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SELECTIONS FROM THE PEIPING TA KUNG PAO

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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FOREWORD

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SELECTIONS FROM THE PEIPING TA KUNG PAO

[Following are the translations of selected economic
articles from various issues of the Ta Kung Pao.]

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PUT ALL STRENGTH IN PURCHASING COTTON, FLAX,
TOBACCO AND TEA

Following is the translation of an editorial,
in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 26 September 1960,
page 1.

The purchasing activities of autumn agricultural products have already begun. In many areas in the country, a mass movement for the purchase, delivery and sale of cotton, baked tobacco, flax and autumn tea is just being formed. The various levels of the commercial departments should be mobilized immediately to strengthen the activities in the different fields and to arouse a high tide in the purchasing of cotton, flax, tobacco and tea.

At present, the general situation on the commercial purchasing front is very good. The whole Party and all of the people have responded to the Party's appeal for a great promotion of agricultural and grain production and further implementation of the policy of producing grain as its main goal, together with an all-out development of many undertakings. While the various areas are holding fast to the production of grain, they are also giving much attention to the growing of cotton, flax, tobacco and other industrial raw materials. Since the beginning of the autumn season, the various levels of Party Committees have strengthened their guidance over the purchasing of agricultural products, made tentative arrangements for the different purchasing activities, and further started the activity for a broad organizational promotion and ideological education. After having received a socialist education and the various information concerning the policy of purchasing agricultural products, the masses have attained a further understanding that the meaning of selling agricultural products is in effect support of the State's construction and a consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, and they have realized that selling agricultural products to the State is their own honorable task. At the same time, under the guidance of the policy that has agriculture as its basis, the great mass of commercial workers have a very high morale, have actively prepared and improved their purchasing activities, and have tried to adjust their purchasing methods to meet the new situation in industrial and agricultural production. All these have demonstrated that the task of purchasing agricultural products in the autumn season this year has victoriously attained an all-out fulfillment

and has more favorable conditions.

They must arouse a high tide in the purchasing of cotton, flax, tobacco and tea. The main problem lies in the full mobilization of the strength involved in the different links of activity, such as picking, purchasing, re-processing, and transportation. It is also necessary to help the backward areas to catch up with the advanced areas and to enable the weak links to become strengthened rapidly. The commercial departments in the various areas, especially those whose works are rather slow, must improve the work in the following three aspects:

The principal links in purchasing activities are: to make a unified arrangement for and reasonable employment of the labor force; to do one's utmost to raise labor efficiency; and to ensure picking as soon as the crop ripens. Under the guidance and the unified arrangement of the Party Committee, the commercial departments in the various areas must hold fast to time, actively helping the people's communes and the production teams in dispatching a sufficient labor force to strengthen the purchasing front. They must try to organize special picking teams immediately; and if there are such teams organized already, they must help them to become stronger and more consolidated. They must promote all the forces that can be mobilized, and organize them into temporary shock troops so that the special teams will coordinate with the masses in picking, and regular picking will coordinate with shock troop picking. Thus a movement for the maximum use of all strength in the various phases will be created for the purchasing activities. In a mass movement for the organization of shock troops to pick cotton, some areas divide the picking field into sections and use the specialized teams as their main strength. At the same time, they establish strong cooperation between the specialized teams and the auxiliary labor force so they can do rush picking; and while they pick, they also dry and make deliveries. These facts are worthwhile for the other areas to study and expand. In order to raise labor efficiency in cotton picking, the various areas must learn and expand the advanced experiences in cotton picking so as to guarantee cotton quality.

In order to attain a victorious fulfillment of the task in purchasing cotton, flax, tobacco and tea, they must follow the guidance of the Party Committee and widely promote and rely on the masses in a mass movement. But from publicity and mobilization, and organization and direction of the various tentative activities, the basic work must be shouldered by the various commercial departments. In the purchasing activities, whether the commercial departments hold fast to their work or not, and whether they have exerted great efforts or not, will have a decisive effect on the fulfillment of the purchasing task. The various levels of the commercial departments must immediately and definitely set their main activity in the purchasing of agricultural products. Where there are not enough

purchasing depots or points, establish them immediately; where there are not enough workers, provide them immediately; where some of the workers have been dispatched to other duties, call them back immediately; and rally all the strength that can be mobilized. In this way, unite all these labor forces to participate in the activity of purchasing agricultural products. Measures must be firm, actions must be fast. If the commercial departments can do a good job in the purchasing of agricultural products in the harvesting season, it is their strong support of agriculture. The commercial departments of the various provinces, special districts, and hsien must concentrate their leadership in this phase of activity, organize their cadres immediately, penetrate into the purchasing unity at the basic level, go on to the first line of purchasing, conduct inspection and supervision, and give assistance so that every activity in the purchasing of agricultural products will be solidly performed at every level, everything will be properly done, and each matter will be taken care of by somebody.

As to the industrial raw materials of cotton, flax and tobacco, some of them must be re-processed and transported after they are purchased, while others are re-processed before they are purchased and transported. Besides holding fast to picking and purchasing, the commercial departments of the various areas must also hold fast to the other two links, re-processing and transportation, so that every link connects with the other link and all links are closely united together. In the present stage of re-processing activity, the outstanding problem is the lack of labor power and of repair parts for the machines. As a result, some of the machines required for re-processing cannot be repaired in time, or some of the machines are repaired but there are no workers to operate them for production. These two problems must be solved immediately. In those areas where there is a lack of electric power, the original power that has been dispatched to help the other departments must be called back. At the same time, they must try to borrow the electric power from the irrigation projects that are temporarily not using it, and incorporate it into the reprocessing activities. In those areas where there is a lack of repair parts, they must first make an all-out investigation of their storage and make use of all the materials that can be used as repair parts, including the finished or semi-finished products. If the stored materials cannot solve the problem, they must seek the cooperation of the industrial departments to make the parts locally; and if the needed parts cannot possibly be made locally, they must report the situation to their superiors to get outside help. In short, only through these three steps, taken simultaneously, can the supply of repair parts be solved in a broader, faster, better, and cheaper manner.

As to the link of transportation for the agricultural products,

no matter if it is cotton, flax, or tobacco that is to be transported, the various growing districts must follow the spirit of "the whole country is just like a chess board," and in accordance with the principle of supplying outside wants before the internal ones and meeting the other person's needs before their own, they must rapidly transport these raw materials to those cities that most urgently need them. Accordingly, great efforts must be put into the organization of short-distance transportation and concentrate all the processed products of cotton, flax, and tobacco on the transportation line. It is better for the products to wait for the cars than the cars to wait for the products. Only under such conditions can one batch of products be successfully picked, purchased, re-processed, and transported.

The purchasing activity of cotton, flax, tobacco, and tea has a direct bearing on the arrangement of light industries, on the material supply to the domestic market and the exporting enterprise, and on the development of agriculture and heavy industry. Therefore, the various levels of the commercial departments must put their whole strength into it by holding fast, working carefully, and performing solidly so that the purchasing movement can advance into a high tide, striving for more purchasing, faster purchasing, better purchasing, and sufficient purchasing.

HOLD FAST TO PURCHASING, TRANSPORTATION AND
RE-PROCESSING OF COTTON, FLAX, TOBACCO AND TEA

Following is the translation of a news report, in
Ta Kung Pao, 26 September 1960, page 1.

At the telephone conference held on 23 September, the Commerce Ministry requested that the commercial departments in the various areas, under the Party Committee's guidance, must be mobilized immediately, arouse the masses, and promote a high tide in the purchasing of cotton, flax, tobacco leaves, and autumn tea.

After hearing the reports of the purchasing conditions for agricultural products from the Honan, Hopeh, Shan-tung, and Szechwan Provinces at the conference, the deputy minister of the Commerce Ministry, Wu Hsueh-chih, pointed out that at present the agricultural products of cotton, flax, tobacco, and tea are ripening in great quantities. The great mass of peasants are just picking, processing, and baking them, so the commercial departments in the various areas must immediately turn their main interest toward the purchasing of cotton, flax, tobacco, and tea products and also to the re-processing and transportation activities. They must penetrate into the growing areas and carefully and earnestly make all arrangements to hold fast to the purchasing, re-processing, and transportation activities, and do a thorough job of it. At the same time, in collaboration with the agricultural departments, they must strengthen the late stage of farming management activities to strive for greater production.

In order to start the purchasing activities well, Wu Hsueh-chih, the deputy minister, requested that the commercial departments in the various areas do the following: first, under the Party Committee's guidance, help the people's communes to arrange a sufficient labor force; assist the communes and production teams to organize special picking, processing and baking teams; and mobilize all the forces that can be mobilized and organize them into shock troops so that the specialized teams and the shock troops can be coordinated. They must effectively expand the advanced methods of picking and re-processing; so as soon as the products ripen, they must pick, purchase, re-process, and transport them, and must also put great effort into raising the quality of the commercial products. Secondly, the commercial departments in the various areas, especially

the commercial departments at the rural basic level, must immediately strengthen their purchasing power, enlist a sufficient number of purchasing agents, and set up complete equipment for purchasing, re-processing, and transportation. Each unit must make a rapid inspection of all its activities to see if its manpower and material strength are sufficient for the task. Those who are fully equipped must actively begin their purchasing activity immediately; those not yet fully equipped must hold fast to equipment to guarantee the purchasing work will be done in time, and proceed deeply into the basic level.

