change is that as a result of accomplishing the San Men Gorges Dam in this year an artificial lake has been formed bordering on three provinces -- Tsuanshi, Shenshi and Honan -- bigger than Lake Tai. The dam is built of concrete. And a monthly dumping of eighty or ninety thousand cubic meters of concrete enables the completion of the engineering in due course of time. The San Men Gorges engineering is a monumental tribute to what a collective effort can amount to. There are party leaders, Soviet advisers, engineers, technicians and laborers -- each playing his part, each looking toward the same goal, and with one idea in effecting technical and mechanical reforms: they are confident of accomplishing the mammoth engineering in the set amount of time.

III. THE PLAINS NORTH OF THE HUAI RIVER HAVE CHANGED  
THEIR FORM -- THE AREA HAS BEEN WOVEN INTO A SILVER  
RIVER NETWORK -- IT WAS A GRAVELY PLACE BEFORE --  
TODAY RICE IS GROWING EVERYWHERE

Page 11

Chi Ming-hsien

I am fully in accord with the reports by Vice Premiers Li Fu-ch'un and Li Tsien-ni'an.

While hailing you on behalf of Chilungtsa people's commune in Anhwei province, I wish to acquaint you with the situation over there. Before liberation, the area north of the Huai River laid waste most of the time by reason either of the flood or of the drought, and living conditions were wretched indeed. After liberation, by following all together the party line and under the impact of the movement of the "great leap forward" and the commune, we have been able to gather harvests from once barren lands, and living conditions have improved day by day. Communism leads us to the road of prosperity with blessings for many thousands of years. Last year, we encountered the worst drought in a century, but we were able to hold together under the binding force of the commune and to achieve great results in forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, agriculture and other minor productions because of the "great leap forward" movement. By keeping it up, we are now looking forward to realizing the dream of converting "Huai-pei into Kiang-nan," meaning from poverty to riches. Now there can be seen throughout the commune intricate networks of waterways and rivers, cutting through fields and farms, verdure with rice paddies, with now and then the noise of quacking ducks and geese. At a distance, fruit orchards spread out to meet the meandering stream, luxuriant with crops of golden harvest. At present, food production in the commune amounted to 7.1 million catties, which have exceeded the maximum production rate set for this area eight years ahead of time. Industry is a newcomer to the commune; there are now 102 factories. In this connection, other economic enterprises are being brought into existence with good prospects for a boost of both public and private incomes. The commune funds amounted to 2.45 million dollars, which is an increase of 40% compared with the figure of 1958. The money has been used for purchasing three caterpillars, six pumps, over 4,800 new farming implements and 410 farm animals. The average individual income reached 102 dollars, with an increase of 30% when compared with the figure of 1958, and the standard of living has improved greatly. According to the commune censorship of the 84 living units in the community, cotton quilts have been increased from 372 to 478; sheets from 64 to 123; heavy cotton underwear from 72 to 152; woolen sweaters from 51 to 93; thermo bottles from 58 to 105; sneakers from 101 to 212 pairs; fountain pens from 125 to 219. Throughout the commune thus sings the psalm of life.

The granaries are full;  
The ponds abound in fish;  
Farm animals are harnessed in rows;  
Seasonal fruit alternates in supply.  
By trees are shaded the roads;  
Yonder scurry droning caterpillars,  
Resonant with the humming pumps,  
Sprouting water over fields and farms.  
Thus is relieved the toil of man.  
Where can he find such a restful day?  
At the table served with white rice,  
His apparel made of fine fabrics.

The great achievement is due to party leadership and to the superior character of the commune.

Early in the winter of 1957 instructions from the Anhwei Provincial Council focused their emphasis on linking rivers and streams into a water network, so that the arid farm lands could be converted into rice paddies. This measure has fundamentally changed the physical shape of the area, by turning flood disaster into productive power, and scarcity into prosperity. At that time, in spite of our whole-hearted support, such missions could hardly be carried out in a short time because of limited operational means. Taking manpower as an example, from more than twenty rural communities only six thousand or more men were put to work annually. Judging from their working efficiency at that time, it would take more than ten years to realize the plan; the river network engineering was then advancing at a slow pace. With the coming of the commune, more manpower, financial and material resources have been concentrated on this project. The commune public dining halls and nurseries helped to make available a large number of women -- over 17,000, in fact -- from the winter of 1958 to the spring of 1959. Under this mass movement, the river network covers 3.25 million cubic feet (?), and 12 river beds, forty meters wide, have been opened up. Within a year's time we have completed the initial stage of water network engineering.

In river dredging, even a sixty-year old communer took an active part. When told to go home, he said that in spite of his age, his heart was still young, and his wish was to see the mission realized as early as possible so as to bring prosperity to all. Many of the communers were in high spirits -- they wanted to think, and wanted to act. Their creative spirit resulted in inventing seventeen kinds of river dredging and digging implements, over 12,000 pieces of which have been used to meet local need. For this reason, the average daily working efficiency was increased from three cubic meters to fifteen cubic meters. Whenever there was shortage in funds and material supply, they would gladly make contributions, which amounted to 22,000 dollars. They also offered a lumber supply of over 550 cubic meters. Thus the river network engineering is now advancing at a rapid rate.

The river network has brought us many blessings. First, it has subdued the drought. Last summer the drought came along when rice paddies were badly in need of water, but irrigation by river and stream safeguarded abundant harvest. This is in sharp contrast with the situation in 1953 when 60 thousand mows of rice paddies were lost as a result of a drought of only 53 days in that year, in spite of the fact that 70% of the farm labor was engaged in combating the drought. In 1959, the drought continued for ninety days or more, affecting an area of 120 thousand mows, but the river and stream network made irrigation possible for 90% of the area hit by the drought, by engaging 40% of farm labor, and ensured a good harvest. In addition, the river network offers other advantages. For instance, last spring when the wheat crop suffered frostbite, irrigation by river and stream effectively checked the disaster. Later, blight descended on the crop and the availability of water greatly reduced the scourge. The harvest could be saved.

The formation of river networks makes it possible to cultivate more farm lands and rice paddies. Last year, rice paddies in the commune increased from seven thousand mows to fifteen thousand mows with an average yield of 613 catties of rice per mow, which is an increase of 100% compared to the amount of former farm produce fit for dry land growing.

Other economic improvements have been brought about by this change; for example, forestation and fish hatcheries mainly depend on water. Now flock of ducks and geese can be seen on the streams, and on the two banks are cluster after cluster of trees, fruit orchards, mulberry and hemp farms. Growing aquatic plants or organisms for fowl and animal food is another aspect of these improvements. Hogs are raised in large numbers. Last year, the number of fish raised in the commune was estimated at 10.05 millions, being an increase of 150% compared with the figure in pre-commune period; hogs at 15 thousands, being an increase of 42.2%; poultry at over 157 thousands, being an increase of 170%. Fruit orchards covered more than 2,700 mows, being an increase of 210%; silk worm raising reached 227 hos (one ho equals 1.035 deciliters), being an increase of 78.7%, and beehives were registered at 167 boxes, being an increase of 270%.

By converting farm lands into rice paddies the six poor farming corps in the commune were able to catch up with the rich ones. Taking Yunkwan corps for example, this unit was much behind in farming economy because of limited water supply conditions. But they have boldly finished constructing 760 thousand cubic feet of water network and converting 320 mows of land into rice paddies with an average production rate of more than 580 catties per mow, which is an increase of over two times compared with the figure of former farm produce. The endless water resources promise more abundant harvest. The early autumn crop of that year gathered over one million catties. And in 1958 their harvests caught up with those of rich corps. Throughout the communal district thus sang this song of praise.

North of Huai has landscape changed,  
With here and there rivers and streams,  
Interwoven into network-like silver bands.  
Thus the once arid sandy plains  
Have lost their trace, their barren scenes;  
And are now blessed with the fragrance of the blooming  
paddy.

In spite of such achievements in the past year, we are now  
looking forward to greater achievements under the program for more  
production. Our goals for 1960 are one thousand catties of rice and  
150 catties of raw cotton for each mow of land, and one hog for every  
mow. Efforts will be made to develop communal industries and multiple  
economic enterprises and to employ mechanical and electrical appliances  
in modern farming industries.

#### IV. PART-TIME EDUCATION IS A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKING

Page 11

Chang Kuo-fan

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,

I am fully in agreement with the reports by Vice Premiers Li  
Fu-ch'un and Li Tsien-ni'an, and the written statement of the standing  
Committee before the People's Political Consultative Council.

Mr. Li Fu-ch'un has pointed out that in promoting full-day and  
half-day schooling, it is of vital importance to develop part-time  
education throughout the nation. This is a very accurate statement.  
I wish to express my opinion on this problem.

#### Condition of Part-Time Education Among the Workers in Tientsin

In the past years, part-time education among the working class  
in Tientsin has had good results under the guidance of the party and  
the city political council. Now literacy reaches 96% among the young  
and able bodied. 90.4% of the young people who are eligible for schooling  
are now attending part-time schools. This has fundamentally done away  
with illiteracy, and now our efforts are directed to finishing off the  
rest. Now the city is in possession of 1,002 schools of different  
grades, such as primary schools, junior high schools, senior high  
schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, technical insti-  
tutes and academies, schools "on the air," correspondence schools and  
half-time schools -- embracing 580 thousand students, of whom 4,500  
are senior high school students, and 14 thousand are college students.  
The average school attendance is over 88%.



There are part-time schools in every village with a total of 142.3 million students including farmers, laborers, and cadres. In 1959, literacy extended to 480 thousands, being an increase of 5.7 times higher than that of 1957. Literacy ratio in all hsiens reaches 81.5%.

Taking Greater Tientsin for example, over two million people attend part-time schools. This is remarkable indeed. These farmers and workers are generally making good use of the knowledge they have learned to great advantage. For instance, a certain Li Tsen-ren, an electrical worker of a food cannery, was a fifth grader when he attended a part-time school in 1953; but by hard work and incessant learning for seven years he has made remarkable progress in technical attainment, thus enabling him to work wonders in technical reform, such as pyrometers with semi-conducting devices, an electronic water level alarm and a photoelectric counter, altogether 26 items, of which four or five have been adopted for use in factories throughout the nation. This testifies to the fact that once the working class is equipped with knowledge and technical skill, it will exercise super creative power for the benefit of fellow workers. Therefore, it is logical that workers thirst for knowledge and talent. And to satisfy their intellectual hunger, more effort is to be given to promoting part-time schooling.

We can hardly catch up with the present growing demand. Our mission in history is to bring about a great Socialist state blessed with modern industrial, agricultural, and scientific achievements. In order to realize this, we must repeatedly raise our educational standard. Lenin has said: "The illiterate cannot effect electrification in production. To be literate is not enough. It is vital that one's knowledge of electrical science would result in actual application in industry and agriculture . . . . Only by modern education can a modern Socialist state be created, otherwise Communism is but a vision." Therefore modern education is the basis of Socialism and Communism. The present educational organization is still far from being able to meet the growing needs.

As one of the industrial centers in China, Tientsin is getting ahead in economic and industrial advancement. In production there is the demand for superior quality, accuracy and mass production. Because of a lack of technical skill and limited mechanical operatives we are still lagging behind the present demand. In rural areas, after opening up technical reform movements, we have encountered the same difficulty. Therefore it is imperative to train more skilled workers and technicians and engineers. As the need for more knowledge increases with the coming of Socialist construction, heightened by the impulse of technical and technological reforms, the thirst for knowledge among the masses of workers and farmers has become so intense that they have been poring over books and magazines to look for answers and seeking advice from friends and teachers whenever available. This is indeed a time to step up part-time education to its fullest realization and to help them solve their problems on the spot. We have to bear in mind that the present

trend in opening up reform is not merely technical, but also cultural and ideological, all working together for economic betterment, so vital, fundamental and deep-seated that those who are responsible for part-time education should not lose sight of its significance and do whatever is possible to satisfy the impending needs.

The full-day and half-day schools are insufficient to meet this need, either for the training of technical talents and political cadres, or to satisfy the thirst of the masses of people for cultural and technical knowledge. According to the plan for training technicians, full-day schools can only bear 30% of the load, and the rest has to be taken care of by means of part-time schooling. To wipe out illiteracy by conducting mass education on the elementary levels is dependent mainly on the part-time education process.

In summing up what I have said, the present part-time education program is progressing at a rapid rate with considerable success, but our mission is heavy, and despite our efforts, the present achievement is still inadequate to meet the growing demand. This is the chief characteristic of present part-time education.

#### Need of Repeated Reformation of Part-Time Education

To meet this growing demand, further plans and arrangements are required. I wish to dwell on the following two points, which I believe are directly related with the present situation.

##### 1. The Position and Outlook of Part-time Education

Present part-time education is confronted with two problems. One is to wipe out illiteracy within the working class, which constitutes the bulk of the population; the other is to go a step further to educate large numbers of technicians and skilled workers. Now this second problem has absorbed much of our attention, and considerable achievement has been recorded. But what about the future outlook of part-time education? Does it mean that when the masses of workers have gone through the long period of formal schooling and graduated from universities, that is the end of our part-time schooling mission? There are those who have such a notion. They believe that part-time education is merely a temporary measure to alleviate the situation created by educational needs in a transitional period. They think that real education means formal schooling, from primary school to college years. Whoever entertains such a notion is underestimating part-time education or holding it in contempt. Therefore, when some, either teachers or students, are shifted from a full-time school to a part-time school, there generally appears a feeling of alarm or inferiority complex, taking for granted that they have made mistakes, and in most cases they are reluctant to do so. In the case of those attending part-time schools, they also feel that they are no match for full-day school students, lacking academic glory and pride.

This is fallacious indeed. Part-time education is not a temporary measure to bridge over the need of a transitional period. It is forever a standing educational system, which is indispensable to establish mass education. The logic is clear. The masses of workers and farmers cannot leave their post and station; they are working for Socialist construction, striving for better and higher technical attainments. Technology is an endless process, which requires objective observation. A worker cannot spare a moment without learning. He learns all the time till age and death meet, as the saying goes. Under the reactionary regimes of the past, a worker's thirst for knowledge and education could hardly be quenched; now workers have been released from the bondage of slavery and are masters of their own destiny. They will incessantly keep on learning to keep abreast of times. In spite of self-education during leisure time, they still need guidance and instruction. This is where part-time education should be adopted.

This is a need not of the distant future. Illiteracy has been wiped out in the Soviet Union and junior high school education prevails. This, instead of decreasing the importance of part-time education, further intensifies it. I have received letters from college graduates who have felt the need of more learning in field work. This is the future outlook of part-time education. Our education policy should be a service for the proletariat in its political endeavor. Education cannot alienate itself from labor and production, which are now imposed on students attending formal schools. Inversely speaking, workers and farmers, who labor for production, must attend part-time school. This is called a joint program of education and production and indicates the future outlook of part-time education. For this reason, we must have a specific plan for this program, by recognizing to part-time education its due position in the present trend of cultural, technical and technological reforms. Education is a life-long process. Marking six as the schooling year, a man will be a high school graduate at 16, then he will directly take part in production, learning and working at the same time. Only a few can go to college after that, and even after they have finished post-graduate work, they have to keep on learning. This is to say that part-time education or informal education exists before formal education comes into being; for cultural and technical knowledge originates in laborers, who learn and produce at the same time. Since the people steer the course of the nation, it is highly commendable to further promote part-time education, which by no means is inferior to formal education in importance and magnitude, if we consider its human historical development, the number of people involved, and the length of time needed for education. This is the future of part-time education.

## 2. The Problem of Part-Time Educational Programs

The character of part-time education as a separate institution requires further investigation into some of its related questions. As a separate and independent educational institution, it has a set of

teaching programs and methods of teaching peculiar to itself. Since its mission at present is to wipe out illiteracy at a fast rate and in a short time, it has no other alternative than to stick to the traditional methods of teaching schoolboys to read and write. There isn't time to revise or rewrite teaching materials and to train teaching personnel. In fact, there is no such need.

But the practice has its shortcomings, which we cannot overlook. Usually part-time school would copy the curricula of the primary and high schools, divided into three grades but somewhat modified and simplified. There is always overlapping of teaching materials for the three grades and repetition of courses of study. So when this system is adopted in part-time schools, such shortcomings are also to be found. Besides, the teaching materials generally are inadequate to arouse the adult mind. They do not bear on the actual working experiences of the working class. This is a common phenomenon which needs to be changed.