Deputy Minister Wu Hsueh-chih pointed out that while accelerating the progress of purchasing, re-processing and transportation activities must be strengthened. In regard to the electric power needed for re-processing, the various levels of commercial departments must do their utmost to solve the problem. At present, cotton re-processing activity is waiting to begin, so all mechanical, semi-mechanical, hand-operated, animal-operated, or hydraulic equipment must rapidly be fully utilized. The various levels of the commercial departments, besides making a clear inventory of their storage and solving the problem of material needs, must cooperate with the other related departments to supply the needs for repair parts. In order to support industrial production and to ensure a supply for the market, all areas must give special attention to the transportation of cotton, flax, tobacco and tea. So when one batch of products has been re-processed, it must be transported to the area that needs it very urgently.

Deputy Minister Wu Hsueh-chih also requested that all the areas, besides holding fast to the purchasing activity of principal agricultural products of cotton, flax, tobacco and tea, must also allot a portion of their labor force to launch a "small autumn harvest." The preparation work for the peeling of cotton stalks must be started immediately.

Finally, Deputy Minister Wu Hsueh-chih emphatically pointed out that if the purchasing activity of agricultural products is done well, it will have a great effect on production, living conditions, and the entire national economy. It will also have a very important political meaning and will arouse all workers, raise high their morale and confidence, and lead them to march forward bravely.

SZECHWAN PROVINCE DISPATCHED 20,000 MEN TO
PURCHASE COTTON

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 26 September 1960, page 1.]

This year, the cotton crop in the principal cotton growing districts in the valleys of the Fou and T'o Rivers in Szechwan Province are very promising. Picking has already begun and purchasing activities have been accelerated. Within the last few days, the amount of cotton purchased in Jen-shou Hsien, as compared to that of the same period last year, has increased 44%; and the first consignment of new cotton from Chien-yang Hsien has already reached Chungking to support textile production there.

In order to hasten the progress of cotton picking and selling, and in accordance with the spirit of benefit to production, convenience to the masses, and economy for labor, the commercial departments of all cotton growing hsiens dispatched a great number of their cadres to reinforce the purchasing strength on the first line. According to incomplete statistics, the commercial departments throughout the province established over 3,200 purchasing depots (units), with more than 20,000 men. Generally, every five to ten li there is a purchasing depot to help the commune members to deliver and sell their cotton.

In picking, delivering, and selling cotton, the agricultural departments in the various areas collaborated with the commercial departments and established a cotton picking, drying, re-processing, preserving, and selling organization and a system of procedures. For instance, in Nan-pu, Chien-yang, and Jen-shou Hsiens, each people's commune or administrative district established a cotton inspection or production judging committee; and each production team has its own cotton inspection unit, directed by the Party Committee and Party secretary and to which commune members send delegates. Under the unified guidance of the administrative district, each production team organized its own specialized cotton picking teams and divided the picking area into sections, with one team responsible for a section. As soon as the cotton ripens, it is picked. Thus it is picked early, rapidly, and better. In cotton picking, Chien-yang Hsien established a "five-designation and two-reward" system. The "five-designations"

are: designated quantity, designated quality, designated labor units, designated time, and a designated special man for control. The "two rewards" are an above-average work reward and a superior quality reward.

In order to pick and deliver cotton on the same day, the people's communes, using the administrative district as the basic unit and in accordance with the cotton production output and the conditions of transportation, established two to six concentrated storage areas and appointed active workers who are politically reliable and friendly to the masses to serve as storage keepers, and good and bad fibers are separately kept so they will not be spoiled or eaten by worms. Jen-shou Hsien adopted a system with "three weighings" (weighing after picking, weighing after drying, and weighing at the time of selling), "three-records" (the leader of the picking team keeps a record, the leader of the inspection unit keeps a second record, and the administrative district keeps the third record), "two-comparisons" (the quantity claimed by each commune member must be compared with the figures kept by the leader of the picking team, and the latter figures must be compared with the figures kept by the leader of the inspection unit), and "three-copy receipts" (the storage keeper keeps one copy, the production team keeps the second copy, and the administrative district keeps the third copy). In this way, the different links of cotton picking, re-processing, delivering, and selling are closely united and the procedure is strengthened so as to expedite the activities of storage.

With regard to the organization of the leather roller cotton jenny, the various areas in Szechwan Province this year adopted the principle of using the administrative district as the principal unit of operation, with State operation, or State and commune operation, or commune operation as secondary units. They established over 2,000 cotton plants and stations, operated either by hydraulic, electric, or animal power. Thus, man power has been greatly economized.

PURCHASING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ROSE IN A HIGH TIDE IN KANSU PROVINCE

Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 26 September 1960, page 1.]

In the purchasing activities of agricultural subsidiary products, which are principally grain, cotton, and oil, a high tide is being formed throughout Kansu Province. Especially since the Provincial Party Committee called a telephone conference on 26 August, progress has been made rapidly and the purchase of the principal products has shown an obvious rising.

The reason that the agricultural products purchasing activities in Kansu Province can rise to a high tide ahead of schedule mainly lies in the fact that the various levels of the Party Committee have faithfully followed the instructions from the Party's Central Committee and the Party's Provincial Committee; so, holding fast early and carefully, they have taken action immediately. Besides giving instructions, through a telephone conference, to the various hsien Party Committees and the finance and trade departments to arrange activities, in the first part of September the local Party Committee in Ping-liang called an all-district meeting of executive cadres from the finance and trade departments to further promote and organize ideological activities. Also the local Party Committee established a leading committee for the purchasing movement, under the leadership of the Party First Secretary, and each hsien Party Committee also established a special office to strengthen tentative leadership.

In Ching-yuan and Chiu-ch'uan Districts, the Party Committees organized their cadres by the principle of the division of labor and sent them to the production teams to organize production and arrange living conditions for the commune members. At the same time they were to arrange the labor force, to firmly delegate the task of purchasing to the team by the "four unifications" method (unified planning, unified setting, unified arrangement, and unified inspection), and to start purchasing activities immediately. The Yu-men City adopted such methods as the "four-designations" (designated men, designated quantity, designated quality, and designated time), the "three hold-fasts" (in the morning hold fast to the setting, at noon hold fast to inspection, and in the evening hold fast to results), and having the leading cadres go deep into the first line to strengthen the weak

links. They also promote cooperation and make all-out arrangements for the labor force and animal power. The Yu-men-shen People's Commune gathered 570 strong workers, over 500 head of animals, and 400 trucks and organized them into 22 special grain delivery teams. As a result, the progress of grain taxation and purchasing this year, as compared to that in the previous years, increased four times. In Lung-hsi Hsien, the Party Committee in the Ch'eng-kuan People's Commune gathered 1,300 members and organized them into 13 specialized teams to cut, soak, and peel hemp. Up till now, 80% of the commune's more than 6,000 mou of hemp has been cut. In addition, 1,160 men were called to contribute partial labor and assistance in soaking and peeling the hemp. By this method, this commune has realized fast cutting, fast soaking, fast peeling, fast delivering, and fast selling. Lin-hsia City has already completed the cutting of all its hemp, and 60% of the crop is soaked. Up to 10 September, it had sold over 42,000 chin of hemp. In Tun-huang Hsien, the Tun-huang People's Commune sent more than 2,000 members to join in cotton picking; and by rapid methods of picking, drying, transporting, delivering, and selling, it has sold 120,000 chin of cotton to the State.

In the purchasing activities, the various areas conducted an active publicity campaign to advocate the policy of purchasing and to disseminate technical information to strengthen their activities. Tun-huang Hsien organized its 62 cotton purchasing agents and inspectors and instructed them thoroughly with the agricultural products purchasing policy and the 1960 cotton standard classification techniques. On 3 September, these men were sent to the production teams and production groups throughout the hsien. At this basic level, they proceeded to organize the cotton production technical cadres and inspectors and to put them through a short term of training. At the same time, these men also utilized every opportunity, such as communal meetings, etc., to carry out widespread publicity. At present, each production group throughout the hsien has at least one or two workers who have acquired the techniques of cotton inspection. The Ping-liang, Huan Hsien, and Ching-chuan Districts also utilize broadcasting, loudspeakers, and blackboard bulletins to advocate the important meaning of fulfilling the task of purchasing agricultural subsidiary products and of exporting them and the relation of this work to socialist construction, and to explain the various regulations concerning the activity of purchasing.

In their purchasing activities, the commercial departments at various levels reinforced their purchasing strength, added a network of purchasing points, and did their utmost to help the commune members to make their deliveries and sales. Ning Hsien established 329 purchasing points in its rural areas and asked 516 commune members to serve as purchasing agents. Ching-yuan Hsien utilized the dining halls as centers, where it set up purchasing points, and sent 52

cadres to station there to purchase. It also trained more than 300 assistants, so that now there is a purchasing point in every production team and an agent in every village to form an all-out purchasing movement.

STRIVE FOR GREAT INCREASE IN TRANSPORTATION PRODUCTION

Following is the translation of an editorial, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 29 September 1960, page 3.7

The movement to increase production economy with grain and steel as its main goals has already been vigorously launched on the communication and transportation front. Every worker at each railway station, wharf, airport, capital construction base, and maintenance and repair factory is busily making investigations and summaries of the transportation production of the previous period and discussing and making plans for the increase production economy in the forthcoming several months. Many units that have acted fast have already gained victories and attained obvious achievements.

In order to meet the various material needs for transportation of the increased grain and steel, the communication departments must do their utmost to expand their transportation capacity by utilizing all transportation power that can be mobilized. In addition to the continuation of rectification and consolidation of the specialized transportation teams under the people's communes, the further strengthening of the "streamlining" of the transportation routes, and the improvement of the transportation and leading and unloading organized activities, special attention must be given to the development of the potentialities of all types of transportation equipment. Experiences have shown that the full development of the potentialities of the various existing types of transportation equipment is the key factor in realizing the great increase in transportation production. There are many ways to attain full development of the transportation equipment potentialities. The most important way is to organize the trucks for the transportation of goods produced by an enterprise and to establish a local transportation company. At present, there are more trucks engaged in the transportation of goods produced by the various enterprises throughout the country than there are belonging to the specialized transportation departments. These enterprise trucks form a transportation force that cannot be overlooked. Since

the great leap forward; the freight trucks belonging to the various enterprises, after organized utilization, have greatly raised their transportation efficiency; but, as compared to the transportation efficiency of the specialized departments, the enterprise freight trucks have only half of their efficiency. Accordingly, attainment of maximum development of the transportation potentialities so that their transportation efficiency will gradually reach the level of the specialized transportation departments is the most urgent task confronting the communication and transportation departments. Recently, after the freight trucks belonging to the various enterprises were organized on the principle of "the division of labor" so that they would be under unified leadership, unified utilization, unified planning, and unified arrangement of transportation tasks, Shanghai City universally raised transportation efficiency 30 to 50%. It can be seen that the enterprise freight trucks, after being changed from special use to unified utilization, can become an enormous transportation force. This is an important "broader, faster, better, and cheaper" method to attain a great increase in the transportation production of the trucks. It is also a great improvement of the truck transportation enterprise in relation to the production system. It has an extraordinary meaning in the movement to increase production economy with grain and steel as its main goals.

In order to realize a great increase in transportation production, the cars, boats, and loading and unloading equipment depends to a very great extent on whether or not the operator takes good care of them. If good care is given, they will last longer; otherwise they will have a very short life. Many good workers who love their equipment would say: "With a diligent operator a car will not break down easily." Facts have proved this point. The busier transportation production becomes, the more careful must the attention be to take good care of the maintenance and repair of the cars, boats, and mechanical equipment. At present, the communication departments in the various areas must broadly mobilize the workers to launch a penetrating mass movement "to love the cars, to love the boats, and to love the mechanical equipment," thus improving the condition of the cars, boats, and mechanical equipment. While taking good care of cars, boats, and mechanical equipment, road maintenance activities must be strengthened. When highways are damaged by a storm, manpower must be organized immediately to make urgent repairs in order to guarantee the continuance of transportation. When preliminary repair is made on a damaged road, technical standards of road construction must be raised so as to strengthen the continuance of transportation over the roads.

We must reform the transportation tools and the loading and unloading equipment used by the people, and raise the transportation efficiency. Also the loading and unloading capacity of these tools constitute another important phase of this problem. On the short-distance transportation front, manpower and animal power are employed

to a greater extent. Also a great amount of manpower is being employed for transportation activities at the ports and the railway stations. After reforms are made, less labor power will need to be employed to accomplish a greater transportation task. This is the greatest support the transportation departments can give to agriculture. We must continue to promote the "one network and five mechanizations" movement; to foster a technical reform of the people's transportation equipment; and to expand port, railway station freight loading and unloading mechanization and systematization. These methods will economize labor power and raise production efficiency. At present, the central problem is to summarize, raise, coordinate, and expand technical reforms and a technical revolution. It is necessary to summarize, raise, and rapidly expand those items of reform that have a direct effect on transportation production and that have the greatest and most universal meaning.

In order to guarantee the realization of the plan to increase production economy, there must be a penetrating promotion of the "high production, superior quality, safety, and economy" competition movement. Vehicle transportation must continue to promote safety, economy, and the monthly 10,000 ton per kilometer movement. Animal-drawn carts must continue to promote safety, economy, and the monthly 1,000 ton per kilometer movement. Maritime transportation must continue to promote safety, economy, superior quality, and the "fifteen, five, one" red flag competition movement. Civil aviation must continue to promote a "six comparisons" red flag competition movement, with safety as the principal factor. All those railway stations, wharves, airports, steamers, vehicles, airplanes, factories, workshops, and teams that have similar productive qualifications must organize direct competitions, conduct periodic judgments and comparisons, make timely summarizations, and exchange experiences so that ordinary transportation units can rapidly catch up with the level of the advanced units. In order to strengthen leadership in transportation, the various levels of cadres must go to the transportation front at the railway stations and wharves; must go to the car teams, car groups, bicycles, steamers, and the wooden boats and must go to the factories, workshops, and the small groups. They must eat, live, labor, and discuss with the masses so that they can definitely lead the high production, superior quality, safety, and labor economy competition movement in a better manner. They must broadly promote and organize the positive factors of the workers' production and creativity to strive for a great increase in transportation production.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT PUTS GREAT
EFFORT IN SUPPORTING AGRICULTURE

Following is the translation of a news report, written by T'ian Kuo-yen, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 29 September 1960, page 3.

The workers of the transportation departments in the various areas in Kwangtung Province, in response to the Party's appeal for the promotion of agriculture and the promotion of grain production, have launched a mass movement to support agriculture, to give priority to the transportation of urgently needed materials in agriculture, and to help the people's communes in attaining technical agricultural reforms so as to ensure a bumper autumn harvest.

In their transportation to support agriculture, the highway transportation departments, carrying a heavy task, within a short period of time and under very unfavorable conditions, aroused high morale and fulfilled their task in supporting agriculture. For instance, in transporting fertilizers in Hai-k'ou City, when there were not enough trucks to do the job, the highway department used passenger coaches for a shock transportation job during the night. In this way, the department was able to move 2,500 tons of fertilizers to their destination.

To organize the transportation activities well, to expand the streamlining of transportation, and to join together the scattered links of transportation are the effective measures that the Kwangtung Provincial Highway Department should take to support agriculture. In Shao-kuan Special District, the Lao-lung Central Transportation Station sent out cadres to station at the people's communes to help them organize product sources and with loading and unloading activities. They thus closely linked communal transportation and highway transportation. In the first and middle parts of August, this Central Transportation Station was able to deliver more than 1,100 tons of grain, fertilizers, and seedling planting machines. This was equivalent of 73.6% of the total task. In the Hai-nan and Chiang-men areas, the highway transportation departments started a free delivery movement to the rural areas by delivering the urgently needed materials for agriculture. In Hai-nan District, the 707 Truck Team adopted the method of balancing heavy and light goods in one load in order to raise the efficiency of trucks.

transportation. The team members first loaded the trucks and their trailers with grain and graphite, then they filled the empty space with the light-weight products such as bamboo goods and coconut branches. In this way, each Liberation Model truck (together with a trailer) can carry three additional tons of goods. In the Chiang-men Special District, the Truck Transportation General Station established a new route from Chao-ching to Hsin-hsing and another one from Chao-ching to Huai-chi to help the free delivery transportation in supporting agricultural production. In only 20 days, they were able to deliver more than 33,000 tons of coal, chemical fertilizers, phosphorus, seedlings, limestone, and other goods.

The Kwangtung Provincial Highway Department also assumed the task of supporting agricultural technical reforms as one of its important obligations. In many areas, the truck transportation general stations, the truck repair plants, the truck maintenance workshops, the highway maintenance sections, and the highway construction engineering teams all made close connections with the local people's communes. They arranged a part of their technical man power, time, and equipment to support agriculture in repairing agricultural tools, tractors, irrigation machinery, and trucks. The two Chao-ching and Chiang-men truck repair plants rendered priority service to the people's communes in installing water pumps, repairing motors, and forging agricultural tools 120 times for them. They even helped the Hsiao-hsiang People's Commune to repair the grain re-processing plant. In their support to agricultural technical reforms, some transportation units also organized technical service teams to go deep into the production brigades under the people's communes. On every Sunday, the Chan-chiang truck repair plant sent out 30 technicians to the people's communes to help them repair agricultural tools and install water pumps, irrigation machines, and coal steam furnaces. Up till now, they have completed the repair of 124 weeding machines. All highway transportation departments throughout the province helped the people's communes to train technical workers. Some sent technicians to the communes to train apprentices, while some trained technical workers in their own plants for the people's communes. Many units signed agreements with the people's communes to train technical workers for them.