The character of part-time education, as I have pointed out, is undergoing rapid changes. Its emphasis, as present trends show, quickly is shifting from literacy to primary, high school and college education. Then shall we adopt the same old teaching programs in the long run? There must be some reform to meet transitional and long-range needs, based on the present trend in education. Accordingly, it has to be divided into two grades -- junior and senior. The junior grade is from the beginner level up to junior high school level, above which there is the senior grade. During the junior grade, emphasis will be on cultural studies, beside political subjects, in addition to some technical knowledge; the senior grade instead will devote itself to specific areas of study, technical subjects plus some cultural studies. In the future, the junior grade will be discarded and the senior grade will serve as a part-time education program for the senior high school graduates, by emphasizing in specific studies according to individual need, so that a student can find the solution to problems arising from actual working experience. Thus, theory and practice join hands.

Only by repeated trial and error method can we seek a satisfactory solution to this question, based on the educational policy of the party.

## V. THE HORIZONS ARE UNLIMITED

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Ch'en Shao-kuang

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

The reports of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun on the draft of the people's economic plan for 1960, and of Vice Premier Li Tsian-ni'an on final accounting for 1959 and a tentative budget for 1960, have won my support.

The dawn of 1960 proves to be in our favor. On the international horizon, our peaceful struggle has gained momentum; at home, our economic prosperity once again demonstrates the soundness of Communist principles and of party leadership. Let us rejoice, and rejoice for the glory and success of Socialist revolution and construction in the past ten years, which have fundamentally changed the social, economic and political character of China for several thousand years. We are deeply grateful to our leader, Chairman Mao, and to those who have been part of this gigantic endeavor. Under the banners of Marxism and the enterprising spirit of the commune and the "great leap forward" movement, may we stride toward final victory!

The great economic plan for 1959 has been rewarded with great success. This is due to the efforts of the masses of people and to technical reforms so that the gross agricultural and industrial product and national income have exceeded the mark set for the Second Five-Year Plan. Our great economic boom has overtaken the golden period in capitalist economy. Taking steel for example, the output has been increased from 5.3 million tons to 13.35 million tons in two years' time. The increase will take the US nine years, Germany (before the war) 13 years, France 33 years, and England 34 years. This again demonstrates the superior character of Socialism. Last year we encountered the worst disaster in several decades. The masses of heroic people under the commune system were able to exercise the greatest power man can devise to combat nature. Food and cotton production gathered good harvests; other farm produce also increased in varied degrees. Had such calamities hit us before liberation, thousands and thousands would have died from starvation and exposure. Furthermore, in education, public health and cultural activity there was marked progress. Since the latter part of last year I have visited different parts of the country, including the three Northeastern provinces, Hopei, Shantung, Kwangtung, Hainan Island, Shanghai and Chekinag. Recently, I have covered most of Fukien province and have seen such accomplishments in only ten years' time under Communism as none could ever have dreamed of. This proves again that mass power and talents can be an overwhelming force if they follow the party line. This year, the great achievement of our economic plan will continue, based on what we have accomplished in the past. Now the commune system is gradually expanding; the "Eight Character Constitution" is employed well; and the promise of more income for the entire nation is being fortified by technical and technological reforms. Only by pooling mass efforts for a speedy increase in production and by self-economy can we sustain the need of Socialist construction. This is our present mission.

Under such favorable conditions, our national budget for last year was well balanced. This demonstrates the soundness of Socialist finance. The budget this year is based on the estimate of the "great leap forward" in production. It is an estimate for peace time construction, based on more income, more payout and more construction,

drastically committed to supporting the people's commune and to carrying out technical and technological reforms, with an overall plan and a general accord for more production. May we look forward to its achievement, and more than its achievement!

Fukien, in response to the "great leap forward" and the anti-rightist movement, has experienced great success in industrial and agricultural production, which has gone higher and higher month by month. Steel production has fulfilled its mark ahead of time. Iron and mechanical industrial production reached its goal fifty days in advance; light industries fifty-eight days earlier. Agricultural production, though partially affected by natural disasters, did not fall behind because of good management under the commune system. Food production last year showed an increase of 20% compared with 1958. The harvests last fall almost hit the whole year mark for 1958. Hydraulic construction has been advancing rapidly. Forestry and cultivation of waste highlands for forestation and into orchards reached over four million mows. Last year the lumber supply to the nation exceeded its designated mark. Everywhere there are signs of an economic boom. Education and public health scored great success. High school education was one of the foremost in the nation. In public health, the danger of ~~the disease~~ became extinct. Good-will tours of the province by visitors from other cities and provinces have given the people much encouragement. There was at the beginning of New Year's time a movement for more production, and now the monthly report on production increases echoes and re-echoes throughout the province. A province-wide campaign for promoting Mao's ideology is being staged. Mao's thinking is symbolic of Chinese wisdom of infusing the theories of Karl Marx and Lenin into the actual working experience of the Chinese revolution. The pragmatic character of Mao's ideology works wonders and draws a demarcation of concepts between capitalist and Socialist world outlooks, so that we can be better prepared to meet our adversaries at home and abroad.

The present trend of world situation and the general condition at home are in our favor, with all promise of speedily carrying out our construction for peace and our cause for world peace. But the American imperialist, while letting loose the dove of peace, has not slackened his preparations for war by acquiring more nuclear bases overseas and by strengthening the military potential of the aggressive bloc by means of treaties and alliances. Recently, he has concluded a treaty with Japan under the auspices of the U.S. Japan Mutual Cooperation and Security Pact, fully exposing the warlike nature of the American imperialist under the mask of peace. Recently, we have concluded a border pact with Burma and with Nepal and scored a direct head-on blow against imperialist machination and estrangement. Our military endeavor is forever for world peace and for the progress of mankind. At present, the US is still in possession of Taiwan. Taiwan must be liberated sooner or later. The peculiar situation of Fukien is that it stands at the foremost front in this struggle for the liberation of Taiwan. The will

to preserve peace prevails throughout the province. Recently, I had the opportunity of visiting the front during one of the spring servicemen recreational tours and was highly impressed by the fighting spirit of the armed forces. I hope both servicemen and government officials in Taiwan will be quickened to a sense of national unity under the present trend of favorable international situation. Let us unite, and once more unite under party leadership, by following the party line and by pursuing the course of the masses in furthering the commune system and the "great leap forward" movement in production, and, by assiduously learning Mao's philosophy, let us strengthen further the ideological potential of the people. I believe the sixties will bring more and greater economic blessing to ensure greater success in internal construction, in promoting world peace and the general welfare of mankind.

VI. CANNOT SEE ALL THE NEWS THINGS -- CANNOT  
SPEAK SUFFICIENTLY ABOUT ALL THE NEW CHANGES

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Chi Fang

Fellow Delegates, Fellow Comrades.

I am fully in favor of the reports of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun on a draft of the nation's economic plan for 1960 and of Vice Premier Li Tsian-ni'an on the final accounting for 1959 and a tentative budget for 1960.

The two reports dwelled on the success of Socialist construction in 1959, which was attributed to three factors, namely, conformity to the party line, the "great leap forward" movement, and the people's commune. Based on the success and experience of the past year, they further emphasized the need for greater economic advancement in 1960 and cast a new production prospect in front of us, to which we are looking forward with great eagerness and confidence and for which let us take heart.

While listening to the reports, I was charmed by the brilliant and poetic expressions man can utter. Can there be more brilliant expressions than reports bejewelled with figures of production increase, such as an increase of 31.1% as compared with 1958 and 94.4% with 1957 and 23% in 1960 compared with 1959? Can there be more poetic expression than words denoting success and triumph in the past and casting a reflection of glory for the future? Is this not poetry?

Rapid Economic Construction in the Capital

Before the meeting I made a tour of the city of Peking. I have seen new things and very many changes and new personalities which are brought about by the "great leap forward" movement. As Chairman Mao has presaged, there is not a single stroke in this picture of change

that does not indicate that the Communist ideology has penetrated into the minds and hearts of the masses of people.

In Peking I saw the advancement of economic construction by leaps and bounds under Socialism. Peking was historically a city under feudal control, a city of luxury and consumption. After liberation, it has become a production center, especially in the last two years. The eastern suburb of Peking is filled with smoke stacks and the air permeated with smoke, resembling some of the industrial cities in North-eastern China. Many of the factories and plants were set up during the "great leap forward" period. Gas supply is the byproduct of a coke chemical plant, which was set up on March 18 of last year and which in eight months' time was able to install a coke furnace; an accomplishment which would normally take a year or a year and a half. The power company, in the early stage of construction, caught up with the "great leap forward" movement in 1958 and 1959. Ordinarily, it would take four or five years to accomplish; now actually it took only two years and two months. In production, electronic tube plants were able in 1958 to reach the 1959 designing standard, based on the machinery and equipment they acquired in that year, and the production rate was increased by 73%. The Kwanghua lumber factory registered a total production rate in 1958, which almost fulfilled the mark set for the First Five-Year Plan and yet it was using only the 1958 mechanical facilities. In 1959 the production rate was increased by 63%. These factories are of up-to-date standards and are able to turn out mass production. Isn't this a great advancement?

The streets in Peking have also undergone great changes. The narrow historic Peking lanes have changed their features and usefulness. For example, Ta Shan Lan factory occupies a site of twelve units, including electrical engineering, metal works, insulation plants, and glass apparatus plants, with three to five hundred workers. The present office building, which occupies the whole lane, is estimated at 2.4 million dollars, which is an increase of seven times in value since January of last year. With new electronic plants in an old lane and the addition of the city commune in the midst of an industrial center, the change is fundamental. In production we have attained the highest standard and workmanship in semi-conductive electronic tubes, automatic control machines, plastic unicellular board. With fifty multiple drilling machine tools it is able to manufacture 500 thousand tons of distilled coke yearly. The progress is remarkable.

#### New Personalities Versus Speedy Economic Buildup

While the nation's economic life is undergoing rapid changes, new personalities are in the making. Take one of the residents in Ta Shan office, for example. A fifty-nine year old woman, a certain Mrs. Liu, was but a family woman a year ago, but after taking part in a team



on street production, she has become an outstanding model worker. Likewise, a nurse who was formerly employed by a well-to-do family, is now one of the leading figures in the street production teams. From the political and the spiritual standpoints, they are new creatures. Another instance is college students, the future masters of revolution. The students of Ching-hua University have created a deep impression in my mind. Formerly, college students were mostly "pale faced" scholars. Now they have changed. They are now treading on the party line, stepping up the program of work and study, together with their teachers. They took part in planning and designing of the Mei-yung Reservoir and of the National Opera House, and cooperated with a manufacturing company in making experiments.

In a metallurgic plant, I have seen a student whose hands were smeared over with grease and dirt. A girl student, a graduate of 1955, is now working as a party secretary in the mechanical department. Many of such new personalities are in the making. New force and new potential is being recruited in endless succession.

Human expressions are inadequate to describe the change; however, let me resort to the great "leap forward" to conclude my remarks. During the past years, when we were working on the goal of our economic plan, in the midst of attacks by the imperialists from the outside and by anti-revolutionists and rightists from the inside, there were some who wavered. But by holding fast to the party line, buttressed by the great "leap forward" and the people's commune, we have finally shattered the dream of degenerating our economic pattern into the decay of capitalism. Now facts are in front of us.

#### New Changes, New Personalities -- the Fruits of Party Leadership and Three Communist Attractions

The great achievements are attributed to conformity to the party line, the great "leap forward" movement and the people's commune -- the three attractions of Communism. Throughout the course of my survey I have seen Mao's concept bear material fruits. His idea of political leadership, of incessant reform for the suppression of superstition and of a mass labor movement is as bright as daylight. At the street service station I saw men and women deeply absorbed by their work. This fully shows that they have realized the true character of the people's commune and the ability of party leadership, so that they would assiduously take part in production with the guarantee of a decent living. Many of the progressive production units, such as the electronic plant, are striving toward the "great leap forward" goals and keep on doing, working and improving until they have aroused a general feeling of self-reliance. Take the Huk-sheng Fiber Plant, for example. The workmen voluntarily offered to equip the newly imported machinery, which was waiting for a foreign specialist to be installed. The original plan anticipated a year of work, but they spent only seven months to finish the task. While a mass movement for industrial production

is raging, the same sentiment affects higher education. Professors and students of the Institute of Technology of Ching-hua University worked out a plan for improving production. Each gave his point of view, and after much debate and discussion, they arrived at a conclusion much more satisfactory than one hastily drawn and based on the assumptions of a minority. Thus the academic quality of the students is also boosted. This indicates the infallibility of Mao's ideology, which can be turned into a lethal weapon and which knows no difficulty and obstacle. Armed with such weapons we are able to subdue any difficulties and obstacles in the path of Socialist construction.

#### Everywhere Raging with Technical Reforms -- Factories, Schools, Hospitals and Streets

At present everywhere there is a rage for technical reforms. As Vice Premier Li Fu-chun has said, its development is like the steel refinery movement in 1958. Whenever I went I was impressed by the high spirits of the working class, teachers and students, doctors and nurses, and people on the street. They call it the second "emancipation." Their hopes ran high for increased production rates. Take the Kuan-hua Lumber Factory, for example. Formerly, it took five units of equipment, five processing procedures, nineteen workmen, and twenty-one working hours to manufacture triangular-shaped floor lumber. Now it requires two equipment units, three workmen and five minutes to do the job. The plan of the electronic plant for this year foresees an increase of 36% in production rate compared with last year. After the technical reform movement, the goal may have to be set higher.

The increase in production after technical reform does not increase manpower but reduces it further. Thus the working class will have more leisure time to learn new technics, to do political study and for amusement. For instance, the kitchen squads used to be always busy. Cooks and kitchen hands at the First Lathe Plant seldom found leisure time. After the technical reform, they have time for cultural study, are enjoying television and acting out plays. At the same time they have the time to prepare major and minor meals. Therefore, technical reform is a mass movement, a potential power that enables production to put on a new look. One step further there is the great "leap forward" in production which will speed up the work of Socialist construction.

What I have said so far is a repetition of what many of our comrades have said, especially those directly associated with agriculture and industrial production in different parts of the country. I need not go on repeating these things; however, I cannot suppress my feelings at this moment, as the joy is so great that I am overwhelmed with ecstasy. In my youth, I took part in the revolution to overthrow the Manchus and later the warlords in my middle age. I have dreamed of a strong and prosperous China, but never of one as it is now. As I met some of the older comrades, they were overjoyed with what they had

seen. We are confident that with the great leap forward movement, technical reform and the assistance of our fraternal Socialist states, the economic plan for 1960 will eventually exceed its mark. We are confident that a new, prosperous and powerful state can be brought about under the agreement of 650 million countrymen. Many of our older comrades will be able to see the dawn of a Communist era.

#### Looking to the Working Class for the Formation of Our Political Standpoint and World Concept

Finally, I would like to say that members of the Democratic League have made considerable progress under the leadership of the Communist party. They have distinguished themselves in service and in reform. Medical and public health corps have worked with and for the working class in factories, or in rural areas, to save lives and to fight diseases. Many specialists and intellectuals have been sorted out as progressive elements and champion workers. In purging the rightists for the past two years many of them have been enlightened by the leftist ideology. They are willing to accept party leadership in furthering their understanding of Communism. This shows the triumph of the party in reeducating and reforming the capitalist and the intellectual class.

Although we have made considerable progress, we need a fundamental reform of our political standpoint, so that there should be no wavering or skepticism under party leadership. There are still those who are guilty of double dealing and discontent. They are still behind the industrial and agricultural workers in the service of Socialist construction. It is imperative that they be further reformed in their political point of view and world concept. We, the people of China, are unanimous in learning Mao's ideology under party leadership, incessantly working for self-improvement, for technical reform, and for Socialist construction. With one mind, let us strive for the economic plan for 1960 and pledge ourselves to building a new Socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science.

#### VII. AT HIGH SPEED NURTURE SOCIALIST UTILIZATION OF MAN'S CAPABILITIES

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Kuo Ying-Ch'iu

Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers. Now I would like to deal with the problems of educational reform, taking the University of Nanking as an example, and with the matter of developing man's capabilities for Socialist construction.

Nanking University, under the guidance of the Kiangsu Party and People's Political Council, has basically followed the direction of the party's educational policy in stepping up a combined program of study, work and scientific research, which has been highly instrumental in promoting the student's physical, mental and moral development. After studying the documents of the Eight Plenary Session of the party, the university is enlivened with the spirit of furthering educational reform.

### To Set Up a Base for Labor Formation

One of the fruits of educational reform is to list productive labor in our educational program. We have now eleven medium-sized factories and one farm, which are being utilized as our labor ground. All departments in the Arts School directly participate in supporting industrial and agricultural production and work in the factories and in the people's commune. Geography, geology, meteorology, and biology students are stationed in Yunan and sub-tropical regions, the Yangtze Gorges, the Tsaidam Basin and the Southeastern seacoast area to bear the responsibilities of surveying, investigating and detecting mines in order to ease construction and production. They have worked in wild areas and have accomplished their mission of production in a broad area of scientific studies, and by so doing have enhanced greatly the quality and quantity of their academic work.