In order to realize technical transportation reforms to support the rural areas, the highway transportation departments throughout the province helped the people's communes to complete their various items of communication constructions and to promote the "one network and five mechanizations" movement. Under the leadership of the Party Committee in the various areas and under the principle of "in agricultural leisure time, do more; in agricultural busy time, do less; and repair wherever repair is needed," the highway transportation departments supported the people's communes in promoting communication. From January to August of this year, the entire province constructed 31,190 kilometers of truck roads, 259 kilometers of railroads, 103 kilometers of

canals, and 63 kilometers of suspended roads. Especially highway construction has shown rapid development. From January to August of this year, there have been more than 6,600 kilometers of new highways constructed. These new highways, together with the original highways, completely connect all of the hsiens. About 90% of the communal highways have greatly improved the communication appearance of the rural areas.

TSINGTAO SHOCK TROOPS TRANSPORT KEY MATERIALS

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 29 September 1960, page 3.]

In the movement to increase production economy, which has grain and steel as its main goals, the workers on the communication and transportation front in Tsingtao City have won a victory over storms by attaining high production. In order to make full use of every minute and second, a high tide was created for competition in grain and steel production. After one month's preparation, obvious achievements were made. In August, the transportation of mineral ores made a sudden increase of 95.6% over that of July. At the same time, they fulfilled the transportation task by delivering 116,000 tons of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, agricultural herbs, and other materials. They have strongly supported agricultural and steel production.

In order to guarantee successful fulfillment of the task of transportation of materials for grain and steel production, the city communication bureau sent out able cadres and over 70% of its trucks (all trucks were in good condition) for the sole purpose of transporting key materials for grain and steel production. In accordance with the size of the various mine operations, the bureau applied the system of a fixed car, a fixed point, and a fixed task, and the method of transporting the products as soon as they are produced. Thus, the bureau was able to transport the mineral ores in time to concentrate them at the ports and railway stations. As to machinery, agricultural herbs, chemical fertilizers, and other material resources for the support of agriculture, the bureau was also able to transport them as soon as it received them.

The deputy secretary of the Party Committee in the maritime transportation bureau, stationed with a fleet of boats, increased the tonnage of the boats that were originally designated for the

transportation of mineral ores from 200 tons to more than 300 tons. A cadre was assigned to command the operation of each boat. At the same time, in order to strengthen the control over the movement of the boats, a special man was appointed to regulate the transportation of the mineral ores. In accordance with the special conditions on the seas and at the ports, the movement of the winds, and the flowing and ebbing of the tides, the transportation of the mineral ores was actively regulated.

CONCENTRATE SUPERIOR STRENGTH TO GUARANTEE GRAIN AND STEEL TRANSPORTATION

Following is the translation of a news report, written
by Ma Hsiang, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 29 September
1960, page 3.

The communication and transportation department of Chi-nan City in Shantung Province made an all-out arrangement for the transportation of key material resources as soon as they were received. Thus, it became a great support to grain and steel production.

Since September, all railways, highways, and internal rivers have had a great increase in transportation volume and a heavy transportation task. Regardless of whether it was in the municipal area or in the hsien area, or on the trunk line or branch line, there was a great amount of goods gathered together waiting for transportation. At the end of August, the head transportation department in Chi-nan City called all the affiliated communication and transportation departments together to arrange a plan for the transportation of grain and steel material resources, and decided to concentrate the superior transportation strength to be thrown into the transportation of key materials. The entire city mobilized over 190 trucks, 360 trailers, 180 wagons, and more than 2,000 manual carts to participate in transportation. According to statistics, from 1-20 September, the amount of materials such as grain, seeds, chemical fertilizers, agricultural herbs, and agricultural tools, that were transported, as compared to the amount that was transported in the same period of time in the previous month, was increased by 5%. In the first and middle parts of September, in regard to the chemical fertilizers and agricultural tools for the support of agriculture, the city was able to work to the extent of transporting all of the goods that were waiting for transportation.

The railroad bureau's Chi-nan station adopted the "red-line marking" method, and marked all those material resources that were designated for the support of agriculture with a red line so that priority arrangements would be made for them. Under the Party's guidance, the transportation workers on the Yellow River and the Hsiao-ching River did their utmost and won a victory over the navigation difficulty due to shallow water. Thus, they ensured successful transportation for materials such as chemical fertilizers and grain. In grain transportation over the highways, the most important factor was the development of transportation strength in the hsiens, where the people's communes were formed into shock troops for transportation.

CHINA ESTABLISHES 10,000 GRASS PULP PLANTS

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 23 September 1960, page 3.]

A mass movement to produce native grass pulp for the increased production of raw materials for paper manufacture has already attained a preliminary formation in the various parts of China. Throughout the country, there are more than 10,000 native grass pulp production centers established (small paper pulp plants), which have a total native grass pulp production output of more than 310,000 tons. This constitutes a powerful support for the leap forward in the paper manufacturing industry. At the same time, because many rural people's communes have regarded the production of native grass pulp as one of their communal undertakings, very many domestic and wild grasses have become raw materials for paper-making. This is an effective means for the reasonable utilization of material resources, the development of commune-operated industries, and the vitalization of the rural economy. It also opens a new road for the increase of capital for the implementation of technical agricultural reforms.

In the manufacturing of native grass pulp, the various types of grass material resources in the rural areas can be utilized. According to the principle of "three accomplishments," the manufacturing of pulp should be scattered, and paper-making should be centralized, so that the raw materials for the paper-making industry will be increased. This is an important measure to guarantee rapid development in the paper-making industry. Accordingly, the Party Committees in the various areas have given this activity their great attention. In many areas,

for the production of native grass pulp, the principle of "division of labor between the province and the cities, and between special hsiens and fixed centers; the plants and people's communes link together, all for active development" has been closely followed. For instance, since last summer the Shantung Provincial Paper General Mill and the Tsingtao Paper Mill have sent out more than a hundred cadres and workers to the Ho-tse Special District's key hsiens to establish direct contact. From the construction of the plants to the actual production operation, they gave tentative directions which effectively promoted the great development of native grass pulp production. In July of this year, the Kiren Provincial Paper Mill organized a number of its engineers and technicians into a working team to go deep into three hsiens and six centers in the Pai-ch'eng-tzu Special District to investigate the conditions of native grass pulp production and to resolve the technical problems in native grass pulp production, such as pumping water, cutting grass, and cleaning pulp. They even helped to train laboratory testing workers, and gave instructions concerning the inspection technique to ascertain the quality of the native grass pulp. They thus enabled the native grass pulp plants to raise their quality and to attain rapid achievement so that an excellent foundation would be constructed for the manufacturing of native grass pulp into superior quality paper.

The experiences in many areas have shown that the promotion of native grass pulp can actuate the rapid development of the paper-making industry. In the first half of this year, the production of native grass pulp in the various areas, on the basis of the State's increased amount of paper production, constituted more than one sixth of the total production output of machine-made paper throughout the country. In Shantung Province, because of the insistence of the "small native group" pulp plants in the rural areas to support the "large foreign group" paper mills in the urban areas, the production of the paper industry in the entire province in the first half of this year has fulfilled one-half of the goal of the State plan for this year. More than 80% of the raw materials for the paper production of the entire province were supplied by the native grass pulp from the rural areas. In Shanghai, in the first half of the year, 35,000 tons of paper and paper board were made of native grass pulp. This was one-fifth of the total paper production output in Shanghai. In the Chiu-chan Sub-plant of the Kiren Provincial Paper Mill, there are four sets of round-mesh paper-making machines, three of which make use of native grass pulp as raw materials. In the first half of this year, through the direct connection between the plant and the people's commune, this plant was able to obtain more than 6,000 tons of native grass pulp from the Pai-ch'eng-tzu Special District. Because an enormous quantity of native grass pulp was utilized, production was greatly increased and met the needs in the local market.

The promotion of native grass pulp has a great practical meaning in overcoming the raw material shortage problem in the present-day paper industry. The experiences in many areas have shown that in the production of native grass pulp, there is absolutely no need for the use of soda ash. Because this pulp has undergone one steaming process in the rural areas, it goes through only the second steaming process in the large paper mills. Thus the "large foreign group" paper mills can economize by one half of the required chemical raw materials. After utilizing native grass pulp in great quantities, the Kiren Provincial Paper Mill has correspondingly saved a great quantity of soda ash and coal and is able to allot some of its equipment to concentrate on the production of refined pulp, which in turn will have a great effect in raising paper quality.

The promotion of native grass pulp will also greatly save transportation power. This is because grass is a bulky material and has a large volume. But, after grass is dried and re-processed into native pulp boards, its volume becomes small. The quantity that can be loaded increases, transportation efficiency is also raised.

The promotion of native grass pulp not only has an important meaning to the development of the paper industry but also to the cooperation between industry and agriculture. It promotes the development of commune-operated industries, vitalizes rural economy, and increases the income for the commune and its members. In the first half of this year, No-ho Hsien in Heilungchiang Province sent some 1,700 tons of native grass pulp to Chichihar, An-tung, and Peiping paper mills. Thus, the commune's income was increased to the extent that they were able to buy 50 tractors.

The Tung-k'ou People's Commune in Chuan-ch'eng Hsien, Shantung Province, has a great wheat-growing area. Usually it has had a great surplus of wheat stalks. In the high tide of promoting commune-operated industries, this commune utilized the wheat stalks to produce native paper pulp. In the first half this year, the 243 special paper pulp production teams under the commune produced a total of 4,300,000 chin of paper pulp. They utilized this income to buy more than 500 farming animals, 200 water wheels, and 800 rubber-wheeled carts, enabling the commune to realize its transportation system with rubber-wheeled carts.

QUALITY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTION
EFFICIENCY BOTH RISE HIGH IN SHENSI PROVINCE

Following is the translation of a news report, written
by Kao Hsuan, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping 26 September
1960, page 3.

In accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued by the Shensi Provincial Party Committee to lead the cadres in penetrating into the first line, to strengthen production control, and to raise product quality, the Shensi Provincial Textile Industry Bureau and its affiliated factories have taken out more than 60% of their cadres to organize "squat points" and circuit activity units. Their purpose is to go deep into the basic level in order to launch a wide inspection of the machines, a great drill in the operations, and a rectification of all regulations and systems, and to strengthen the small working units as the principal content of the production movement to bring about a continuous rise in product quality and reproduction efficiency. Comparing the conditions in the middle of August with those in June, the whole bureau's production rate of first grade cotton yarn rose 1.7%. Eleven of its twelve factories attained a first grade product rate of 100%. The percentage of first grade cotton cloth in storage rose 2.03%, and the percentage in those factories that have the highest rate reached 100%. The percentage of first grade cloth that had just been manufactured reached 96.07% in the factories with the highest rate. The production out-put average of the 21-count wool yarn unit rose two kilograms. The rate of yarn breakage per 1,000 spindles per hour was lowered from the average of 260 to 132, while in the factories with the lowest rate, breakage was only 36 strands. The weaving efficiency average rose 5.85%.

In this movement, the various factories adopted such methods as promotion of transportation, launching of free discussions by preservation and maintenance workers, the making of thorough arrangements, and the making of a "detailed weakness table" to organize the repair, safety, maintenance, and supply departments. In accordance with the conditions of need, they conduct definite inspection and repair at key points, draw up separate advancement schedules, offer effective measures, concentrate strength, organize fighting forces, make separate installation for mechanical repairs, and conduct large-scale inspection and repair. Repair must be done on the leather rollers, leather rings,

shuttles, pipes, warp thread-holder, and the other mechanical parts. In inspection, there must be unified understanding and unified standards, and every part must be inspected. The inspection procedure must be done step by step, and each step must be clearly carried out. Competition must be launched and opportunity summarized; judgement and comparison must be made. All of these measures have effectively started the all-out activities.

The new and old workers engaged in transportation and preservation in the various factories have begun technical training in all work from cleaning to adjusting. While causing a universal rise in the basic operation and mechanical control levels, there must be key training for those workers who do not have the same technical level. There must be variety in training; for instance, teach to learn; enlist soldiers and appoint generals; set examinations; conduct tournaments; start individual competitions; compete for sharp workers; and help the backward workers. Mass learning operation activities have high enthusiasm. The semi-automatic yarn preparation, semi-automatic wool movement, and the other technical operations must be summarized on the one hand and raised to a higher level on the other hand. In the State-operated No.2 Plant, the preliminary summarization of the semi-automatic yarn preparation has outlined a series of operation steps, including machine vibration, machine movement, and the pipe movement. All of these promote semi-automatic yarn preparations and consolidate the mechanical operations.

After coordinating large-scale mechanical inspection and repair with large-scale operation training, the various factories made a further attempt to rectify their regulations and systems. The cleaning system, the shift changing system, the quality inspection and test system, the finished and semi-finished product inspection system, the spot-tracing inspection repair, and the rotation shift arrangement system all must be improved and supplemented.

In regard to the small working units, the various factories made new attempts to establish thorough arrangements and suitable adjustments of cadre strength. They held fast to the training of the "four leaders" (the small party, political, labor, and youth league unit leaders) and the "eight members." For instance, there must be organized political education, assistance to raise ideology, methods for teaching the operations, and explanation of special knowledge. Also, economic auditing in the small units must be strengthened.

CHIA-MU-SSU PUTS GREAT EFFORTS INTO DEVELOPING SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD PRODUCTS

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 3 October 1960, page 2.]

In order to put great efforts into developing supplementary food products, the Chia-mu-ssu City Party Committee actively strengthened its leadership over the production of supplementary food products. The Committee not only established and strengthened the organization, trained the husbandry and feeding workers, and created special vegetable teams, but also established 32 vegetable bases, 283 husbandry bases, and six fishery bases in the suburban areas. In the first half of this year, more than 80% of the live hogs and eggs purchased by the city came from these bases. At the same time, the government offices, the army quarters, the schools, and the other units, alone or in joint operations, established 130 vegetable and husbandry farms. At present, more than 70% of all the units within the city are self-supporting or semi-self-supporting in supplementary food products.

CHEKIANG PROVINCE STARTS A LARGE-SCALE GRAIN
STORAGE INSPECTION MOVEMENT

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 3 October 1960, page 2.]

On the basis of the victorious completion of the summer grain taxation and purchasing task, on 20 September, the Chekiang Province launched a movement to keep grain from spoiling and from being harmed by insects and to consolidate the "seven don'ts" in grain storage by conducting a large-scale inspection over all State-owned and commune-owned grain stores. More than 3,000 cadres and communal grain storage custodians organized into a vast inspection army penetrating into all grain storage for an all-out inspection.

The various levels of Party and political leaders throughout the province paid special attention to the grain storage inspection movement. The responsible Party and political leaders in many areas assumed personal leadership, going deep into the first line to participate in the inspection activities. This strongly actuated the progress of the movement. In the Ning-po Special District, a sub-commanding office for the inspection movement was established and was headed by the deputy administrator. The hsien magistrate or the director of the finance and trade department directed the inspection in the hsien area. On 18 September, the Hangchow City called a mass meeting for the promotion of grain inspection. At the meeting, five small units to supervise central inspection were organized. These units were to supervise and expand the inspection activities in the various hsiens.

THE FRUGALITY TRADITION OF THE P'ING-SHAN HSIEN PEOPLE

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 27 September 1960, page 2.]

Under the conditions of a continuous leap forward in production and the constantly increasing production of grain, the P'ing-shan Hsien people, in Hopeh Province, firmly implemented the policy of carrying on the program of national construction by hard work and thrift, supporting the family by hard work and thrift, and operating all enterprises with hard work and thrift; and they actively developed production. In the first half of this year, this hsien over-fulfilled the summer grain taxation and purchasing ahead of schedule by 17.3%. At the same time, this hsien arranged well the living standards of its people; and yet it saved 11,110,000 chin of grain, and on its own accord sent 6,000,000 chin of grain to help the other areas. In this hsien, economic saving has already become the fashion. At the end of August of this year, the total amount of savings throughout the hsien reached 6,900,000 yuan, with an average saving per capita of 27 yuan. Now, this hsien has prosperity in which there is a surplus of grain, and a large amount of savings. At the same time, the positive production factors of the masses are constantly rising, which in turn strongly actuate the rapid development of productive construction.

P'ing-shan Hsien is located in the mountainous region in the north-western part of the Shih-chia-chuang district in Hopeh Province. It is an old base of the Revolution. It has a population of 300,000 people, and 450,000 mou of land. From the Sino-Japanese War to the War of Liberation, the people throughout the hsien solidly gathered around the Party, suffered and struggled with hard work and thrift, strove for self-support, actively supported the Revolution, lived through the days of hardship, and firmly sustained the Revolution until victory was won. In the past, this hsien had a very low production of grain. Each year, the State had to supply it with more than 30,000,000 chin of grain. This was the picture before the communalization movement. But in 1958, after the communalization, under the brilliance of the general line and under the leadership of the Party and of the People's Government, the people throughout the hsien attained a great increase in grain production. In that year, this hsien not only did not need to have the State supply it with grain, but on the other hand it sold more than 10,000,000 chin of

grain to the State. In 1959, the grain production output, as compared to that of 1958, again increased by 29.3%. This year, although there was a drought which lasted for more than 200 days, wheat production output, as compared to that of last year, also increased by 23%. Under the conditions of constantly increasing grain production and of becoming more and more prosperous, the great mass of cadres and commune members in P'ing-shan Hsien are still upholding their simple and frugal way of life, true to their revolutionary tradition, by working hard and being thrifty and by saving grain and capital. In respect to the employment of capital, they have firmly suppressed all non-productive expenditures. They only approve those that are necessary, and they refuse to spend one cent if they think it is not necessary.