A boost in academic quality and quantity is possible only when students participate directly in production, so that theory and practice may blend into full knowledge. Productive labor fosters scientific study, and the cooperation of teachers and students under party leadership has become a new force. Formerly, the manufacture of complicated instruments and delicate objects was something beyond comprehension, but now they have become the subjects of commonplace discussions in their specific field of study. By consolidating working experience with scientific study, their understanding of basic theoretical knowledge has been strengthened greatly. Few students have failed in their examination. Last year the final examination results showed that 73.95% of them were rated high, and this figure surpassed any examination results achieved before the great leap-forward period. Both teachers and students work together to compile and organize teaching materials, experiment handbooks, theses and reports. They have set a certain standard of academic achievement, which further enhances theoretical knowledge.

In sizing up academic quality and quantity, it is vital to judge the spiritual stature and the degree of mental change undergone by teachers and students through the process of labor formation. From a position of contempt for the working class, they have turned to actual participation in field experience, to working and living together with workers and farmers in farms and factories; they have now been educated to the real meaning of class concept -- the concept

of labor and the concept of education based on the understanding of the masses, and they have come to cherish the love for the working class. Teachers and students marched night and day into the wilderness and the desert. When thirst and hunger overtook them, they would think of the hardship of the early Communist troops in their struggle for existence, as a source of consolation and strength. The daring and pioneering spirit of the teachers and students demonstrates the formation of the new moral character under the guidance of Communism.

After a year of struggle, productive labor has taken root in schools and universities, bursting into blossom and bearing fruit. The turn of events is an antidote against the machinations and attacks of our enemies from within and from without.

#### Four Points of Understanding

We must understand that it is vital to have:

1. A strong party leadership to overcome difficulties and to keep up with progress.

Educational reform is part of Socialist revolution in effecting ideological reform. In the process of reformation there will be obstacles and oppositions by the capitalist-minded and the tradition-minded people. Therefore, it is vital to strengthen party leadership to keep the main avenues of ideological struggle open. The focus of the struggle, in determining ways and means for the development of man's capability, is to see whether it follows the Communist line or the reactionary practice; whether the course of teaching and scientific study follows the interests of the specialist or of the masses of people; whether the form and content of teaching is a joint program of production and study, or a separate program; and whether the academic philosophy and the system of scientific study is based on the concept of spiritualism, or on the concept of dialectic materialism. The struggle is an endless process. Whenever we enter a new stage of development, it is always accompanied with philosophical and theoretical disputes, the outcome of which usually changes one's conception and overcomes one's difficulties in actual working experience.

2. Ways and means to reach the masses of people so as to speed up the accomplishments of education.

Education, compared with production, has its peculiarities, but it cannot swerve from the course of the masses of people, which is, in fact, the basis of the party line. Only by adhering to this course can education speedily fulfill its mission. In the past year, our great achievement in study, labor and scientific research was attributed to participation in the mass movement, without which we cannot get rid of conventional education and insipid methods of learning. Without the mass movement there would be an inflated process of ideas

on the subject. Therefore it is vital to step up this movement in education and to get hold of the three needs which determine the requirements of education in meeting ever increasing demands. First, there is the need of arresting the demand of the mass and of setting a clear goal, so that all would look toward the same direction. Secondly, there is the need of deepening the mental orientation process and of meticulous organization, as the situation may warrant. Thirdly, there is the need of party affiliation for teachers and students, and of mobilizing all radical elements in consolidating the mass movement front.

3. An adjustment of study, labor and scientific research in order to raise academic quality and quantity.

In order to raise academic quality and quantity an endless process of promotion is required which is, first of all, related to an adjustment of sound teaching and scientific study based on field experience, so that the three can be integrated into a working system supplementing one another. Then, measures should be taken to eliminate the shortcomings in the whole teaching system and to enable all courses of study (including field work) to achieve a balanced development. Thereafter, there is the need of sorting out such important subjects in each course of study as would raise the academic quality and quantity of that particular area of study. By improving the content of teaching in this fashion the whole system and methods of teaching is gradually approached and finally one can arrive at the stage of curriculum reform by accumulated experience.

4. The need of proportional advancement as the guiding principle to adjust teaching and study on a higher level of learning.

To raise the standard of education is an endless process; for a solution in this field merely takes care of the needs of a given moment, and the quality of education should constantly be on the uprising trend. Education, like economy, once it has attained its equilibrium, again lapses into a loss of balance. Traditional education maintained a relative equilibrium because of its sluggishness and waste. In switching to a mass production movement in 1958, we discovered the weakness of conventional education, and in 1959 we established a new order of education by introducing a balanced coordination of study, work and scientific research for teachers and students. This semester we have been working on the teaching program in order to strengthen scientific study and teaching materials. Teaching and productive work will undergo a new change, and this process goes on forever -- solution and change, change and solution -- incessantly working toward a higher dimension of perfection.

## Striving for Educational Reform

to the End

What we have accomplished in educational reform has not arrived at its peak yet. On the contrary, as the economic situation creates rapid increases in production, so the demand for more and better technical development and for a speedy training of high-caliber technicians also keeps mounting. We are not satisfied with the status quo. We need to go a step further to bring about educational reform to the end.

Education means to meet the need of politically serving the proletariat. Its immediate function is to serve the need of Socialist revolution and Socialist construction. On the one hand, there is the need of curriculum reform; on the other hand, there is the demand of setting up part-time schools and correspondence schools for the sake of those who cannot attend full-day schools and for the training of technical theoreticians, according to the needs of the different compartments involved in production. Art students are required to prolong their working hours in the commune and to work for cultural promotion in rural areas. Science students, in their special fields of study, are put to work on technical reforms in rural communities.

One of the basic problems in educational reform is a constant revision of the subject matter of teaching. Our progress in the past year has not arrived at a fundamental solution of the curriculum. New features have been added to teaching and study programs, but old ones still remain. This is a waste of time and it needlessly prolongs the period of learning. In our opinion, the new educational program should emphasize the development of a specific field of study, with the addition of related subjects. By adding new teaching programs to the old curriculum, the student is able to grasp basic knowledge for the attainment of higher scientific studies. The curriculum must be guided by Mao's ideology, and the content of teaching and study worked out in well-planned outline forms, thus systematically effecting a reform of content in each course of study. Besides, there needs to be an improvement in the teaching system and methods in order to enable the student to learn fast in a short time. The reform is a gradual process; it takes time. But we cannot remain stagnant, or else we cannot keep up with progress.

### Developing Teaching Personnel by Teaching and Learning at the Same Time

Educational reform and construction are the two sides of a coin, aiming at the formation of a group of specialized and high quality teaching personnel armed with Mao's ideology. The demand for developing teaching personnel under party leadership, however, calls for the need of harnessing political aspiration and performance or duty into a working team. The method to be followed will depend upon the

evaluation of the specific subject of study and of present needs. Fortified by actual field experience and classroom study, the future young teachers and old teachers are able to carry on teaching and study in an endless process of advancement.

Improving teaching and scientific study is vital to raising the standard of education. We are determined to get rid of the backwardness of conventional educational process and equipment in three years' time. The new order calls for self-reliance, and for a technical reform which will give creative teachers and students the possibility of furnishing laboratory equipment and electronic apparatus of their own invention. This will also enable the students to arrive at new technical experiments and methods.

The prerequisite of an effective reform of the whole educational system must be the eradication of capitalist mentality in educational theory and practice by the use of Mao's ideology, without which we are bound to blunder in both learning and teaching. In the past there were those who believed that science had no class limitations, but now they have realized the fallacy of such a concept. Without Mao's ideology, we are unable to shake off the barriers in our educational endeavor, but by learning his ideology our thinking is so molded that we are able to shoulder the responsibility for carrying out the reform in education.

The task is heavy. Let us follow the party line and carry out the educational reform under the mass movement.

## VIII. FOLLOW THE COMMUNIST PARTY

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Chang I

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I was enlightened by the reports of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun on the nation's economic plan for 1960, of Vice Premier Li Tsian-ni'an on the final accounting for 1959 and the tentative budget for 1960, and of Vice Chairman Chen Tsu-tung on the work of the third session of the People's Political Consultative Council. I have received much encouragement and education and am fully in agreement with the reports. Now I would like to report on the political thinking of members of the China Democratic League in Lu Da (Lushun and Dalian, also known as Port Arthur) and hope you will comment on what I will say.

In the past years, under party leadership, we have accomplished great achievements in Socialist construction and revolution. The future will bring endless blessings. Under the present favorable conditions and the tolerance of the Communist party, which has given us repeated education, members of the Democratic League in Lu-Da, as well as other democrats have experienced much progress in their political thinking. In the first place, this fully manifests their willingness to place themselves under party guidance, and through their



political study and the great leap-forward movement they have gradually realized that only under party leadership can all these things be possible. Thus it will be easier for them to cling to the party line and to respond to party summonses and allotment of work, because they now understand it is the only hope and solution. In the second place, they have realized that the road of capitalism leads but to a dead end. In the past two years under the anti-rightist movement and the speedy development in agricultural and industrial production and the superior character of the people's commune, they have further realized the superiority of Socialism and have great confidence in the direction of Socialist reforms; they are now willing to serve the cause of Socialism, to take part in the mass movement, which they thought would destroy the order of society. In the third place, by taking part in political study and work, they have gradually overcome the wrong notion of holding laborers in contempt and of looking down upon the ideology of the working class, and are more attentive to political study, which they have rounded up in a rather systematic way, and more daring in self criticism.

All this proves that members of the Democratic League have come to a certain degree of political awakening. Of course, this is evidence of party success of reforming the intellectual class, but in spite of the present progress, there still exists within the majority the idea of double allegiance -- clinging to Socialism on the one hand, and to capitalism on the other. They still lack the conviction and determination of converting themselves from capitalist intellectualism into Socialist intellectualism. Some are skeptical of party leadership, of the great leap-forward movement and of the people's commune. They waver and finally antagonize the people's course. We should not be satisfied with the present progress and should undergo further political reform, changing the world outlook, especially at a time when Socialist revolution and construction are striding toward a new era in history. In this new era there should not be a whit of capitalist leftover in the political, economic and psychological structure of the nation. This is a long and arduous struggle in the course of historical development. The party policy of reforming the intellectual class will remain as it is. There is no escape. We must fundamentally forsake the capitalist standpoint, changing the capitalist world concept into the proletariat world concept until we are fully in harmony with the proletariat. This will put each individual to a severe test.

To realize this aim, it is necessary to wipe out individualism and the individualistic world concept. This is fundamental in accepting Socialism. For individualism is the very nature of capitalism, it is the target of Socialist revolution. In our daily behavior, it still finds expression in our thought, deed and word. This is a serious obstacle which must be wiped out entirely. Individualism leans toward personal interests. In sizing up his personal interests and relative well being, a person is hesitant and unwilling to identify himself with the masses of people. The remedy therefore rests with concentration on

party affiliation, that is to identify one's own political thinking with the party ideology. And only by clinging to the party line can he fully comprehend its policy and direction. Therefore under the great leap-forward movement for economic construction, it is evident that nothing is impossible. But there are among us those who, unlike the working class which shows fortitude and vigor in Socialist construction, feel the repercussion and tension of accelerated construction and cherish a moderate course. There are those who are neither progressive nor retrogressive. What is more, many members of the intelligentsia are reluctant to accept party leadership, either because the secretary of the party is too young or he is their student. Finally, there is still a barrier between them and the party, a lack of mutual trust, as the intellectual class looks at it with skepticism. As a result, they become passive and are incapable of carrying out the mission entrusted to them by the party.

After all, individualism and Communism are two antitheses. The Communist party represents the interests of the people. Whoever is not in accord with the party undoubtedly will not serve the people with all his heart and soul.

Now the intellectual class and members of business circles and other democratic parties, under the guidance of the municipal people's council, are stepping up political study in order to have a clear-cut view of Communism and to further understand the meaning of the great leap-forward movement and the character of the people's commune. Thus they can be more determined to "lean to the one side." To realize this aim, they are now resorting to self criticism, honestly and earnestly submitting themselves to the scrutiny of objective points of view, and by encouraging and helping each other, they hope to quicken in themselves a sense of understanding of objective facts by free discussion, debate and analysis.

Our past experience points to the fact that he who has accurate political conviction is able to rid himself of self-satisfaction and inferiority complex, and will exact every bit for self-reform. Such reform is to our advantage. It is also clear to us that he who has the right political conviction is able to arrive at a high notion of the party policy and will pursue the goal with all vigor and enthusiasm. This is the potential of Socialist construction.

Nevertheless, in spite of our progress under party education and molding at a time when domestic and foreign situations are in our favor, we must go on reforming to adapt ourselves to constantly changing situations and needs. Unless we identify ourselves with the masses of people in this mass movement, we shall be left out in the march for proletarian intellectualism.

## IX. MORE REFORM AND MORE SERVICE FROM INDUSTRIALISTS AND MERCHANTS

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Wen Hsiao-hok

I was much impressed by the many reports presented at the meeting, especially the one on the people's economic plan for 1960, which was based on the great leap-forward movement in 1958 and the continued economic prosperity in 1959. Thus we have reached the goal of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of time. The 1960 economic plan is to keep up with the great increase in our economic resources during the rest of the Second Five-Year Plan period into 1960's. The brilliant achievements and the great aims are a source of inspiration. Let us all try to realize these aims with all our strength. Now I would like to dwell on the question of business and industrial reform and their service.

### Reasons for Reform

For more than a year we industrialists and businessmen, under the guidance of the party and of the movement for more industrial and agricultural production, have been much inspired. Many have pledged themselves to the service of Socialist construction and some have outstanding records. Take the city of Chungking, for example. The whole city contributed 995 gift items to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. In 1959, over one thousand and several hundred businessmen and industrial workers have been honored as progressive workers, and some of them attended the meeting of the delegates of the district progressive producers. Two attended the national convention of progressive workers and producers. The dependents of these workers and producers were also invited to attend the meeting on Socialist construction of the women of the province and of the city. Under party guidance and the mass production movement we have achieved a mechanized metal molding process and automatic screw manufacturing device. Screw production has been increased from two thousand pieces per day handled by three persons to 35,000 pieces a day handled by one person. An employee at a city store suggested 1,718 items for improvement; of these, 786 have been improved. He also received recognition for 13,599 out of 14,307 good deeds he had performed. In the movement for production championship, some were awarded the titles of: "a mighty hand," "a skillful hand," and "a capable hand." During the Four "Ized" Movement, some were honored as "a capable hand for technical reform"; the dependents of some of the businessmen and industrial workers were awarded the nation's Three-eight Red Flag Championship. Through actual service their political thinking has also changed. Some of them accept party leadership and mix with the working class in work and study.

This proves that businessmen and industrialists and their dependents are turning away from capitalism. This is definite. But we cannot overlook the facts which are directly associated with some basic issues.

Not all of them have complete confidence in party leadership. Many are still wavering and skeptical in varying degrees. For example, the Chungking business and industrial circles, while passing out a statement on the study of the declaration of the joint delegation of business and industrial circles throughout the nation, for national construction, were criticized by some of their members who entertained a feeling of doubt. Because of this feeling of doubt and wavering, they deliberately avoid associating with political cadres and the party secretary, and think that the less they talk to them the better. A lack of understanding of the party line and of the great leap-forward movement in economy, and of the superior character of the people's commune is the cause of distrust, so that they waver, doubt, and even antagonize Socialist thinking. Therefore their participation in "work" projects is more or less compulsory, unwilling as they are to bow down before the working class, and holding physical labor in contempt. They think that they should accept advice from experienced teachers and production heroes only. As for learning, they think that learning and working are two opposite terms; some would not make any remark because they are still unaccustomed to using criticism and self-criticism for self-education. For this reason their attitude toward learning and the method and concept of study is basically in question. Actually, there are problems that have to do with reformation. In other words, they are still unwilling to submit wholeheartedly to Socialist reformation.

That is to say, businessmen and industrialists, in spite of the apparent progress, have not arrived at a situation where a majority of them have abandoned their old political views. As Socialist revolution advances and Socialist construction grows, our progress is but a beginning, not sufficient to meet the need of arising situations. We must go on reforming ourselves -- our political point of view and beliefs -- until we can be truly and willingly of service to the Communist cause.

#### To Have a True Concept of the Relationship Between Service and Reform

In order to have a clear notion of the relationship between service and reform one must also know well the question of reformation of one's own political point of view and have the right notion of work. There are diverse opinions on such relationships. For instance, there are those in the Chungking business and industrial circles who believe that service is a substantial manifestation of reform and that good service bespeaks good reform. Not all that has undergone thorough

reform can render good services. This definition is not conclusive. Actually, they confuse service with reform; service cannot replace reform.