The Kao-ts'un in the Hsien-ch'eng People's Commune is a rich brigade; but under the leadership of the secretary of the Party Branch, Tso Ssu-min, everybody gave great consideration to economy. In the offices, there are only a few pieces of simple furniture, such as a desk and a few benches. Furthermore, these few pieces of furnitures were brought to the office from the homes of the Party secretary and the head of the brigade. Even the pen holder used in the office is made from a chop-stick. Within the last several years, this brigade has saved several thousand yuan by selling surplus grain, but it has never spent one cent without reason. It used the money to purchase trucks, motors, chemical fertilizers, and other materials for the active expansion of production, causing the average grain production output per mou to increase from 600 to 1,008 chin.

In respect to the use of grain, in the spirit of looking forward and backward, using the year of plenty to supplement the year of shortage, keeping in mind that a little stream runs long, and reserving enough room for urgent needs, the people of this hsien insisted that there must be a plan for and economy in the use of grain. For instance, the Nan-kun-lung-kou Production Brigade in the Su-chia-chuang People's Commune had a production output per mou last year which was twice as large as that in the great leap forward year. In the past, this hsien had a shortage of 50,000 chin of grain each year; but last year it sold 20,000 chin of surplus grain to the State. At the same time, the people insisted that there must be a plan for the use of grain; so within a half year's time, they saved 20,000 chin of grain. The Kang-chia-chuang Production Brigade in the Chien-ping People's Commune, because it raised a great quantity of vegetables and the dining halls made a careful count of the number of people for dinner before they weighed the quantity of rice for cooking at each meal, not only fed its members well but also, within a half year's time, saved more than 5,000 chin of grain. For the last several years, although their income had increased,

the people throughout all the communes in the hsien still lived in frugality and simplicity and had economized in all living expenditures and actively joined the saving movement. The Chung-tai-shan Production Brigade in the Chiao-t'an-chuang People's Commune was originally a very poor brigade. In 1957, the percapita average income was not even 40 yuan; but last year their income increased to more than 130 yuan. At the close of this year, each member will have an average savings of 96 yuan.

Jung Kuan-hsiu, a nationally known mother whose sons are all in the army, is a model woman for hard work, thrift, and economy. She is now more than 60 years old, yet she is still doing cooking in the dining halls, helping to economize in the use of grain, and leading the women members in raising vegetables. For the last several years, she has not bought a new dress. She saved all her cloth coupons and frequently told the young women in her neighborhood that "clothes are new for three years, old for three years, and sewed and patched for another three years," so she advised the women to maintain their families with hard work and thrift. Because diligence, frugality, and economy have become the prevailing fashion, there are now more than 240 hard work and thrift red flag units and models and more than 56,000 sharp economy workers.

The tradition of diligence, frugality, and economy in P'ing-shan Hsien is primarily the result of the Party's strengthened leadership and the Party's assumption of political prominence. The hsien Party Committee frequently educated the people of the entire hsien to promote the diligence, frugality, and economy movement. In 1958, after a bumper harvest, a portion of the cadres on the basic level appeared to show signs of extravagance. The Hsien Party Committee realized that it was something which must be guarded against, so they appealed to all people in the hsien "to expand the honorable tradition of hard work and simplicity of the old Revolution era, and to strive for a greater victory in socialist construction." It further educated the people "to firmly support their families with hard work and thrift, operate their communes with hard work and thrift, and manage all their enterprises with hard work and thrift." Last year, the Committee organized the cadres and the commune members to start a general discussion on problems pertaining to diligence, frugality, and economy, to compare the present conditions with those of the past, and to use exhibitions as a means of education so that everybody would be imbued with the ideology of feeling economy is honorable and extravagance shameful. The Hsien Party Committee especially held fast to the opportunity just before the arrival of new crops in the summer and autumn, and before the new year and other seasonal festivals, to start an all-hsien educational publicity campaign to "look forward and backward, use the year of plenty to supplement the year of shortage, keep in mind that a small stream runs long,

and reserve enough room to meet urgent needs." The Committee tentatively helped the dining halls to plan the use of their grain well, so that there would develop a system to guarantee its firm implementation. The Hsien Party Committee also established a special office to regulate living standards. It was headed by a Party secretary who assumed the strengthened leadership over the operation of all dining halls. It is said that the Party secretary goes into the kitchen and politics goes into the dining hall. All dining hall attendants and cooks throughout the hsien were selected from those people who were diligent, thrifty, and economical, such as the poor peasants, the low and middle class peasants, Party and Youth League members, and active elements. Among the dining hall cooks and attendants, more than 60% were Party and Youth League members. In addition, the Hsien Party Committee led the commune members in basic production for the well-being of the dining halls in such things as the raising of vegetables, hogs, sheep, and chickens. In the entire hsien, there are over 30,000 mou of land used for vegetable cultivation. In addition, there are 105,000 mou of scattered pieces of land used for the raising of vegetables. This is an average of 4.5 square fen of vegetable land per capita. At the same time, the Committee encouraged the commune members to start a great supplementary food production. The Party Committees in the various communes throughout the hsien held fast to the key dining halls, where the members ate cheaply and well. They summarized their experiences and expanded them so that all dining halls would economize in the use of grain and arrange well the living standards of their members.

Secondly, the Party's leading cadres and the People's Government workers applied diligence, frugality, and economy in their daily life. These personal practices led and affected the masses. Liang Yu-ch'ing, the first secretary of the Hsien Party Committee, always wore a suit of clothes that was faded and patched. The paper umbrella he used was torn, and had been pasted together again and again for more than eight years. Some people suggested that he should buy a new umbrella. He replied that if he patched it again, it would last for another year. Because a leading cadre was being so frugal and simple, the great mass of cadres and people must have been deeply moved. Jung Pin, Party secretary of the Kuan-tao-yu-ts'un Party Branch, has a family of four. Because he arranged the living standards in his family well, they saved 270 chin from their quota in a half year's time. Led by his example, the entire village, within the three months of the spring season, had saved 3,000 chin of grain.

Thirdly, economy models were universally selected, red flags were raised, and sharp workers were elected, and all these were given rewards and praised. Such a campaign aroused the positive factors in the people to participate in the movement for diligence, frugality, and

economy. During the last several years, this hsien conducted two judgment and comparison campaigns. After the summer harvest this year, 183 model economy units and 4,700 sharp economy workers participated in the economy movement. Among the masses, there was a movement for comparison, learning, catching up, and giving help.

QUALITY OF SERVICE RISES HIGH IN PEIPING COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 27 September 1960, page 3.

A mass movement with the main purpose of raising the quality of service has just been launched on the commercial front in Peiping City. In response to the Party's appeal, the great mass of commercial service workers took active actions; and they have shown excellent results.

In order to attain a further rise of service quality, ideology must take precedence. The Peiping commercial service workers coordinated their learning from the Mao Tse-tung writings with reality, and started a free discussion. In the Hsuan-wu District, several thousand workers of the Service Company, after having learned from the "Book of Contradictions," started a detailed study of all service items and adopted measures to give active assistance to the urban people's communes in operating their welfare enterprises well. Through the praises raised by the masses concerning good people and good deeds, the First Business Center of the Ta-cha-lan Departmental Store suggested learning from models and promoted a high tide for "five wells and five depends" (whether the Mao Tse-tung writings are well learned or not, depends on how the learning is applied; whether service quality is well attained, depends on how much enthusiasm and subjective action one may have; whether technical revolution has been well started, depends on how much manpower has been economized and how convenient it is to the masses; whether the task has been well fulfilled, depends on how much of the policy has been carried out; whether the enterprise has been well managed, depends on how accurate and fast the routine work can be done). These factors have greatly improved the attitude of all sales clerks. As a result, more praises come from the customers.

The workers of the No.4 supplementary food store on Nan-hsio

Street in Tung-ch'eng District held a special discussion on the problem. "When work is busy and customers are numerous, can service quality be raised high." They all realized that the main problem lies in the fact that there must be a clear ideology to serve the people and the full expression of subjective action. The Hsi-shan Department Store started by investigating the workers' ideas concerning service. Among the workers, they began a self-education movement by launching mutual judgment and comparison, forming a high tide of competition between groups and between individuals. They revised their plans, strengthened their periodical inspections, and publicized their system. The movement enabled the backward to catch up with the advanced and the advanced to become more advanced. The Tien-ch'iao Department Store sent out workers to the Department Store Building several times to learn advanced experiences, and requested the responsible personnel of the Hu-kuo-ssu Women's Store to make a report. As a result, a further rise of service quality was attained.