As a matter of fact, service cannot be substituted for reform. There are the questions of motivation and departure. For whom is a service rendered? For individual interests, or for Socialism? Unless one is equipped with the Socialist frame of mind, his service can hardly be labelled for the Socialist cause. As his thinking is molded toward the new concept, his enthusiasm for service is also on the increase. That is to say, there is reform in service, and only through the experience of service can he comprehend the meaning of reform. So the two cannot be separated. Therefore the question of service and reform must be placed on the same level. On the other hand, we should avoid interpreting the logic of their relationship and the process of their development in terms of simple mechanics.

In the course of Socialist construction, the great leap-forward movement demands more work and more reform of one's own political thinking. In performing our daily duties, we are repeatedly in the process of self-education and self-reform. The party line and the course of Socialism, and their relationship with the working class are part of our working experience and require that we seek them out of our own volition. Under such influence, let us combine service with reform, and willingly receive education and undergo tests, so that we may become more active in our ideological efforts.

If we examine the relationship between service and reform from the standpoint of understanding, it can be said that this is a relation of knowledge and application, for the process of service under Socialism is the process of understanding the Socialist character, which involves a change from the capitalist world concept to the Socialist world concept. This is not a short process. Neither should one slacken his efforts for self-reform, thinking that they can be equally effective in Socialist service -- as are those by the working class -- without political reform, nor should one take a short cut to realize this aim. Only by repeated practice and understanding can we triumphantly fulfill the mission of self-reform, decidedly "leaning to the one side."

#### A Step Further Toward Reform

"To lean to the one side" is at present the goal of Socialist reform for businessmen and industrialists.

The question of personal interests is important in the mind and heart of quite a number of businessmen. In the Chungking business circles, there are those who believe that it is hard to "look to the one end" and to "lean to the one side." Some say they have already leaned to the one side -- the family side and their own personal interest. It is hard to decapitate the "I"; this is human nature, i.e., striving for material comforts. So the answer to the question

of leaning toward the Socialist side must include the notion of leaning to the family and personal side. Such mentality, as one of the industrialists said, is prevalent in a large number of businessmen and industrialists, who, in spite of their good work of rendering services, care very little about the interests of the state and of the masses of people. That is to say, they have not yet arrived at a clear and accurate notion of handling personal interests and the interests of the masses of people, and still lack enthusiasm in reforming capitalist individualism and capitalist world concept.

In dealing with personal interests and the interests of the state and of the masses of people:

First, there must be a Fair Adjustment of the Existing Contradiction between Personal and Mass Interests.

The capitalists as an exploiting class are wiped out under Communism, but the capitalists as an individual can be transformed by means of Socialist reform and education to become a self-producing and self-supporting worker. In the course of transformation, the party is most lenient toward legitimate economic interests of the business and industrial class. Chairman Liu Shao-chi has repeatedly made this assurance and the bourgeoisie was moved to tears. It is evident that their personal interests will be cared for only if they are determined to "lean to the one side."

At the same time, we must not overlook the superior character of Socialism, and should link our interests with the interests of the state and the masses of people, because the accomplishment of Socialist construction is determined by the lifting of individual living and cultural standards. For at the peak of individual attainment there is Socialist construction. It is therefore possible that the interests of the business and industrial class directly concern the interests of the masses of the people, but this consistency is not necessarily devoid of contradiction, because our capitalist standpoint, conception, habit, and mode of living have not undergone fundamental changes. The contradiction is an objective phenomenon, and the question is: How can we tackle such contradiction? Are we going to submit personal interests to the interests of the state, or the interests of the state to personal interests? I believe that we must submit our personal interests to the interests of the state, because only in a prosperous and growing society can personal interests be strengthened and safeguarded. If the business and industrial class are determined to lean to the one side, to serve the interests of the masses of people and have confidence in the party, their personal interests will be safeguarded; otherwise they will suffer the loss of these benefits if they choose to serve their own interests only.

Here are two ways to deal with the inconsistency of personal and mass interests. Let us make a wise choice.

Second, It is Vital to Undermine Capitalist Individualism and to Reform Capitalist World Concept.

Capitalist individualism is characteristic of the mentality of the business and industrial class; their concept of world affairs and their spiritual stature is determined by it. In the present antithesis between capitalist individualism and world concept, and the proletariat collectivism and world concept, the two avenues of thought open up bitter struggles.

As Socialist revolution advances and Socialist construction grows, the reactionary nature of capitalist individualism and world concept is further exposed. Socialism is not merely a material foundation on which collectivism is built; it also serves as a base for eradicating individualism. Under the present trend of Socialist development, is there still room in the depths of our hearts for private ownership and for capitalist world concept and individualism, with the hope that we may still retain the privilege of part or full ownership? It is deplorable to entertain such a notion. Once there is the individualist front, there will be no mass front. All is subdued to self-interest, everyone is for himself, rather than each one for the interest of all. Whoever is so dedicated to self-interest is blind to his mission toward the state and the masses of people, and is unable to foresee the future of Socialism. In such a situation, one does not care about the meaning of "leaning to the one side."

It is clear that the greed of individualism is endless. This is a matter of mentality, ranging from one's own political standpoint, concept and methodology to world concept. If such a mentality remains unchecked, it will degenerate into a reactionary political force. Therefore, it is vital to overcome the capitalist individualist concept and transform the capitalist world concept.

Tu Foo, a poet of the Tang dynasty, has the following two verses:

"The new pine grieves at not outgrowing the vile bamboo,  
So the latter must be chopped down by the thousands."

Now the "vile bamboo" of our capitalist mentality must be cleared to the ground. Here lies the question of destruction and creation. The more we destroy, the more we create. There are two avenues in front of us, leading to new creation: one is to resort to the philosophy of Karl Marx and Lenin and the ideology of Mao Tse-tung to transform our world concept; the other is to effect self-reform through Socialist service, that is, to participate in actual physical work, in order to realize the proletariat world concept. This is an endless process of economic struggle by which we can establish a legitimate political ground and point of view. The business and industrial classes cannot alienate themselves from Socialist service in order to effect a change of their world concept.

They must go on learning from the experience of their physical labor, truly and honestly understanding the meaning and spirit of leaning to the one side and looking toward the one end. And only by working toward the one end can they expect to succeed gradually in transforming

their capitalist world concept, and will they give their heart and soul for the cause of Socialism and of Socialist service.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IS IN BLOOM  
ALL OVER CHANG-CH'UN  
Chang Te-Chuang

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman.

Before coming to Peking; I had the opportunity of making a tour of the city of Chang-Ch'un, sponsored by the Chi-lin Provincial People's Council. Now I would like to report on what I have seen in that city in connection with technological reform.

#### Technological Reform Prevails in Factories and Restaurants; Men and Women are Filled with Creative Spirit

Since the Lunar New Year, Chang-ch'un has inaugurated technological reform under the sponsorship of the city's political council. Now machinery everywhere has replaced clumsy human labor.

This movement has reached out from large factories into small ones, by assigning to each participant his role in this great technological reform, not only to familiar hands, but also new hands, mostly young workers and women, who have made a great contribution under the cooperative effort of the party, the technicians and the masses of workers. New technics have been employed not only in production, but also in everyday life. For example, a new factory in Chang-ch'un, after technological reform, has increased its production line to over one hundred items, and the production rate has been increased four times. The administration and workers of a tobacco company have installed an automatic cigarette manufacturing machine, which takes care of cutting tobacco leaves and packing in one single process. The restaurants are now employing technical appliances for the customer service. By mechanical control food is automatically served on the table, and dishes and cups are brought back to the kitchen by the same process, thus saving human labor from running back and forth, almost covering six or seven li a day. Formerly, it took over twenty minutes to mix a bag of flour; now it can be done in four minutes. Mechanical control of baking and steaming buns and hot rolls comes in handy; using a mechanical appliance to wash rice and clear it of sandy particles proves better than handpick. Automats have been installed for selling hot cakes and bean curd milk with prices attached, so that customers can help themselves by inserting copper coins. A tap equipped with an automatic heating device supplies warm water comfortable enough for washing hands. The



entrance to the restaurant is controlled by an electric eye, so that the door automatically opens for approaching customers. The revenue from such automatic appliances covers more than fuel cost. Such technological reforms were suggested by the restaurant workers, and they are mostly of their own design. A food shop employed six women; some were illiterate, some had primary school education, and only one had had one year of junior high school. They were determined to effect a one-man control of the food shop operation, and under the party's support and technical assistance, they have finally succeeded in installing automatic control of weighing and selling rice and millet, run by one person only.

In the wake of technical reform is the increase in production and transportation. The cost of production is greatly lowered, so that more investment can be utilized for specialized technical development. Raw material supply increases as a result of a rising demand for it. Since machinery replaces human labor, conditions at work have been greatly improved, thus accelerating cultural studies and boosting high technical efficiency. In opening up technological reform, which fosters the scientific talent of the proletariat so that they may become more aggressive and daring in making new attempts, there is the implication that only in a Socialist state can workers and laborers become inventors and creators, whereas in a capitalist state they are but tools. With this general awakening, we can assure more production in 1960.

#### More Raw Material Supply and Less Consumption

are Vital to Production Increase and Technological Reform

In the present stage of technological reform, natural resources can hardly catch up with human production. Therefore it is important to economize material consumption and to increase raw material supply. Take the automobile industry, for example: whatever can be done to increase fuel supply and to economize material consumption must be considered and practiced if conditions are favorable. For example: Gas can replace gasoline for fuel. This is a rather extensive source of supply as the supply of half-coke comes in large quantities. But to utilize this material for internal combustion, it is vital to study the speed of gasification, so that we can figure out the pressure it can produce in an internal combustion machine and the speed of passing through the gas generating chamber per meter per second. The study must be based on the result of experimenting with major half-coke supply in order to determine the speed of gasification, so that we can figure out the volume of gas released and the number of revolutions the gas generating chamber can produce, in order to determine the size of the combustion machine. This is an important part in the study of an extensive use of an internal combustion machine and the supply of fuel, in order to save unnecessary waste.

2. Different amounts of fuel can be saved by spraying water in the internal combustion machine under varying conditions. The study has been conducted over sixty years and the results have never been revealed. First of all, by spraying water in the gas generator one can check premature combustion. According to a foreign report, by using the same grade of gasoline, water spraying in the motor may increase the pressure to the equivalent of the whole unit, and at the same time adjust ignition to the aforesaid favorable condition: power then increases by 11% per liter, thus saving 10% of fuel. According to Soviet reports, a 5 automobile motor is able to save 33% of gasoline because of using the water-spraying process. The spraying density in a Diesel engine can be improved by injecting pre-emulsified Diesel oil into the cylinder, and at the same time this also helps internal cooling without solely relying on the cooling effect of the water tank. With an appropriate amount of water, the temperature of gas release will not be lowered, and the water tank heating abated. Using water spraying in the high-temperature Diesel engine combustion chamber can save more fuel oil and at the same time prolong the life span of lubricating oil.

The water used for spraying must be softened, so that there will be no danger of calcium precipitation. It should be administered before injecting oil into the cylinder, or pressuring gas from the generator. Precautions against metal rusting should be taken when the engine is not in use for a long period.

3. Applying liquid methane to automobile engines is effective in protecting the steel from wear and friction more than pressurized natural gas. Liquid methane can be obtained by lowering the temperature of natural gas to 122° C. below zero. If employed for automobile fuel, liquid methane can lower the pressure to ten great units, compared with the two hundred pressure units of natural gas employed for the same purpose, and it can reduce the weight of gas cylinders by four-fifths and double the speed and assure a high safety of employment. Liquid methane must be kept at a certain temperature. Plastic hard foam is a good insulating agent and has been used for railroad sound-proof material.

4. Further use of coke gas and fuel gas should be taken into consideration. According to a recent report by the automobile works in Shanghai on the use of coke gas instead of gasoline in automobile engines (Liberation Brand), after installing new pistons adaptable to coke gas generating cylinders, the speed is increased to 2,400 revolutions per minute, with an increase of 3.6% compared to the generating power of gasoline. The greatest torque is reduced by 1.7%. Fuel consumption is saved by 15%. The new Liberation car equipped with new coke gas cylinders is able to cover seven more kilometers per hour than the old one. At the average speed of thirty kilometers per hour, fuel consumption can be saved by 26.3%; in ordinary city run, by 15.1%. In using compressed coke gas or natural gas in place of automobile fuel, it is important to eliminate water particles and cyanic acid. An equal

volume of coke gas or city gas, when compressed to 200 pressure unit, contains only half the volume of heat compared with natural gas, and only one-fourth of liquid methane. The amount of steel needed for manufacturing compressed gas cylinders is considerable. Both coke gas and city gas are used in manufacturing nitrogen fertilizer, so they should be well utilized in this area to increase agricultural production.

Technological Reform and Innovation Bring About manifold  
Increases in Production; One Factory Can Turn Out The  
Product of Several Factories Put Together

Since technological reform and innovation, production has been increased many times. A factory can now produce what formerly it took several factories put together. Under the present production increase, the tendency of uneven distribution between raw materials supply and output can be expected. We should be on the lookout for production bottlenecks. Production increase and the economy of raw materials and material supply are one of the present goals of technological reform and innovation. Premier Chou at the first session of the People's Delegation last year told us to place our foremost attention on scientific studies that bear directly on the promotion of economic construction. This is the direction which all science and technical workers are looking forward to.

I am now convinced that only under party leadership can the present technological innovation bring fruitful results, because the party manifests a collective character and has gained the confidence of the masses of people. Therefore they are willing to follow its direction and to release themselves from the bondage of clumsy physical labor. Since the workers have actual working experience with machinery, their response to the goal and solution of technical reform is comparatively more accurate and speedy than that of the intellectual class, which, while working together with the working class, may effectively reform its political ideology and standpoint.

It takes time to establish innovations. Technological reform must be arrived at through repeated trials and errors, for comparison and improvement gradually lead to perfection. Hence, it follows that the blueprint of technical perfection must be put down in black and white, so that it may be further enriched by new applications. During technical reform, workers need reference books for information on automatic mechanism, such as the makeup of a generator, power increase, surveying, and remote control. Once equipped with such knowledge, they need to be guided by the written statements of experiences which progressive workers have already had, so that they may know how to adjust and control the operation of new technics. Reports of experiments on increased production at a reduced cost of material are also important to know when there is a bottleneck situation between production and demand of the same material. This is the mission of scientific study.

I am determined to be a member of this movement. I will continue studying Mao's ideology, so that I can catch up with changing situations.

#### XI. WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS ARE IN BEING WHERE FLOOD HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS

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Kao I-han

I was much impressed by the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman, who have presented before us the picture of the nation's economic progress and its future plans. I am fully in favor of such plans.

Last December I had the opportunity of visiting the Grand Canal engineering project during a tour sponsored by the Kiangsu Provincial People's Council. I arrived at Hui-ying where the canal engineering is located and saw new wonders in water conservancy in Northern Kiangsu, which have basically changed the features of the canal for several thousand years.

#### In the Past Grand Canal Inundation Was Due to Mud Accumulation in River Bed

As we all know, the Grand Canal, like the Great Walls, is one of the gigantic engineerings in our history. It is one of the earliest artificial waterways in the world. For two thousand years the canal has played an important part in transportation, in the economic and political life of the nation, and in military strategy. For long it has also been a cause for alarm. As the river bed becomes shallow due to accumulation of mud, the rising water at its worst bursts the dykes on the two banks and floods the neighboring country; ordinarily, water transportation will be held up due to the swift water current. The worst disaster happened on 26 August 1931 when the dyke on the eastern bank gave way to the pounding tides.

At that time I was in Nanking, working for the Control Yuan under the Kuomintang regime. I was dispatched to study the cause of disaster and the question of responsibility involved. It was learned that the Hui River had earlier overflowed and Lake Kao-yao and Lake Hung-jah were at high tides. The Grand Canal water level rose to the brim of the dyke. In this situation, nothing was done to take precautionary measures. For the sake of lowering the water level, the three gates regulating the canal outlet to the sea were opened in the darkness of the night. The angry waters dashed high and having been reinforced by the violence of northwestern winds, burst the dyke on the eastern bank at 26 places below Kao-yao, inundating all hsiens below Li-hsia-ho. Only in Ton-jun-lao and Hao-hua-ton alone more than two thousand people drowned. On 1 September I arrived at Kao-yao and

saw refugees huddle together on the bank without a morsel of food for several days. When relief came to their rescue, steamed bread was already inedible, and hunger-driven children and women were crying and wailing.

My visit to the canal this time marked a new contrast. It is obvious that natural calamity is beyond human control, but there are human factors involved. According to the Book of History, natural calamities in our history mostly took place because of human mistakes. Under the reactionary regimes, a special revenue was levied for the Hui River conservancy, but nothing fundamental was done to tame the river. (1) The river bed needs constant dredging and widening but nothing was done to this end. (2) Due to nepotism, a number of experienced hands who were expert in building dykes and in fighting floods was laid off; they were replaced by inexperienced hands, thus giving rise to constant conflicts between the two groups, (3) The indifference of the reactionary regimes made the calamity even worse. In case of disaster, conservancy officials and workers would usually flee without notice, leaving the masses of people in the lurch. For instance, in 1931, when the local engineering corps discovered that nothing could be done to improve the situation, they secretly withdrew to Changkiang, leaving the several hundred li (P) of dykes unguarded and hundreds and thousands of people at the mercy of the cruel water. When the people of Kao-yao think of the disaster of 1931, they still feel a chill coming down their spines.

#### Now the Canal is a Base of Food and Supply Storage

This time, when I visited the canal, I noticed that it had changed its features. With the increase in industrial and agricultural production, the improvement in living conditions of the people, the canal becomes the storage of food and supply. There is the salt yard and coal supply base. Canal shipping brings cargos in and raw materials keep on coming endlessly. Besides serving as an artery of transportation, it also bears the responsibility of irrigation, generating electricity, and draining overflowing water so as to avoid the flood. It is a very important link in the river network of Kiangsu province. Therefore the canal engineering must take into consideration these basic factors, and under the cooperation of the masses of people and of the party, the present canal has fulfilled its mission and can be of greater service to the people by turning drought and flood menace into productive forces. In a short time Northern Kiangsu will be able to catch up with Southern Kiangsu in riches and material prosperity. The dredging and widening of the canal bed ensures the irrigation of many thousand mows of land and the intake of overflowing rice paddies so as to check the flood, and it can also be utilized to generate electricity. From Yangchow to Hui-ying, the Eastern bank has been well repaired and the Western bank stands high in the middle of the stream to ward off the tide. The county walls that have stood for several thousand years to protect its

inhabitants against the flood have now been torn down. The canal engineering has changed the physical features of the canal and put an end to the flood menace since the days of the Southern Soong dynasty almost eight hundred years. Now the people on the two banks of the river can set their hearts at rest for the construction of their home land.

Party Leadership and Collective Effort  
Make the Engineering Possible

During the past six hundred and fifty years of our history, Northern Kiangsu had experienced the menace of flood and drought for over 935 times. The frequency rate was almost once every two years. There were records of several disasters in one year. So goes the common folk song of Northern Kiangsu:

There is but one hope  
Mom and Dad cherish  
That the Hui be yoked  
Lest we all perish.  
Soon a savior will come  
From peril to us relieve,  
That the toil may become  
A lift from ever-long griefs.

Now the saviour has come, envisaged in the person of Chairman Mao and of the Communist party. A visit to the three dams at San-ho, Er-ho and Tsuang-shan gives us a clear insight into the gigantic water conservancy projects. The San-ho Dam regulates the Hui flowing southward; Er-ho keeps it northward; Tsuang-shan regulates the water level of Lake Lo-ma. The three dams work together for irrigation purposes, to control floods and for generating electricity. They also serve as links to form the intricate water network, spreading out from chief arteries of communications to irrigation ditches in the heart of rice paddies. Repairs of the Hui-su River, a tributary of the Hui into the River Chi, have the effect of setting up over 1,600 medium and small-sized dams. In the past the Hui water conservancy was primarily interested in discharging water into southern channels and in keeping rivers and streams from overflowing; now, the engineering takes the reverse course. By storing up water in reservoirs, and by making the river run northward so that the floods of the Hui can be utilized to fight the drought of northern dry lands. Formerly, there was the fear of overflowing in contrast to the modern fear of water scarcity. The Hui is being harnessed, and the disaster that it has been for several thousand years is being turned into a blessing.

With the promise of better and more irrigation, rice crops are abundant. The poverty of Northern Kiangsu has lost its trace and in a few years' time this region will catch up with Southern Kiangsu. The

year 1960 is the last of the three years of hard labor against poverty. The movement is being staged under mass efforts; they are determined to turn the waste of Northern Kiangsu into a paradise, with a future for all.

Only By Holding Onto the Party Line, the Great Leap Forward Movement and the People's Commune Can Poverty Be Wiped Out From the Surface of Northern Kiangsu

The great success in economic prosperity is indicative of the superior character of the people's commune, which came into being in Northern Kiangsu in 1958, so that within a short time the gigantic task of taming the Hui and converting the waste into productive farm lands can be accomplished. In contrast to the former rural cooperatives, the people's commune outmatches them not only in mobilizing gigantic manpower for construction purposes, but also in mapping an overall plan for all sorts of production. The superiority of the commune lies in its practice of the Communist principle -- the absence of ownership. No one owns anything, but everyone owns everything -- land, water resources and what not. It breaks down the egotism of private interests, and the river engineering takes into consideration the interests of all, so that there is an overall plan for harnessing water resources by mass efforts. For instance, the repairing of Lake Lo-ma Reservoir enables 400 thousand mows of land to be used for rice paddies and it guarantees self-irrigation of over 4 million mows of fields. This is the merit of the commune in Socialist construction.

The daring and pioneering spirit of the working class under Socialism puts the intellectual class to shame. Under the present trend of Socialist revolution, and seeing the wonders it has brought, the intellectual class cannot free itself from the tide of the times. Intellectuals must reform and keep on reforming, so that they will not lag behind the march of time.

## XII. RESOLUTELY IMPLEMENT 1960 LEAP FORWARD PLANS

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Kao Feng-chih

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman. I must admit that I have learned much from them, with regard to new policies for agricultural and industrial production.

The Hing-fu people's commune in Helungkiang province, under the guidance of the party and the encouragement of the Eighth Plenary Session, has forged ahead in every way for more production. In 1959, there was marked progress in agricultural and industrial production, animal husbandry and other economic enterprises.

With our emphasis on agriculture supplemented by industry, we have utilized every possible resource for productive purposes, under the exercise of the "Eight Character Constitution." Food production

(potatoes, rice, and others) reached 5,494,500 catties from 1,221 hsiangs of rice paddies, each hsiang having produced an average of 4,500 catties. [Translator's note: It is not certain whether one hsiang is equivalent to one hectare.] The sowing was reduced by 34 hsiangs as compared to the figure for 1958, yet the 1959 total harvest was increased by 21.5% compared with that in 1958, and 2.2 times more than the harvest in 1957. Industry is in its rudimentary stage. There are now a rice cleaning plant, an iron and wood repair shop, a brick furnace, a weaving factory and a flour mill. In animal husbandry, there are 500 hogs, 229 horses, 85 oxen, 200 sheep and poultry.

The total income for 1959 was 379,000 yen from agricultural products, 5,300 from industrial manufactures and 4,199 from animal husbandry. Other incomes from minor production were 13,263 and 585 yen respectively. The total was 402,347 yen. By reducing costs, taxes, public reserve funds and administrative fees from production, the net profits were 172,463 yen, which is 43% of the total income. Divided by 333 units, the average income per unit was over 500 yen and 108.17 yen per person. This indicates the worth of the commune system.

Not content with the results of the 1959 production, we are now looking forward to a greater increase in 1960, with the prospect of attaining agricultural mechanization, water conservancy and electrification of rural areas. We would pursue the same objective by concentrating on agriculture supplemented by industry and animal husbandry, mainly hog raising. Plans have been made to cultivate 45 hsiangs of rice paddies in addition to the original 1,228 hsiangs. Each hsiang will be supplied with 100,000 catties of fertilizer, and 1,000 catties of chemical fertilizer. By means of insecticide and crop infection control, each hsiang may produce 7,000 catties, and the total harvest may reach 8,911,000 catties, which would be an increase of 60% compared with that in 1959. In industry, there will be an expansion of the brick baking and rice cleaning plants, of the wood and iron shop, of the weaving factory, and the new additions will be a potassium salt factory, a mat factory, a quilt factory and fire works. Small farming implements are to be made and repaired. In animal husbandry, hog raising will be increased to 5,250 heads with an average of three hogs per person; horse raising, to 274; oxen, to 125; sheep, to 360; poultry, to 5,000; and sixteen boxes of honey bees.

According to these figures, the income from agricultural products will be 419,750 yen; from industrial products, 201,500 yen; from animal husbandry, 90,000 yen; from fruit growing, 3,600 yen and from miscellaneous items, 1,000. The annual total will be over 700,000 yen, or an increase of 77.7% compared with that in 1959. Income from industry and animal husbandry would amount to over 290,000, or 60% of agricultural income. If we deduct from production costs, public reserve funds and taxation, the average income per labor unit will be 490 yen, per family unit, 730 yen, and per person, 140. Over 90% of the farmers could then lead a comfortable life.



For the sake of technical reforms in industry and agriculture, we have now two caterpillars, six sowing machines, and six units of reaping machines plus one threshing machine. There will be an addition of two caterpillars this year, so that 80% of the farm land can be cultivated by mechanical means. Seeding, reaping and threshing are to be handled by mechanical process. Thus a great deal of manpower can be saved for rural construction purposes. This year we plan to build five caterpillar garages, 21 factories, 15 clubs and public buildings and over eighty residence houses of brick and tile. These buildings are to be equipped with telephone and electricity. With such an increase in agricultural and industrial production, the living standards of the people will be raised and in its wake educational facilities and public health and welfare will be improved.

In looking forward to the goal of producing 7,000 cattles per hsiang, efforts have been concentrated on ploughing (spring sowing of wheat has already been under way), water conservancy, raising funds and training new hands.

With such preparations we are able to carry out our task for 1960. In order to realize this it is necessary to strengthen the responsibility of the party branch, supported by the great leap-forward and anti-rightist movements, in the struggle between old and new ideologies.

Based on the great success of 1959, we are determined to stride toward the 1960 goal under the cooperative effort of the young and the old, of the party cadres and of the workers.

### XIII. THE "SAN TA FA PAO" ARE THE RELIABLE GUARANTEE OF VICTORY

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Liu Ting-wu

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Comrades:

I am fully in favor of the reports of Vice Chairman Chen Tsung-tung and of the two Vice Premiers Lis on the final accounting for 1959 and on a draft of the nation's budget for 1960. In 1959 we encountered the worst drought and flood in history throughout the nation, and yet, in spite of such setbacks, we were able to make good progress in industrial and agricultural production and maintain a balance between income and expenditures, with a total of 1,390,000,000 yen in reserve. There was nothing of this sort in the past, nor is this progress possible in a capitalist state. Our economic plan for 1960 is a promise of new hopes and achievements under the party line, the great leap-forward movement and the people's commune. Recently, I visited the First Machine Tool Plant, the Hsuang-wu Iron Works and the Peking Shoes Manufacturing Factory, and I am fully convinced that only under party guidance can Socialist construction be fruitful. And only under party control can it be carried out speedily and effectively. For

instance, the First Machine Tool Plant is now placed under automatic mechanical control; in certain sections the manufacturing process is controlled by radio, thus reducing manpower by one-third and boosting production rates from 20 to 80 times. The Hsuang-wu Iron Works, formerly a dilapidated factory, now serves as a steel refining plant, not financed by government funds, but supported by self-determination for technical reforms. The Peking Shoes Manufacturing Factory was started by the street and lane party section, which mobilized the city population to make hand-made shoes with a low production rate, but at a high cost. Since last year, under the great leap-forward movement, they have utilized machinery and waste material for manufacturing shoes. Now shoe production has become mechanized, and the production rate has been increased from one pair of soles per person a day to 80 pairs per person a day. The cost has been reduced from forty-five cents per pair to five cents. There are many such instances which I have no time to list, but all point out the fact that only under party guidance, the great leap-forward movement, and the people's commune, can we expect to achieve mass production of high quality quickly. They are the three magic forces of the Communist Aladin's lamp whose power knows no limit, and under their spell the workers can work wonders in mechanical reforms. China was a poverty-stricken nation. The Kuomintang regime has bequeathed on us nothing else than hunger and disaster, but after ten years of construction, the old China has changed her features. There is the promise of mass production and of high standards of living. Her international position has been raised from a semi-colonial status to that of a world power. This was hardly possible. But it is a reality. It is real in the sense that it is under party guidance and leadership. So whatever it may be, only under the party line can the interests of the people be safeguarded. Let us therefore follow the party line, pursuing Chairman Mao's ideology in order that our world concept may be so changed that we may become a part of this great movement for Socialist construction. This is the future and only outlet for each individual. Let us strive for greater success.

#### XIV. ONE HUNDRED WORDS WILL NOT EQUAL ONE LOOK

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Ku Chi-kuang

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the Vice Chairman and the two Vice Premiers.

Their reports are a source of education for me. I have been much impressed by what has been accomplished. Now I would like to report on what I have seen of Socialist construction.

Visiting is a process of learning, which is beneficial to self-reform. In the past it was treated merely as a means of gathering facts, or of satisfying the reports of newspapers and magazines; therefore, there was a lack of enthusiasm for more visits, and the benefit

one derived from them was not great. Since the beginning of the anti-rightist movement in Kiangsi last year, the provincial political council has sponsored visiting tours in order to understand better the decisions of the party's eighth plenary session. The purpose of making visits has been rightly and more accurately set; the results have been more satisfying; the interest more intense. Credit should be given to the Socialist revolution which has opened a new avenue of learning.

Last year I visited the steel works in Wuhan, the textile factory in Changchow, the caterpillar manufacturing plant in Laoyang, and the San Man Gorges Dam engineering project. This year my trip covered the First Street in Minghong near Shanghai. Such gigantic engineering and production are proceeding at a rapid rate, with a reduction of one third and even one half in the time originally scheduled. The smoke stack of Wuhan Steel Works took only eleven and a half days of work out of the 120 days originally planned under scientific management. There are many such accomplishments of which we learn mostly from newspapers. But the figures given are merely figures. They do not really convey the true meaning of such accomplishments, unless we take a second look at them. In eleven and one half days the factory workers were able to pile 750,000 bricks into a smoke stack one hundred meters high. Newspaper figures do not create a sensation, because our sentiments cannot be stirred unless we witness what these workmen have been able to accomplish on the spot. This is indicative of the rightness of the party line and of the greatness of Socialist construction.

Here I wish to mention especially the heavy machine tool plant in Wuhan. In the beginning, there were not many experienced workmen. Most of them were country youths of 23 or 24 years of age, with little education, but they were able to handle the complicated and clumsy machines within a short time and, furthermore, were able to effect technical reforms. These young workmen are a source of attraction and inspiration as they learn from their working experiences and apply them to further use. Their daring and pioneering spirit is symbolic of Communist creativeness in contrast to the intellectuals, who think that they are educated but lack the incentive of creation because they dare not try. And I hope that this will bring the intellectual class to its senses.

In many cases I have seen production and construction proceed hand in hand. Before the factory construction is complete, or the equipment placed in order, the workmen would start producing in the open air. If there is a shortage in material, they would find substitutes. This not only saves time, but also sharpens their creative ability and lays the foundations of technical reform. Some factories are able to attain perfection of construction after a year; some, at the inception. Usually it will take three years. The equipment and machinery are the same, but the efficiency is different. There is no use arguing the fact that productivity is determined by human factors. As Vice Premier Li Fu-ch'un has said: "Man is the creator

of history; he is also the potential productive factor. Under Socialism in which the masses of people are the master, man will fervently exercise his creative power for a speedy development of Socialism." A speeding up of Socialist construction can be expected, especially when the former concept of speed is reduced to insignificance. In fact, we still retain a leftover of the capitalist speed concept, with the implication that production increase may encounter periodic ups and downs in its climbing process. Naturally, there is no way to understand the perpendicular upward trend of Socialist creation and the acceleration of production increase, as a matter of course. From this experience, it may be said that there was no need of increase in educational quantity last summer. What was needed was educational quality, otherwise this would be swerving from the Socialist course of educational and cultural operations.

The Chinese Communist party is the best guarantee for maintaining a steady process of Socialist construction. The heavy machine plant in Wuhan, after relaying the resolution of the Central Political Council for the third time last year, once more stepped up the production rate. Similar pledges have been made by other units. The party line and workers are like body and soul, living up to Communist expectation. This is the underlying principle of Communist education which accounts for the speedy development of Socialism. And only by witnessing the deeds of Socialist construction can we uncover this underlying principle, which ordinarily would be interpreted in terms of objective conditions. This is erroneous indeed; the truth is now unveiled by direct observation. A lack of vigor and stamina in this great movement should be ascribed to an inadequate understanding of the party line and leadership. It is purely a problem of self-reform.

Though these visits have been very beneficial to me I have not yet reached fullness of understanding and will strive for it.

#### XV. INCREASINGLY IMPLEMENT THE IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

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Ch'en Chung-hsun

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Comrades:

I am fortunate to have attended the second session of the People's Delegation and the third session of the People's Political Consultative Council. I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman. Now let me report on my understanding in recent years of a joint program of service and reform for the intellectual class.