In the movement, the leading cadres all went to the sales counter, and made street deliveries. Through their personal attendance to the customers, they learned from the criticisms made by the masses and helped the workers to make tentative improvements in their work. In the field of finance and trade in the Ch'eng-tung District, the district Party secretary, the district deputy administrator, the director of finance and trade, the Party secretaries of the Party Committees in the Commerce Bureau, and the Service Company, altogether more than 40 cadres, went to the stores, barber shops, and restaurants on Wang-fu-ching Street to join the workers in these stores as sales clerks and service workers. The secretary of the Party Branch in the Chiao-tao-kou Grain Center and its manager took some 20 workers with them and visited the street dining halls and the people in the neighborhood advocating grain economy and helping them to draft plans for the use of grain and the saving of grain. Among its 12,800 clients, to whom this grain center supplied grain, it helped 10,300 of them to investigate the conditions under which their grain was used, and to seek a method by which grain may be saved.

As this movement progressed, many commercial enterprises and service units increased their service items and raised their service efficiency. The repairing, cleaning and dyeing, photography, and remodeling shops all strengthened the quality of their inspection activities and shortened the time required for the completion of their service. The Mei-ta Cleaning and Dyeing Plant shortened their service time from 14 to 20 days to three to five days. The Hou-te-li Watch Repair Shop shortened its service time from 12 to 20 days to five to seven days. In the Chao-yang District, the T'su-yun-szu Barber Shop strengthened its service by making calls from door to door in its neighborhood,

and it arranged a periodical call on the sick and disabled. Many retail stores, besides improving their service attitude, paid great attention to rendering service to the factories, enterprises, and street customers. In Chao-yang District, the Kuan-tung supplementary food store sent out salesmen with soft drinks, ice cream, and beer so that the "commodities go to the workshop and the service goes to the customers." To this service, the workers gave much praise. In order to win more supervision from the masses, many retail stores, besides making reports concerning their service conditions to the Party Committees in the neighborhood, made separate sales at certain points, coordinated mobile sales, and made door-to-door calls in order to find out the masses' opinions so that they could make improvements in their services accordingly.

PLANNING THE USE OF GRAIN MUST GO DOWN TO THE
FAMILY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

[Following is the translation of a news report, written
by Wu Chin-po, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 30 September
1960, page 4.]

The Yen-tung Production Brigade of the Kao-fou People's Commune, in the Shao-hsing Hsien, Chekiang Province, on the basis of last year's bumper grain harvest, insisted on planning the use of grain and the saving of grain in order to guarantee that the commune members may eat cheaply and well.

To Strengthen Publicity and to Raise Understanding

Last summer, after having received instructions from its superior Party Committee concerning well harvested, well managed, and well used grain, the Party Committee of the Yen-tung Production Brigade summarized its past grain activity experiences and decided that after the harvest of the early rice there should be a well arranged plan for the use of grain for the entire year for the commune members. The Committee used the method of "the Party Branch makes the blueprint and the commune members conduct great discussions." Thus, on the one hand, the Committee utilized broadcasting, blackboard bulletins, and slogans to advocate the good points in planning the use of grain and the saving of grain; and on the other hand, it called the production team leaders and commune members together for meetings in order to find ways to implement the Party's instructions. At the same time, in order to counteract certain rich peasants who entertained the idea that "since we just have a bumper grain harvest, we should finish eating it before we should say anything more," the Committee organized the commune members into discussion groups. Through comparison with the past, everybody realized that in a year of plenty they should not forget the years of scarcity; that extravagance is a bottomless abyss and economy is a treasure; and that in using grain, we must make calculations before we eat, and not eat before we make the calculations. With the goal of raising everybody's understanding, the Party Branch again encouraged the commune

members to make two arrangements (arrangement for agricultural production seasons and arrangement for the vegetables to come to the market) and one investigation (to investigate grain consumption conditions in the past), and requested all production brigades to weigh all grain so that grain could be controlled uniformly by the brigades. At the same time, in accordance with agricultural busy and leisure times, the Party Branch helped each commune member to plan for the use of grain on a monthly basis, and assisted the production brigade to establish a card system so that each family would have its grain registered so that the exact amount of grain would be transferred to the dining hall. The dining hall would issue meal tickets to its members every ten days. In order to enable the commune members to understand the plan for the use of grain, the Party Branch painted a large and detailed diagram on the wall of the accountant's office, showing the amount of grain allowed to each child, able-bodied person, and old person. A bulletin was posted on the front wall of the dining hall, giving complete figures for the grain consumed by each of 137 families each month for the whole year. Because educational publicity was so thoroughly carried out, planning the use of grain and the saving of grain were fully understood by all.

The Cadres Led the Way, and the Advanced Were Praised

In order to enable the planning of the use of grain and the saving of grain to continue, the Party Branch secretary, T'ien Shui-yun, on the one hand held fast to production, and on the other arranged living conditions. He was either working on the farm or in the dining hall. He ate and slept in the dining hall and personally made plans for the use of grain. He always taught the Party members and cadres to practice what they preached and to lead the masses in implementing the planning for the use of grain. Now, seven Party members are saving grain from several chin to more than 10 chin each month. Thus, planning for the use of grain and the saving of grain have been effectively promoted. Though the Party's education, the director of the dining hall Kao A-lin, also carried on strict planning for the use of his own grain, and organized and educated the cooks so they could manage well the consumption of grain in the dining hall. For each meal, the amount of rice cooked had to be based on the number of persons coming for the dinner, and there was rice and rice gruel so that the commune members could make their own choice. Every meal had to be carefully planned so that there would be no waste at all. The dining hall accounts had to be cleared every day and closed at the end of every month. The figures had to be announced periodically so that the 559 accounts in the entire production brigade would all be clear. Kao A-lin managed the grain

consumption in the dining hall carefully. When he saw a few grains of rice fall on the floor, he would carefully pick them up. Accordingly, during one year the dining hall never wasted any grain. Because Kao A-lin was diligent and thrifty and was determined to serve the commune members, he was given a nick-name as the "responsible director."

In addition to the cadres leading the masses and living what they taught, the Party Branch also held fast to the advances, elected sharp workers, conducted a judgment and comparison in the saving of grain every quarter, praised those members who made careful plans and saved grain, and utilized real persons and true stories to educate the masses so that they would formulate an ideology to regard economy as honorable and extravagance as shameful. For one year almost every commune member had some surplus grain, and some members saved more than a hundred chin. With the planned use of grain, every commune member had a fixed time for meals with a fixed amount of food. Their bodies became stronger, work attendance reached 100%, and the workers' families became happier. In the case of a commune member, Fen S-shui, there were many quarrels between him and his wife and between him and his daughter before the planned use of grain. But since last year, the grain for his family has been carefully calculated and planned. They have had enough to eat, with a surplus each month; and there have been no more family troubles. Thus they have become very happy and have had a higher morale for production.

Raise Vegetables, Domestic Animals, and Fowls

In order to enable the commune members to eat well, there must be more vegetables grown, and the animal husbandry industry must be fully promoted. These were the other important experiences attained by the Yen-tung Production Brigade. Last year, when the Party Branch was making plans for the use of grain, it also strengthened its leadership over the work of the dining halls. It arranged labor and solved the problems concerning small pigs, chicks, feeds, seeds, and fertilizers. It enlarged the vegetable cultivation area from eight mou to over 30 mou, and raised five hogs and 430 chickens and ducks. At the same time, it aroused the production teams and the commune members to utilize the hours after work to plant vegetables in their front and back yards and along the sides of the roads, the edges of the farms, and the river banks. When the production teams delivered vegetables to the Brigade, they were given credit at the market price. The vegetables grown by the commune members were consumed by themselves. In one year, the production teams collectively harvested 228,900 chin of vegetables, and the commune members harvested more than 70,000 chin. Each day, per capita vegetable consumption was more than one and one-half chin. There were

many varieties of vegetables. In the summer, there were egg plants, tomatoes, peppers, winter squash, pumpkins, squash, soy beans, red beans, and cabbages. In the autumn, winter, and spring, there were turnips, white cabbage, oil plants, mustard plants, water chestnuts, etc. The cooks in the dining halls cooked these vegetables with exceeding skill. At each meal, there were three or four or even seven or eight dishes, which were all delicious and were thoroughly enjoyed by the commune members.

LIVING STANDARDS MUST BE DEFINITELY ARRANGED

Following is the translation of a short editorial comment in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 30 September 1960, page 4.

The Yen-tung Production Brigade of the Kao-fou People's Commune in Shao-hsing Hsien has employed the method of planning the use of grain directly, going down to the family and the individual. Such a good method should be given greater consideration.

The events that have occurred in the Yen-tung Production Brigade have shown that the procedure of extending the planning of the use of grain directly down to each family and each individual is an educational publicity procedure of promotion of the planning of the use of grain and the saving of grain, and also a procedure of thoroughly arousing the masses. Through universal discussions, and after the meaning of the planned use of grain has been thoroughly understood, the commune members will coordinate the Party's policy and their own personal living standards so that the collective use of grain and the individual consumption will be jointly calculated. Accordingly, everybody will fully realize the position of his own personal planned use of grain in relation to the all-out arrangement, and also realize the meaning of his own personal small economy in relation to the collective enterprise. The result of such a method will be that each family and each individual will have a more definite way to carry out planned consumption and to lead a frugal life, and will have more concrete needs and goals.