## Political Leadership First and Foremost

I have been a college teacher for over forty years. In the long period of political deterioration and social misrule under the warlords and the reactionary Kuomintang regimen, I led a secluded teaching life, without meddling in politics or taking part in any mass movement. After liberation, a new change in the social and political situation had taken place, and I felt that I should no longer isolate myself from the rest of the world. I decided to become a member of the China Democratic League in Nanking, with the hope of receiving Socialist education and political training. Later, I was the vice-chairman of the League in Nanking and in Kiangsu province.

In 1957, at the height of the anti-rightist movement and the ideological purge, I was made by the League chief of the Kiangsu chapter to head this movement. Being conscious of the tremendous responsibility laying ahead and of the need of a clear-cut political concept for members of the League, I accepted that responsibility.

In 1958, at a provincial representative meeting of the League I was made chairman of the Kiangsu Chapter. From then on my time has been divided mostly between attending meetings and taking care of the League affairs. I have always been unable to keep up with my teaching assignment and scientific study at Nanking University. Spontaneously, there existed within me a feeling of contradiction between performance of duties and political activities. I came to the erroneous conclusion that the League affairs and my teaching at Nanking University could not be taken care of at the same time, thus treating politics and duties as two antitheses.

After going through educational and ideological reforms this summer and fall, I was caught in the dilemma of political activity and of teaching responsibility, and sought to find a solution to rid me of such contradicting mentality. I have gone through a short period of mental torture.

Now the great increase in agricultural and industrial production under Socialist construction, heightened by the clamor for the people's commune movement in rural areas, prompted me to take part in the visiting tour sponsored by the Kiangsu Political Consultative Council. In Yenchen and Yangchow, I was impressed by the general awakening among workers and farmers to the party's calls for more production. The reflection of my bourgeois mentality in contrast to the selfless working spirit of the proletariat, was contemptible indeed. In December of the same year I attended the third session of the League Representative Meeting. Having gone through a period of orientation on the trends of Socialist construction at home, I arrived at the conviction that all difficulties and problems could be overcome and solved if they are marshalled by an accurate political ideology. The contradiction between performing duties and attending political activities arises mainly from the concept of individualism, so that there is no way to harmonize personal interests with collective responsibilities. The

initial understanding of the main issue of the problem did not once and for all solve my dilemma; there was still the problem of the allotment of time in making both ends meet.

After studying the documents of the party's Eighth Plenary Session last fall, I began to uncover the error of associating individual thinking with the party policy, the great leap-forward movement, and the people's commune, in spite of our support. For instance, we were apt to think that the great leap-forward movement under the party line was directed toward the increase in agricultural and industrial production and had nothing to do with educational and cultural developments which must follow their own patterns. As for the idea of setting up city communes, there was the consideration of the effect on our daily living. The fallacy grew out either from misconception or from personal beliefs. Therefore, unless we strive to overcome our bourgeois individualism and transform our world concept, our understanding of objective facts and developments will be greatly limited. Thus the fallacy of emphasizing one's duties at the expense of political study.

#### Further Education by the Party's Ideological Purge and by Censorship of Teaching Programs

After this, I returned to school and attended the party's ideological purge and the teaching program censorship in the Department of Chinese of Nanking University. This time my education had far reaching effects.

At a meeting of the party's ideological purge I listened to the reports of three party members who were censoring their mistakes of harboring the concept of individual interests or concern in performing their teaching duties, so that they neglected their portions of political responsibility. The party exacted every bit of self-criticism from each of them. Such was a reflection of my own mistakes, and immediately I felt a chill in my heart. I was much impressed by the seriousness of the party's demand of its members and deeply realized my own plight. Unless we gain an adequate notion of the party's ideology, we cannot work and study together with party members for self-reform.

Then there was the censorship of teaching programs in the Department of Chinese. First, the students investigated the results, methods and attitude of their learning. Their demand was serious; their analyses were detailed. Then they pointed out the advantages and shortcomings of the teaching program of each teacher. Their criticism was mostly accurate. When touching on "A Study of Mixed Plays of the Yuan Dynasty," a course I taught in the department, they did not comment on the quantity, but on several matters of quality, admitting that the accurate standpoint I maintained in the past year enabled me to penetrate deep into the analysis and study and criticism of the characters and synopses and theatrical structure of the Yuan plays, and to make a comparative study

of the Yuan theatrical art with that of other periods. They said that my lecture notes were based on scientific methodology, noted for their quality and instructive character, but lacking careful planning and systematic followups of teaching contents, which did not appeal sufficiently to new literary theories. Mention was made of the need of abridging part of the teaching materials to make the text more appropriate for use. I was deeply moved by such criticism.

#### Ideological Reform for Better Teaching Service and Scientific Research

As I examined how I came to such an attainment, I realized that naturally the answer comes from political study. From educational and ideological reforms I have come to the understanding that the new art of teaching and learning must have its foundation of political study. It is no longer the conventional type of teaching drama based on the capitalist artistic speculation and aestheticism. Classical drama must be subject to the scrutiny and analyses of dialectical materialism. By virtue of political study and ideological reform in these years there was the possibility of setting up an accurate observation point and of treating classical literature on the initial basis of class analysis. By means of ideological reform, teaching and scientific study can be more effective.

Before the winter vacation, I required the students to hand in a report of their gains from study censorship. Of the sixty seniors, one third was able to exercise its mind creatively without merely repeating what had been said. I was inclined to accept a large portion of their opinions and attempted to make some revision of my lecture notes. Here I suddenly realized that the party's policy of mutual promotion of teaching and learning is accurate indeed. Under Socialism, teachers and students are on an equal footing; they are comrades, but the teacher takes the lead. In this sense, teaching and learning can supplement each other.

Now I have fully realized that teaching and scientific study are part of a political mission. Unless our mind is guided by accurate political ideology there is no way to assume leadership in education and to promote educational functions by means of mutual association of teaching and learning. Only by mixing politics with duty into a unity of operation can we solve the contradiction, for the former is the direction toward which the latter carries out its functions. An accurate and concentrated political study can lead to a speedy and efficient performance of duties. Then the contradiction of time adjustment can finally be solved.

#### Setting Party-Member Standard For Our Own

This semester both teachers and students of Nanking University have started a movement of scientific treatment of literature and classics. I have been assigned the study of drama and am now working

on "An Introduction to the Yuan Drama" and "A History of the Yuan Sonnets," which should be completed in two years' time. This is a difficult undertaking. Formerly, I would have worked at it during my spare time, but now this undertaking is to be borne by both teacher and students. To the old intelligentsia this would not appear as practical because knowledge was considered the sole ownership of the intellectual class. This was divided into different schools of thought, each believing to possess the highest intellect, which was something mysterious to be interpreted in a very narrow sense. This was true not only in the field of science, such as astronomy, mathematics, law and history, archaic language, but also in the area of theory or principle, which was said to contain a great truth. So the great truth was handed down from one generation to another without making public what it amounted to. This is the characteristic of feudal intellectualism. Then one should add the capitalist factors. Knowledge became the monopoly and speculation of the intellectual class. Authorship and royalty were treated as personal property and privilege by those who enjoyed the title of specialists. They certainly would not tolerate the idea of collective authorship. Now the party requires that teachers and students cooperate in this undertaking. I am confident that the mission will be fulfilled. The course of devotion to the party is the course of reformation.

Thus far I have realized the greatness of Socialism and Communism. Although we have given our talents to the cause and our thought has been molded considerably, we are still unable to meet the need of the arising objective condition. Therefore it is necessary to keep on doing and reforming our world concept and changing our standpoint and arming ourselves with the philosophies of Karl Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao, especially his literary thought. By so doing and by social service we hope to lift our standard of thinking to that of members of the party. A study of the party history, constitution, working directives for the masses of people, and the devotion of party members to work and to the people enable us to make use of the greatest talent for Socialism.

#### XVI. CREATE WORKS OF ART TO REFLECT THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

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Feng Tze-k'ai

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman.

Ten years after liberation a great economic change has taken place throughout the nation under party guidance. The art workers in Shanghai, having been given education on the party line, on the great leap-forward movement, and on the people's commune, are now better



acquainted with the meaning and goals of fine arts, namely, to be of service to farmers, workers and soldiers. Only by holding fast to the party line and by living together with the masses of people and by sharing their ideals can art workers find inspiration for their works.

Since 1958, under the great reform of mental liberation, the suppression of superstition and conceit, and the subjugation of capitalist individualism, art workers have identified themselves with the masses of workers in factories and rural areas and have found new creation of art in labor by cultivating the taste of amateur artists. Elderly artists have increased their visits to rural areas and, having been so much attracted by the enthusiasm for work that they have found, now realize that the remarkable progress of Socialist construction has opened up a new artistic era -- a new concept of art and world concept so that from this reflection they are able to interpret in a new artistic way the spirit of the times, the beauty and value of labor. As for the workers of Chinese art, it is vital that they first break the chains of traditional conservatism, by revitalizing the spirit of ancient art with the artistic interpretation and taste of the times, thus putting the artistic imagination of Chinese art on a higher level. This is the change that has revolutionized the work and thinking of artists in Shanghai.

Since the great leap-forward movement, there has been a tendency to have professional artists mingle with amateur art workers in a mass effort for Socialist art. A large number of creative talents have been found in Shanghai and its vicinity. The quality of their works is high, vividly depicting the revolutionary spirit of the times, especially in mural paintings. Workers and youths who have been painting fully manifest in exhibits and drawing contests their ideas and interpretations of life under Socialist construction. This is a source of inspiration for professional artists who in return lead them to promote the artistic taste of the masses of people. In order to identify themselves better with the workers, the art workers of the Shanghai Chinese Art Gallery have been assigned to work in an enamel manufacturing plant, helping with patterns design and artistic layouts for the factory products. Their artistic creation goes from designing enamel basins to laying out patterns for cloth, embroidery, leather purses and wallets, lacquer and jade sculptures. Their products, especially enamel basins, have made good profits in the past two years, and the rich artistic content representing the spirit of the times is now within the reach of the masses of people. The art workers have got out of the shell of connoisseur isolationism and have learned to love work by identifying themselves with the masses of workers. By such means their work becomes fruitful, and their understanding of the party line is more accurate.

In the past two years the creations of art workers in Shanghai have been noted for their quality and quantity. From the exhibits of their works, on 18 occasions, the new features of agriculture and

industry, which represent the mind of the artists under Socialist education have been reflected in colors and lines. In 1959, they partially completed a pictorial history of Socialist revolution. While undertaking this job, they studied the history of the party, visited old workers and the base of the revolutionary movement. Under the summons of the eighth plenary session of the party and on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Shanghai, they were able to demonstrate their creative skills. An exhibition was staged during the nation-wide heroes meeting. Here, in colors and lines, they praised the achievements of the pioneers and of the brave workers. The exhibition was prepared on a short notice, and good results were noted in oil paintings and sculptures, even though the time was limited. In Chinese drawing similar attainments were noted in keeping up with the exhibits of 1958, describing the party line and the great leap-forward movement. The artists kept on creating till the end of 1959 and during the New Year Days of 1960 their attainments in industrial design were on display.

In the spring of 1960, several drawing contests were staged by rural and factory workers and soldiers. Many demonstrated their artistic ability immediately, and their works represented the condition of the working class, full of enthusiasm and courage. As can be expected, many high caliber artistic talents will spring up from them.

The beginning of the 1960's witnesses the dawn of new promises. We are determined to work with the masses of workers and farmers for new artistic creations. As we realized that the Lien Hua Steel Plant was able to effect technical reforms in seven days, so we planned in seven days' time to stage an art exhibit to celebrate technical reforms. This marked another high stage of creation by the art workers.

Under the guidance of the party in the past two years, Shanghai art workers have now realized and seen the fruits of Socialism. To cope with the present trend of progress, we need to be armed with Mao's ideology, so that our creation can be possible and fruitful, and we may honestly and earnestly pursue the course of art under Socialism. We must keep on reforming ourselves, changing our world concept, and going a step further to live with workers and farmers, so that from their toil we may derive the inspiration for our creations, which in return glorifies the greatness of Socialist construction and the spirit of the times -- a more beautiful Socialist picture in the making. Let us get ready to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party in 1961. With confidence and stamina let us work and study together, treading on the path of Communism and striding toward great success.

XVII. EDUCATION MUST BE UNITED WITH PRODUCTION

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Sun Chung-i

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman. Vice Premier Li Fu-ch'un has pointed out that agriculture is the foundation of the people's economy and that it requires the support of all other production branches for a speedy development. As a worker of agricultural education and agricultural science, I have been much encouraged by this statement and will respond fully to this summons. Now let me report on the experience I have acquired in carrying out the party's policy of education at the Kwangsi Agricultural College.

Since 1958, after the proclamation of the party's educational policy of uniting agricultural education with rural workers, teachers and students have been dispatched to communes working and living with farmers in order that education and production may supplement each other. By so doing their political consciousness has been heightened. They realize that to be with the working class and to take part in physical labor is the only way of reformation for the intellectual class and of lifting the standard of agricultural education. This has fundamentally changed the concept of conventional education of alienating study from actual working experience.

In carrying out the party policy, the Kwangsi Agricultural College, like other colleges, dispatched 119 faculty members and 570 students to five communes of different localities in the autumn of 1958. They lived and worked together with the peasants. Over 90% of the rural workers were honored as "champion" workers; 81 as "model" workers of the county commune; 100 as "radical workers." Altogether praises were heaped on them on 2,641 times. A feeling of deep friendship has now developed between them and the farmers. The communers could not bear to see them leave. Gifts were given on their departure. For instance, an old woman over eighty years old gave a precious jade bracelet, which she had kept for sixty years, to a girl student. After taking part in communal activities these students will bring home with them a more accurate idea of work and of mass activity. In such a way they can truly comprehend the meaning of class distinction, while taking a lesson in class education.

Their field experience has taught them much practical farming skill. Working together with political cadres and farmers they conducted scientific researches and experiments on 442 items of study by means of work, investigation and visits, and wrote 2,189 reports on their studies. While taking labor lessons from the masses of farm hands, they also engaged in cultural activities and technical reforms, creating and improving 11 farming implements and setting up 19 factories. In setting up commune schools and technical training corps, they have educated and trained 3,287 persons of different capabilities.

They united work with classroom instruction, or outdoor instruction, 520 times and on 450 occasions talked with old peasants. A collection of 7,403 botanical specimens and the writing of over 840,000 words of teaching materials were the immediate results of combining theory with practice. The teacher had a chance to revise his teaching materials, and the student acquired independent thinking and the power of observation. This change has brought great effects on agricultural education, especially on examination results. Last winter the examination results were unusually good. Over 83.8% of the students were on the high-grade bracket (67.2% in 1956-57; 76.2% in 1958-59, second semester). The results by individual classes reached over 90%. Failure was registered at 1.2% (5.7% in 1956-57; 1.6% in 1958-59). Of the 39 classes, 18 classes had all passing marks. This again proves that by uniting labor production with education, the standard has been greatly raised.

In 1960, as we look forward to a continuous economic progress in the nation based on speedy technical and technological reforms and the training of skilled workers and specialized technicians, it is important to grasp the forty outlines of agricultural development and the Eight Character Constitution. At present, as scientific studies and researches are being conducted in communes, it is important that they be shared with the masses of farmers in labor production so as to expedite technical reforms and increase production. Schools of agriculture must keep up scientific studies with communes in this endeavor.

From what we have experienced, by combining teaching with labor and production and scientific study we raise the quality of education on the one hand, and increase production on the other. In striving toward this goal, we intend to send a number of teachers and students to the communes this spring. The first batch will include teachers and students of veterinary science to the commune in Ningsien county, who will assist in setting up a pig pen of 10,000 pigs and bring with them the best breeds, and other farm product seeds. Twenty teachers specialized in agricultural immunity and agricultural mechanics will long station in the commune and assist in scientific studies. The commune party secretary and cadres have voiced their welcome, and arrangements have been made for the visiting teams to station in the area and to work out a program of study. We need to be under the guidance of the party and to unite theoretical knowledge with field experience so as to enhance the quality of education and to step up scientific study for the sake of promoting agricultural industry.

XVIII. REJOICE -- LEAP FORWARD UPON LEAP FORWARD

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Chou Shu-chuan

I am fully in favor of the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman. They sounded like the trumpet of battlefield, gathering men ready to charge; like poetry written into songs of praises. I cannot refrain from hailing the leap-forward and wishing for a still greater leap-forward.

Since 1958, a nation-wide leap-forward movement has been on the march under the banner of the party, and has worked wonders with the promise of greater achievements in 1959. There would be nothing of this sort under capitalism, except mental illusions.

The Working Class is Now Master of Soochow

In conveying to you the greetings of Soochow, I would like to mention what has been done in the city. Soochow, like Hangchow, has been known as paradise on earth. Before liberation, it was not the paradise of the poor, but of the landlords and capitalists. Since liberation, after ten years of construction and improvement, the real paradise of Soochow for the masses of people is in the making. The landlords and capitalists, having gone through a period of reformation, are now able to stand on their own feet. In the past the people of Soochow were apt to talk nonsense, but now they are filled with the spirit of patriotism shaped by Socialist ideology. Formerly, Soochow women were noted for their feeble tenderness; now in the new era they have been transformed into strong and hardy workers. Since the great leap-forward movement they have voluntarily engaged in transportation, pulling handcarts and performing other physical work. Even their children have become new creatures of the generation. For instance, the 108 youth corps members of the Ching-chan district were noted for their valor in steel refining and patriotic and public health movements. They were known as the 108 little heroes, the new vital force of Socialism which will bring great contributions to Soochow's welfare.

Speaking of Soochow, one would immediately think of the many gardens. There are over 171 small and large gardens in the city. So it is called the Garden City. Some of these gardens are open to the public, such as the Chan-lun Pavillion of the Sung dynasty, the Lion Woods of the Yuan dynasty, Tucheng and Wan-suai Gardens of the Ming dynasty, and Liu and Ye Gardens of the Ching dynasty, which are very beautiful and characteristic, and have become the scenic high light of the city, a paradise for all. More than 7.4 millions of visitors have visited them, including foreign visitors of over 40 nations. Soochow is a paradise; these gardens have added much to its charm. Plans have been made for the city's arboriculture. Fuchiu Hill has been cultivated to the back hill and Stone Lake will be a pool of clear water. Here will be the largest park in the city. Soochow

is famous for the art of pot landscaping. After the art of artificial landscaping was made popular through the screen, it has attracted a nation-wide attention. Now the garden administration is busy with planting over 10,000 pots of flowers and shrubs. Ch'u Tsu-an, a landscaping artist, gloriously attended the nation's heroes meeting. From then on pot landscaping workers throughout the country keep coming to Soochow to learn the trade. Soon there will be pot landscaping in all gardens and parks throughout the country, enriching the people's cultural life.

### From a Consumer's City Into an Industrial City

The old Soochow in our memory was a city of pleasure seeking, a year-round resort, where food and drinks were in abundance; where embroidery, theatrical costumes, Chinese violin and spice-wood fans were outstanding. But now it is an outstanding industrial city. Among the green foliage bristle factory stacks. Over thirty large factories employ over 1,000 workers; in addition, there are many small ones. According to the 1959 statistics, twenty-three of them received the title of champion producers such as Soochow Graphite Plant, Soochow Agricultural Pharmaceutical Machinery Plant, Tungfung Coke Plant, which began with almost nothing. Iron and steel works are booming. Steel industry keeps expanding. Ten years ago the electrical engineering plant had only 100 units of old machine tools. Now they are increased to about 2,000 units and the production is much superior in quality. In the chemical industry the product range has been increased from mercury-based compounds to sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nylon and organic glass material. There is a new sulphuric acid plant. In the past year the city's electrical engineering plant has put out a large supply of electrical apparatus and appliances, which meet not only the need of home consumption, but also the demand of foreign markets of such countries as East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Vietminh, North Korea and Iraq. A plan is under study to set up a gigantic electrical appliance plant in the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan, which would be able to turn out a complete set of electrical appliances and apparatuses. Both male and female workers are moving toward technical reform, aiming at attaining perfection in using electrical and mechanical power. In 1959 the total production rate registered an increase of eight times compared with that of ten years ago. The goal set by the party for Soochow industrial workers was reached in 1959. In rural Soochow, under commune management, rice production was increased by 56% per mow, wheat by 123%; other minor food items production was also on the increase. This is a beautiful picture of a great leap-forward. The future is unlimited. It is a real paradise on earth.

## Training of Outstanding Capabilities under Party Guidance

In this period of the great leap-forward, we elderly intellectuals will not lag behind. I am already sixty-six years old, but age does not leave its marks on me, as I am determined to keep up with the young generation. For Socialist construction I am young again. I am neither a farmer nor a worker. How can I prove that I have progressed? Like the two legs that carry us from one place to another, step by step, I will strive toward the acquisition of culture on the one hand, and the mastering of the landscaping art, on the other.

Last April, I was fortunate to attend the meetings of the National Political Consultative Council and of the People's Delegation, and to me it was like attending two lectures on Socialism. At Huei-jen Hall, I remember seeing Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Chairman Mao asked me whether I had something new to show him. This sounded like the bell of vigilance and has given me much encouragement. After returning to Soochow, it seemed as if I still heard the chime of the vigilance bell, calling men to the march. I felt as if a new vigor had come to me. So I stayed late at night working with my pen and got up early in the morning working on pot landscaping. I was so much absorbed in my work that I hardly felt tired, because I wished to show the Chairman something new. At the end of the essay I wrote in reminiscence of Huei-jen Hall, I concluded with a little poem to show my determination.

Broad is the sunlight of ancient days.

Deep in my soul this passion says:

This life I give to the nation's cause

And will toil till death without pause.

What Chairman Mao said to me may be said to all. Let us strive for something new under the leadership of our great leader.

This constantly reminded me of the new thing. Last summer I made a daring attempt at writing verses in consonance with the four poems and the 17 sonnets of Chairman Mao, which were publicized in newspapers. It was hard to fully master Mao's verses and sentiment, but after scrupulous imitation I think I succeeded. Of course I had to use many poetic common places to get around my sentiment; they are, however, praises of Socialist successes. My knowledge of Mao's Socialist sentiment, in fact, is still shallow, so I did not try to go too much beyond the meaning of his poetic diction; however this is to demonstrate my daring effort.

As you all know, Soochow is famous for its scholars. In the Ching dynasty, it was the gathering place of Chinese literati holding different imperial degrees. When asked to write a composition of eight legs, they could easily turn it out with self-assurance. Now they have changed. They have become new China's elderly young men, working for the cause of agricultural and industrial developments, in spite of the fact that some of them are very old. Many of them attend political

study, learning the philosophy and the principles of Marxism and Leninism. Occasionally, they write verses, expressing their sentiments in praise of Socialism. Some take part in visiting tours to the commune; others care for classical literature and are responsible for the writing of history and literature. Their vigor is not second to that of the youth. Among the literati are many artists, and in the past ten years many young and outstanding artists have made their appearance. The old artists who formerly served the interest of landlords and capitalists for commercial reasons have now thrown themselves into the actual experience of an artist's life. Some help with the designing of embroidery, and sandalwood fans without any trace of the evening of life. As for myself, I am neither too old nor young, I will keep on striving against the opportunist and the rightist, on the one hand, and the capitalist world concept on the other, till victory is ours.

#### To Be A Communist Old Man

Because of my age and physical condition, I cannot keep up with farmers and workers in their strides toward progress; I will not lag, however, in political study and self reform, and armed with Mao's ideology, I am determined to be a full-fledged Communist old man. I will gather all the enthusiasm that is left in me for the cause of Socialism, to do whatever I can in this gigantic undertaking. I hope to live to 132 years to witness the dawn of a new China under Communism. In fact, this is conceivable. As our hearts are light, so is our health improved. Many of the delegates here who are now over seventy can live that long. Then let us gather together to toast for long life. Finally I would like to conclude with the verses I wrote in consonance with Chairman Mao's poems:

The beautiful landscape  
Bid thousands of one accord  
Under the fluttering banner of red stars.

Behold the bold Northern frontier,  
The vast stretch of land,  
where rivers dash eastward --  
All white foam.

Rich are mineral resources;  
Richer still are crops of fields.  
Production and more production  
All year round!

So lovely! Lovely as can be,  
Mixed in myriads of colorful tones,  
Prettier than maiden singsong  
Of life spring.



Sweet is the melody  
Sung in voices like honey,  
In gestures of phoenix-like harmony,  
Round and round.

Create literature anew,  
The free flow of poetry and songs.  
What pride one takes in classics  
Here is due.

Thousands of able-bodied youths  
With feats of ardor and valor  
Subdue the monsters of yore  
With one stroke.

Felicitations and once more.  
Toast to the Soviet Bear today;  
The same to us; the Dragon returns  
Tomorrow.

XII. DEVELOP THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF A  
ROMANIZATION OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE

Page 16 Lu Shu-hsiang

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in favor of the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman. Not long ago I took part in a visiting tour of Shanshi and Honan provinces, sponsored by the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Nation's Political Consultative Council. From this tour I have learned much about Socialist construction and my recollection of it is still vivid. Wherever I went I saw new factories. Many of them have caught up with the production goals and are still expanding. The desire for technical reform was present everywhere, in large factories, or in hand tool shops, and they achieved outstanding results. In agriculture similar results were recorded. There was an overall progress in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, minor production, education and public health. In education, the policy is to combine teaching and learning with production under the party's direction. Everywhere the sign of prosperity and vigor can be seen. This indicates the victory of Mao's ideology.

To Speedily Wipe Out Illiteracy by Means of  
Romanization of Chinese Language

Let me report on the effect of Romanization on the Chinese language to wipe out illiteracy in Southern Shanshi. The project of stamping out illiteracy has been at work since 1949 with considerable

results, but the solution is not fundamental because many of the illiterates who have been made literate to some extent again lapse into illiteracy gradually. Out of the 1,500 words they learned, they remembered only 350 or even fewer. This is a serious problem. After the Romanization of the Chinese language, the effect on stamping out illiteracy has been remarkable. This method has been under experiment in Wan-yung hsien in Shanshi.

According to the October statistics in 1958, of the original 34,000 illiterates who had been made to read and write, one-third again lapsed into illiteracy; the other two-thirds were greatly reduced in literacy. They could not read a newspaper or write. After launching the Romanization project in November and December of 1959 the students in Wan-yung hsien spent 15 to 30 hours to learn the method of Romanization. Then an additional 100 hours or more were given to practice reading and writing with the aid of the Latinized alphabet. The reading process was divided into three stages. The first stage consisted of the fundamentals of Chinese characters and roots, which were done at a low speed. The students were required to practice writing the characters. The second stage was the moderate speed practice and the third stage, high speed. Besides reading the fundamentals of the Chinese language, they were also required to read over ten readers with the aid of Romanization. While learning how to read, they were also required to learn to write. This was also divided into three steps. The first step was copying; the second, putting conversations into writing, and the third, composition. The three steps consisted of spelling, reading, and writing. It required only 120 to 150 hours to learn 1,500 Chinese characters, which is the accepted literacy standard for wiping out illiteracy. Wan-yung succeeded in wiping out 13,000 or more illiterates in two months' time. Many of these literacy school graduates entered part-time primary schools. Since they are armed with the knowledge of Romanization, they are able to consult a dictionary and pick up more words in the process of political study. Thus there is no danger of their lapsing into illiteracy again, and with this tool they may achieve higher attainment by means of self-education. Now this experiment is being pushed on a nation-wide scale.

What does this experiment prove? Nothing else than that by means of this tool illiteracy can easily and speedily be wiped out. In the past, teaching methods relied chiefly on recognizing Chinese characters one by one, which would take 300 hours, and the characters learned were easily forgotten. Now it takes only half the time, and there is no fear of slipping backward into illiteracy again. The result is remarkable. What is more important, this method is highly efficient in training students in reading. After the student grasps the basic 1,500 Chinese words he will eventually go on picking up more by doing extensive reading with the aid of Romanization. In the beginning, he first learns to recognize words and then to read; now by means of reading he learns more new words, and gradually his vocabulary

keeps growing. The attainment is unlimited. Without the aid of Romanization, nothing of this sort can be worked out. This is what the experiment proves.

### Raising Language Teaching Efficiency by Means of Spelling

Learning by spelling has had important results in primary school teaching. According to the Wan-yung experiment, the language text used for the seventh graders would require 240 periods. Ordinarily, this should take two years' time, but after resorting to the Romanization method, 40 to 60 periods only were needed, and the time was reduced to half a year.

High efficiency is also noticed in applying this method of language training for regular primary school teaching. After the pupils are taught the spelling method, they learn more new words, pronounce them more accurately and get hold of their meaning fast. The final examination results of a Wan-yung primary school proved that the efficiency of learning new words reached a rate of 95% compared with that of 66% in the past. Secondly, the student's reading ability and interest had improved. He read not only his text with great fluency, but also other subjects which normally would not be required of middle graders. The elementary grade has kept up with the interest. In the past the student would not take the trouble of approaching his teachers for new words; now with the spelling skill at his disposal he can find the solution himself. By this means he learns much. Thirdly, spelling helps to raise the ability to write. Formerly, because of limited vocabulary, the student was unable to express himself adequately. He would either use wrong words or leave a blank, or avoid using the expression, so that the composition was always short, lacking in contents and quality. Now his vocabulary gradually increases with the aid of spelling and of the dictionary. If he finds himself in difficulty, he can substitute Romanizations for Chinese characters and say whatever he likes to. Last semester, the fourth graders at Chang-nan Primary School had no knowledge of spelling, their composition ability was limited to 200 words with an average of six wrong words. Now they can use six hundred words and wrong words usually are limited to two. Finally, this is a great aid to learning other subjects. Formerly, because of limited language ability, most of the time was spent to solve the language problem. Now the student can easily grasp the contents of the subject because of higher language ability. This doubles his interest and speed of learning.

From what has been experienced, spelling not only helps beginners to learn words, but also regulates correct pronunciation of words. It is an effective tool to check forgetfulness, and the beginner is equipped with the key to language study, so that he can carry on until he masters the language. Both the illiterate and the literate are overwhelmed with joy.

## Effectiveness of Spelling Method on Teaching Low Grade Language Courses in Primary Schools

Should we say that the promotion of language study by means of Romanization is limited to such a degree? There is another application which has not yet been made. This is its application in teaching low-grade language courses in primary schools. The defect of the low grade language course lies in the contradiction between written and spoken languages. Language training has two functions: one is the formation of the child's speaking ability, which covers a wide range of conversational idioms and expressions; the other is the training of his writing ability and style. The average primary school age is seven and a half years. A child of this age is well equipped with speech ability, but he is ignorant of Chinese characters. So the language training course has to begin all over again, aiming at supplying the pupil with the knowledge of each Chinese character. Then speech ability is reduced to a secondary role. As a result, the child's speech ability is crippled by the contents of the text which is far behind his already acquired knowledge of speech, and he soon loses interest in the text, which is too superficial to meet his need. Similar shortcomings are noticed in middle grade readers. On the other hand, the results of language training have not been able to fulfill its functions. Taking junior primary school texts for Peking schools for example, vocabulary ranges from:

Book 1	202 words	to
Book 2	321 words	to
Book 3	365 words	to
Book 4	375 words	to
a total of	1,263 words	

Book 5	343 words	to
Book 6	234 words	to
Book 7	231 words	to
Book 8	194 words	to
a total of	1,002 words	

A primary school student, having finished four years of language training, learns 2,200 words or more. A junior primary school graduate averages eleven and a half years old. He still has many common words beyond his knowledge and many words which he can use in speech, but not in writing.

The fault lies in the inability of coordinating language training and speech formation in the same text, in which textbook compilers find it hard to make both ends meet. This is a difficult problem to solve, but sooner or later there must be a solution because the lower-level language training courses greatly affect the future of higher language training and other subjects.

Here the alphabetical method can be employed to remedy the situation, by dividing the first grade language training and speech formation into two parts. The student is taught to spell and to read the text with the aid of Romanization so as to develop the child's knowledge and faculty of speech. On the other hand, groupings of Chinese characters according to their roots and meanings and derivatives, ranging by order from simple strokes into complicated ones, enable easy mastery. After a year of training, the two functions can be merged into one uniform process. Now that the pupil is equipped with a knowledge of spelling he can easily grasp the meaning of the text and other reading materials with the aid of Romanization. The textbook contents can be made more interesting to arouse interest. Thus in two years' time he is able to learn 2,200 words or more, which normally would take four years, and six years of primary school education can be shortened into four years.

There are people who say that language training and speech formation should not be treated separately. Their basic argument is that reliance on Romanization as a means of learning Chinese characters would become a habit which could not be dispensed with. I am not advocating that the spelling method should be employed forever in language study; however, we cannot and should not dispense with it too early. The defect of Chi Chien-hua's short-cut to language study lies in its dispensation of the tool at a premature stage. It is vital that Romanization should be fully employed in teaching both spoken and written language. Then let us delete part of the characters off their alphabet codes according to the degree of the child's knowledge. Thereafter, only new words will require the help of Romanization. In this case Romanization will not interfere with learning Chinese characters.