By extending the planning of the use of grain directly down to the family and the individual, it is possible for the work of leadership to be more carefully, more concretely, and more practically

carried out. The Yen-tung Production Brigade weighed all the grain that was to be used in the entire year and made detailed calculations. On the one hand, the Brigade is now able to make a monthly plan for grain consumption and to deliver the exact amount of grain to the dining halls on time for use; and on the other hand, each family has a grain consumption registration card so that each commune member will be given meal tickets to get a fixed amount of food every ten days. In this way, the amount of grain used each month, each ten days, or even each day will agree with the amount of rice to be used by the number of meal tickets issued to the commune members. Accordingly, the whole brigade's planning for the entire year will agree with the total amount of grain used by the various families. These conditions will enable those in the position of leadership to always feel that there is a clear account for each month, and even for each day, and the masses will fully understand the situation of grain use. In this way, grain planning will become more accurate and more practical. Living standards will be more carefully arranged, planning will be strengthened, and productive construction will constantly leap forward.

By extending grain planning directly down to each family and each individual, it is possible to promote the people's positive factors in economy. Because each family and each individual has a plan for the use of grain, and because the grain thus saved belongs to the family and the individual, everybody begins to make detailed calculations and save grain so that there will be no extravagance. For one year, almost every family in the Yen-tung Production Brigade has had a grain surplus. Some have even had a surplus of more than a hundred chin. These facts form a good illustration. If each family could save up to a hundred chin of grain, and if it were counted on a national basis, the figured would be very enormous. Under the premise of doing good political work, and by adopting suitable methods, it is possible to coordinate collective interest with individual interest, thus not only fully promoting the people's positive factors in increasing production but also fully promoting the people's positive factors in economy. These are also favorable to the development of the socialist construction enterprise.

Living standards must be definitely arranged. Speaking from the standpoint of a hsien or a people's commune, the arrangement must definitely extend down to each production brigade and each dining hall. If speaking from the standpoint of a production brigade or a dining hall, the planning must be more careful and more detailed, and the consumption of grain by each family and each individual must be calculated for each day and each meal. This is a good method, and at the same time, a very good custom, which is worthy to be advocated and expanded.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND FISH MOVEMENTS

[Following is the translation of a news report in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 25 September 1960, page 2.]

The weather departments of the seven provinces and one city along the coast, in order to support the great mass of fishermen in securing a rich catch in deep-sea fishing during the autumn and winter floods, are now adopting various measures to strengthen the autumn deep-sea weather service activities.

Shortly after the end of July, the director of the Hopeh Provincial Weather Bureau led a number of cadres, going deep into the various deep-sea weather stations along the coast within the province, to conduct an all-out investigation concerning their service ideas and conditions, especially the quality of their forecasts. Through investigation, summarization, and the exchange of service experiences, the difficult problems that confronted these stations might be discovered and resolved in order to build a good foundation for the service activities in the autumn flood periods. The Kwangtung Provincial Weather Bureau sent out three working groups to the various key fishing grounds to help the fishermen, and they cooperated with the maritime products departments in inspecting the safety equipment of every fishing vessel. The inspection checked whether the vessel was equipped with a radio, whether the radio functioned properly, and whether the radio operator had a good understanding of the signals and wave-length used by the weather bureau. In order to secure further understanding of the productive features of the fishing ground and its natural geographic conditions, and the most favorable weather conditions for fishery production, the weather bureau and the deep-sea weather stations in this province sent a great number of cadres out to the sea with the fishermen to attain actual knowledge. Now, the various stations along the coast in Kwangtung Province have a basic knowledge of the weather conditions related to the fishing ground for which they are responsible, even to the extent that in their mind they know "what the fishermen are afraid of and what they need."

Because the fishing grounds during the autumn floods are more scattered, weather forecasts are often inaccurate. In addition to strengthening the activities at the State-operated weather stations, the various provincial and municipal weather departments vigorously

promoted the civilian deepsea weather service network and established civilian-operated weather units and groups. Besides sending out mobile weather service units to the various key fishing grounds, the related provincial and municipal weather departments actively planned to raise the service level of the workers in the civilian-operated weather service units and groups. The Kwangtung Provincial weather departments adopted the method of short term training of small groups to give these civilian workers a basic training. In the Pei-hai District, five groups of pilots have already been trained, with a total of more than 200 men. The weather departments of the Hopeh and Shantung Provinces universally strengthened their control over the operations and the technical equipment of all civilian-operated weather service units and groups. They also investigated all the problems that confronted their operations. They further strengthened the systems of signalling, liaison, and forecast relay so that the activities of these units and groups will meet the needs of production during the autumn flood period.

In order to render better weather service during this year's autumn and winter flood periods, the various provincial and municipal weather departments made many technical preparations. Through the analysis of past deep-sea weather data, and the summarization of the great mass of fishermen's experiences obtained by observing the special phenomena in the sky and on the sea, the Kwangtung provincial weather departments created forecast standards to signify the coming of disastrous weather on the sea. They strove for the realization of the standardization of forecasting disastrous weather in the fishing grounds during the autumn flood period. The Hopeh, Liaoning, and Shantung Provinces have started the special deep-sea weather forecast service. All these activities will have a great effect on guaranteeing safety and rich production, and an enormous catch in the fishing industry.

ALL-OUT PROMOTION OF GROUP AUDITING IN SINKIANG PROVINCE

Following is the translation of a news report in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 25 September 1960, page 2.

At present, about 60% of the productive enterprises and 70% of the capital construction units in the Wei-wu-erh Autonomous Region in Sinkiang Province employ the group (team) auditing system, which effectively promotes the movement to increase production economy which has grain and steel as its main goals. In the first half of the year, owing to the group auditing system, capital construction prices, production costs, and commodity transportation expenses all had a lower level. They saved more than 69,000,000 yuan in capital construction funds for the State. The capital construction departments also saved over 9,800 cubic meters of timber, 10,000 tons of cement, and 1,400 tons of steel materials.

At the beginning of the mass economic calculation movement, the various areas insisted that there should be political prominence, and that ideology should take precedence. As a result, there appeared a new outlook, under which everybody did auditing and everyone managed finances. Many units realized a number of experiences derived from the methods of control over group auditing and from political activities. The two production brigades at the K'e-la-ma-i Oil Field adopted a control method with the political director as the center of the "big men" system, under which political activities, control activities, and technical activities closely were coordinated. As a result, production increased monthly as production costs were reduced. The first half of the annual plan was fulfilled 14 days ahead of schedule. In order to do the work of group auditing well, the workers consciously established various types of control systems. For instance, before the changing of shifts, there had to be a plan and preparations had to be made; during the shift, there had to be inspection and regulation; and after the shift, there had to be auditing, analysis, judgment, and comparison as methods of control so that production and auditing could be coordinated thoroughly from the beginning to the end.

In the process of promoting a mass economic calculation movement, the various areas paid special attention to the coordination

between economic calculation and the Party's central activity so that the latter would be well served and production difficulties would be overcome. The transportation brigade under the Tu-shan-tzu Mining Bureau, in promoting the group auditing movement, took special interest in the weaker links and audited the transporting done by the bicycles. As a result, the transportation plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule and production costs showed an obvious reduction. In July, the transportation cost of each ton was only 0.081 yuan per kilometer. For the month of July, 1,860,000 yuan were saved for the State. The installation workshop of the K'e-la-ma-i Machine Plant adopted the group auditing forms for the time cards to promote the "one in the place of several" movement. It was able to realize "one in the place of four"; thus, production costs in July, as compared to those in June, were reduced by more than 34%.

In order to enable the mass economic calculation movement to continue to leap forward, the various areas coordinated the calculation goals as one of the contents in the competition and one of the requirements for judgment and comparison. Accordingly, the mass economic calculation movement was widely promoted along with the competition, and the calculations enriched the contents of the competition. The two movements actuated one another. Through raising red flags and electing sharp workers, everybody joined the competition, tried to learn, had confidence in catching up, helped the others with measures, made joint progress, and attained continuous advancement.

In promoting the mass economic calculation movement, the various capital construction, production, and commercial departments in Sinkiang Province stressed the importance of coordinating specialized calculation and mass calculation. The specialized calculation departments penetrated into the masses and into production not only to learn from the masses but also to teach them, and to understand and summarize the advanced experiences derived from the mass calculations so that they could be organized into systems which will be widely expanded. They continued to simplify the calculation methods, to train workers as calculation workers, and to raise the quality of calculation activities.

In order to summarize and expand the experiences derived from the mass economic calculations, and to promote the movement to increase production economy which has grain and steel as its main goals, the Wei-wu-erh Autonomous Region in Sinkiang Province recently called a meeting in the K'e-la-ma-i City. They appealed to the various capital construction, production, and commercial departments to raise their morale, to strengthen their group auditing activities, and to strive to get 80% of the production enterprises and 90% of the capital construction units to supply group auditing so that production costs would be reduced from 10 to 15% and the rate of capital turnover increased from 20 to 30%.