In addition, there is the position of those who say that Chinese characters should not be classified according to their derivatives, meanings and roots. The argument is that single words are meaningless unless the whole expression is made into an idiomatic expression or a sentence. New words should appear repeatedly in the text and sentences must be well inserted into a text of reading. This has been the guiding principle of primary school textbooks compilation since the early 1920's, and few people are skeptical of its soundness. This should be the guiding principle when teaching Chinese to pupils who do not speak Chinese but to teach a Chinese pupil his own language, it is a different situation. The Chinese language training is divided into two categories: the first consists of writing familiar words used in our daily speech and conversation; the other is to learn to write new expressions the child does not know. Only words of the second category really constitute the bulk of language study and need to be repeated in the reading text; whereas those of the first category have already been used in his speech and daily conversation, and what is required of him is to learn to write them out. There is no need of repeating such words as "sheep, cows, large, small, come and go."

Need they be so repeated in the text so that he can learn them? Here I think a distinction between speech and language must be made. Learning the words of the first category aims at writing out the forms, whereas those of the second category supply the knowledge for both speaking and writing, including the study of form, pronunciation, and meaning. They need not be dealt with in the same pattern, but it would not be a mistake to divide them into two categories. A child of seven years has acquired speech ability to some extent, and most of the words he is going to learn belong to the first category. So the approach used to accomplish this aim should be made easy. There is no argument that individual Chinese characters should not be arranged into sentences, but to have them arranged into a reading text is something superfluous, or else there is no way of getting out of the present textbook predicament.

We cannot deny that the efficiency of language training in primary school, especially at the lower level, is low. There must be a solution. A need for a change! Considering what Romanization can do to wipe out illiteracy and to raise the efficiency of language teaching, here is the solution.

Our primary school sixth grade is comparable to the fourth grade in the Soviet Union. It would take twelve years to reach the Soviet tenth grade. In order to realize a well industrialized Socialist state, it is vital to have mass education and shorten its process by two years. This will save manpower and material power for construction purposes, or for the acquisition of higher learning.

## XX. THE PEOPLE TEACHERS HAVE A GLORIOUS POSITION

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Han Tso-te

Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the Vice Chairman at the National Political Consultative Council, on 29 March 1960, and of the two Vice Premiers at the Second Session of the People Assembly. They have given me much encouragement, and I will give wholehearted support to carry them out. Now let me dwell on my personal experience.

### Campaigning for Mass Education and Education Development

In the wake of the great leap-forward movement in 1958 and 1959, Kiangsi, like the rest of the nation, is looking forward to 1960 with greater leap-forward and progress under a unified national plan and party leadership. Kiangsi has been listed as one of the provinces advanced in rural technical reforms and in promoting mechanization in agriculture, electrification in industry and water conservancy. At the same time it has looked forward to industrial construction. The

people are overwhelmed with joy and enthusiasm and will strive for a greater leap-forward in 1960.

While everything is going well in these areas, education for the service of the working class also has burst into full blossom. This year the province's mass education projects have been mapped out by the people and the party, and the quality and quantity of learning and teaching have been raised and increased considerably. Teachers and educational workers, while assiduously attending political study, lend themselves vigorously to defending the party's line by reinforcing the anti-rightist movement and the commune system. Their slogan is to look to the pioneers and keep up with them and to help the less progressive elements.

With the increase in agricultural and industrial production, education in Nanchang has spread out to meet arising needs. On 7 February of this year an annual meeting was called for the pioneering cultural and educational workers, sponsored by the committee for a joint educational and cultural program for the advancement of Socialism. 369 units and 2,002 members attended the rally for thoroughly carrying out the party's educational policy of educating college, high school and primary school teachers, educational workers, health workers, art workers, and nurses for the party's reserve workers. Many of the pioneering units and members received ovations and awards. Later, the Communist Nanchang Cultural and Educational Bureau and Branch separately called a meeting at Chiang-tsiang Middle School and Kangshan Primary School, exhorting educational and cultural workers to fulfill their mission by promoting educational projects and raising the standard of learning and teaching.

Since the promotion of mass and extensive education programs in 1958 and 1959, Nanchang has once more entered a new stage of educational development. New senior high school students represented an increase of 43% compared with the number of graduates; and junior high school students doubled. New enrollments at private junior high schools increased by six times the number of their graduates. Agricultural high schools have been increased from three to 20, and the number of students has increased by six times. New private primary school students compared with their graduates marked an increase of 2.29 times. New enrollments at private senior high schools, compared with the number of their graduates, scored an increase of 49 times. Kindergarten children registered at the end of last year, were three times the number of 1958. In stamping out illiteracy, 91.3% more people attended part-time schools. Besides, over 42,000 entered part-time primary schools; 14,000 entered part-time high schools; 2,100 or more attended part-time colleges. Education and production can now work together.

There has been an outstanding success in molding the student's way of thinking by means of political study, so that students may appreciate fully the value of the party, of work and of knowledge.

In 1960 the people of Manchang and educational workers are determined to become a solid part of the anti-rightist movement and of the capitalist class reform movement by arming themselves with Mao's ideology, so that they can be firm behind the party line and in changing their world concept. They have pledged themselves to faithfully carrying out the mission they are now bearing.

### More Vigor Under the Party for a Greater Leap-forward and Anti-Rightist Movement

The Manchang Experimental Primary School, where I am working, is an old school which did not experience the new life until the spring of 1949. In the past ten years a great change has taken place. Like all others, it is now marching forward.

Through the ideological purge and the anti-rightist movement, the political awakening of educational workers has kept them on the march, thoroughly carrying out the party's educational policy of serving the proletariat. At the same time they strive to combine education with production, by engaging in a mass movement and in promoting the party's spirit of service.

In furthering the party's educational policy since 1958, our school, like all others in the nation, has gone through a period of educational reform with considerable success. To instill political thinking into the graders, a campaign was opened up under the title of "Saluting the Three Red Banners," with the purpose of teaching youngsters loyalty to the party and to the leader. They have been taught to learn, work and act collectively. Their learning spirit is remarkable. They are not satisfied with a passing mark. They are all striving for better grades, the best grade. What is more important, they have learned to apply their textbook knowledge to actual use, such as surveying, planting and feeding, and other cultural activities. All these have changed the spirit of primary school education.

Teachers too are on the march. While engaging in political study, they have not spared themselves from physical labor on holidays. In classroom instruction since 1958 a system of conducting the five years' education programs by using decimal points is under experiment: they are responsible for compiling teaching materials. Materials for weekly assembly have been carefully selected and compiled every year according to the trend of development throughout the nation. By pooling together every bit of individual teaching experience they have now completed four volumes of works to be presented to the state at the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the people's Republic of China.

Ovations and awards were given to our school for the progress it has made. It has been called a model school. But we still strive to keep on for better and more gratifying results. A notice has been received from the State Council calling for a meeting in June of all



outstanding educational and cultural workers. This is good news and encouragement. Let us strive for more improvement with the promise of better results, which we would bring as gifts to the meeting.

#### Following the Party Line and our Leader

I am seventy-nine years old and have been a primary school teacher all my life and have seen the government change hands several times. To be a primary school teacher in the old society meant to lead a life of starvation and to be exposed to oppression. After liberation the situation has changed. Our Socialist position has been exalted; our livelihood well taken care of. As for myself I was made principal of the Nanchang Experiment Primary School, then elected as a district and provincial representative to attend the Provincial People's Political Council, National Political Consultative Council, the National Council of Educators, and many others. This is the honor the party heaps on people's teachers. In this period of the great leap-forward I feel honored to be a people's teacher. Our mission is to educate a younger generation to the realization of Socialist ideology, and cultural reforms. I am old now, but age cannot undermine my vigor and enthusiasm. I will keep on working ten, twenty, even eighty years in pursuit of Mao's ideology by which we will arrive at self-reform.

#### XIII. PUSH OUR STAGE AFFAIRS TO A NEW HIGH TIDE

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Ting Kuo-shan

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

We are fully in agreement with the reports of the Vice Chairman and the two Vice Premiers, which have given us much encouragement. Now let us say something about the workers of theatrical art in their study of Mao's ideology.

#### Ten Years of New Stage Affairs

Ten years of political study and ideological reform under party guidance has awakened stage actors and players to the consciousness of the times. Ever since the great leap-forward movement, many of them have reached out to the masses of working class in factories and in the field. They appear on streets, living and working together with workers, farmers and soldiers, hoping to catch the spirit of self-abnegation of the Communists. Many have joined the Communist party. Many of our theatrical troupes have given performances in many foreign lands and have won the admiration of international friends. During the celebrations held for the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China one could admire the achievements of their artistry.

## More Ideological Reform to Set Up the Proletariat World Concept

In spite of the present progress, however, we are still far from a nation-wide Socialist development in this area. First of all, it is necessary to recharge our spirit, to arrive at an ideological reform and to practice the proletariat world concept. To attain this end, we need to be armed with Mao's ideology, and to imitate his literary and artistic bent.

Ideological reform among theater workers is of impending need. Practically all of us were brought up in the old society. In spite of some changes brought about after ten years of political study, we have not fully cleared ourselves of the old world concept. Hence, further and more reform is needed. A good stage artist is he or she who knows not only his own role but other roles in the play, so that he can give expression to the full spirit and sentiment of the play. For this reason, he must have a full understanding of the life, habits and mind of the ancients. Therefore, the process of our conversion is an arduous and complicated one. Unless we are armed with the principles of historical and dialectic materialism to give us a clear insight into the problem of class distinction, we cannot create and act out the personality pertaining to the spirit of the times.

### Closer Ties with the Working Class and Soldiers

We must further identify ourselves with the working class and soldiers, to learn their habits and expressions of daily life, their likes and dislikes, and the tastes of the majority, in order to raise the quality of theatrical art and to meet the need of the times and of Socialist construction. Here is what we should do:

1. To Raise Our Cultural Standard. The stage art workers can be divided into two categories: those who received their training from theatrical apprenticeship and those who are graduates of theatrical art schools. The former have been placed under education in the past ten years through the party's effort of wiping out illiteracy; their cultural standard is comparatively better. The latter are mostly of junior or senior high school standard. Though we have reached a certain standard of accomplishment we need further reform and study.

2. Developing a New Generation of Art Teachers. The greatest effort the party has undertaken in the past ten years is to develop a generation of young art teachers to enlist them into the team of art educators. This would require an awakening of political consciousness and the spirit of self-abnegation and high artistic talents. At present the theatrical team is growing. There are amateur troupes and teams throughout the country. The need for more stage art teachers is felt everywhere. So far as we know, all old actors and actresses who are able to work have been called to service. While we are engaged in training a new generation of art workers, let us not forget to develop young talents to reinforce art teaching in the future.

## To Retain Traditional Precepts for Modern Use

3. Traditional Heritage. In keeping the traditional heritage of theatrical art, it is necessary to get rid of the decay and retain its essence to meet modern use. Among the actors there were famous ones like Kwang Han Ching and Wang Shih-fu who were able to revolutionize theatrical art, but they were brought up in feudalist society, their mind reflected the confusion and political chaos of the times, and they had their limitations. We are in a much more favorable condition today. Only by equipping ourselves with Mao's ideology can we surpass the achievements of our predecessors. To revolutionize Chinese theatrical art is a complicated undertaking; we have to know the essence of the art and its traditional heritage, or else our ignorance would only serve to defeat our purpose. There are three methods for improving Chinese operas and plays:

(1) Make no effort to improve the old plays which bear the decay of the dead past.

(2) Care should be taken to revise such plays as bear on the conflict between feudalism and the masses of oppressed people.

(3) Such good plays as are traditionally accepted as presenting the highest standard of Chinese theatrical art must be meticulously revised in order to bring out their spirit to the fullest extent.

Besides, based on the concept of historical materialism, the creation of new plays describing the spirit of the times and new personalities will be the symbol of the new art in this generation.

4. Problems of Modern Theatrical Art. Traditional plays borrowed their subjects from historical events and figures, but now the subject matter of plays or operas is found in the present-day events of our times, such as acting out the life stories of heroes and leaders who have given their lives for the cause of Socialism, or celebrating the scenes of Socialist construction. They are omissions and praises of human events presented in the most sensational way. But in some cases there is a lack of fully utilizing modern technics in costume, cosmetic makeup, music, operatic tone, rhythmic movements, and stage decoration. Nevertheless, the tendency of modern theatrical art is in the making, but it takes effort and time to achieve perfection.

## Forever Opposed to Revisionism

The revisionists of Chinese stage art blindly follow the established criteria of good and evil in carrying out their mission of revision, without resorting to the selective power set by the standard of Mao's ideology. They are guilty of double dealing because from the rightist point of view they are preserving the essence of art, but from the leftist point of view they are good for nothing. Because of a lack of self-judgment they do not strive for improvement and development. This is detrimental to the development of modern theatrical art and

Socialist construction. Therefore, it is necessary to study Mao's ideology and artistic bent in order to arrive at a concept of judgment, which will point to the future of the development of theatrical art. For this reason we are opposed to the theory of the revisionist and other capitalist class concepts.

### XXIII. THE WORK OF SELECTING AND WRITING HISTORICAL MATERIALS HAS IMPORTANT SIGNIFICANCE

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Lu Chih-i

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

I am fully in agreement with the reports of the two Vice Premiers and the Vice Chairman.

I come from Kwangsi. The province is flourishing economically, politically and culturally, under party leadership. A great movement is under way to mobilize the public in selecting and writing historical materials. It is a sensational fact which has met with enthusiastic response. I would like to dwell on this subject for your information.

#### A Mania for Writing and Selecting Historical Materials

After the conclusion of the First National Political Consultative Council of last year, members of the council of the Kwangsi branch in charge of the autonomous district of the Tung tribe called for the writing and selecting of historical materials of the district in the recent one hundred years, in response to Premier Chou En-lai's invitation. The summons soon created a mass movement under the guidance of the district party, and a committee for the selecting and writing of historical materials was therefore set up. After several meetings and discussions on the project, attended by members of the council from city to district levels (altogether, 420 persons), and after a district party representative reported on the meaning of such an undertaking, there was a feeling of unanimous support to carry the project out, and plans have been made to divide the work among the participants. By the end of January of this year, sixty-four chapters of historical materials, most of which contain good reference materials, were completed and handed in by twenty-three persons. Then another meeting was called at Kweilin to expand the movement, and a resolution was passed to the end of enlarging the project and of challenging the neighboring cities of Liuchow, Nanning and Wuchow. Their response soon brought out a resolution of selecting and writing historical materials from 15,000,000 words to 20,000,000 words as the goal for the year. They were full of confidence, knowing that nothing can go amiss under party leadership. Likewise, the city of Nanning did not fall behind. They were confident they would overtake Kweilin and Liu in both quantity and quality.

### Each Doing His Utmost

The great enthusiasm they expressed in this campaign is not a mere accident. Under the party leadership, this is an expression of utilizing one's energy and ability for the cause of Socialism. So when they were called to perform a duty, the response was immediate, each doing his utmost to realize the plan. Some felt that this was the time their literary talents could find the highest expression; others wished to wield their old pens with force. To them life will be meaningless unless they do something for the service of their countrymen. Some of them were of old age, yet they toiled night and day and sought advice and information from friends and relatives for an exchange of ideas. At times they sold the idea of keeping up with this work to distant friends by mail. In other words, all were energetic and eager to see the matter through.

This response, however, was not experienced at the inception of the movement, which shows how every act under Socialism must be ushered in by political motivation, so that it can be fruitful and forceful. At the inception of the movement some felt that this was a difficult task because historical materials are not easy to define. They consist of military, economic, political, social factors to be found in the customs and culture of the people. After several meetings and discussions, they were told to write down anything according to their experiences notwithstanding the systematic or fragmentary nature of the facts. Even hearsays can be treated as historical materials. With this encouragement the response became more extensive, and many more were eager to write down their experiences and hearsays. This fully indicates the importance of instilling political ideology to capture the public mind and determination.

To channel their efforts, it is necessary to ask each participant to work out a plan for his writing, covering the contents, the number of words, the interpretation and treatment of the subjects. After several open discussions and exchanges of opinions, the instructions gave them the ways and means of getting started. Some of them were already of advanced age and could no longer wield a brush pen. They gave an account of their experiences orally, and these were taken down by others sent by the party for this purpose.

### A Way of Self-Reform

The work has its important significance. First of all, our historical concept is based on historical materialism. As Chairman Mao has said: "To understand what has happened in China today is not enough; the knowledge of her long past is necessary." By writing down every bit of past events we enrich our historical knowledge, and by checking it against the philosophies of Marxism and Leninism, we can arrive at accurate analyses and criticism. The aged writers who have seen China in the old and new order will be confronted with the problem

of a contrast between the two experiences. This contrast of experiences will enable the young generation, which has no direct knowledge of the suffering of the past, to understand what the present has meant to them. This is an educational process; it is a way of self-reform. Our work is still in the initial stage. It is premature to talk about results, but I am sure we will be able to fulfill this mission under party leadership.

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