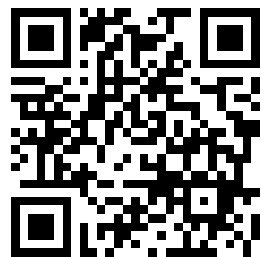
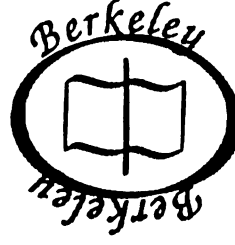
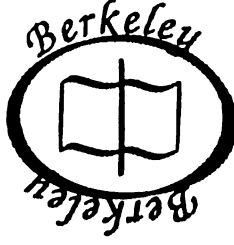
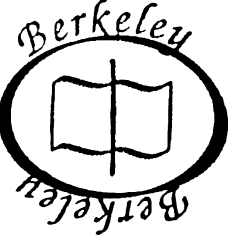
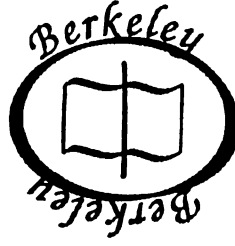
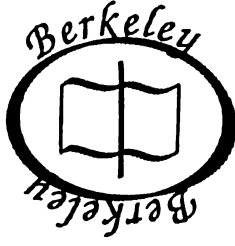
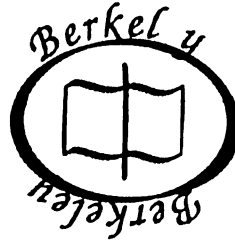
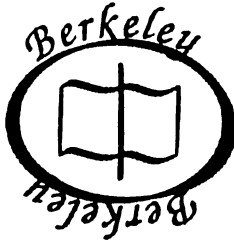
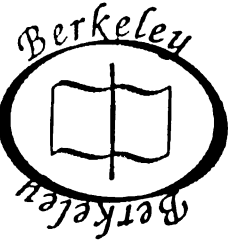
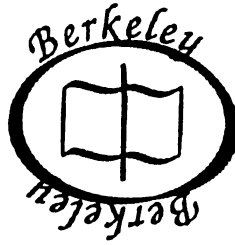
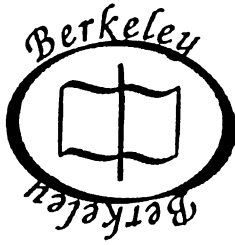
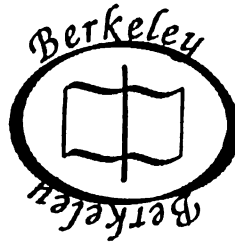
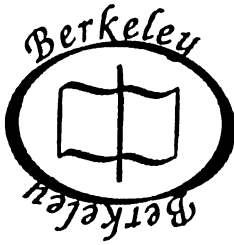
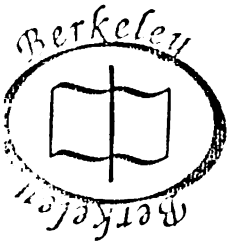
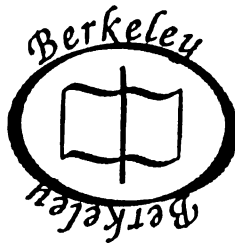
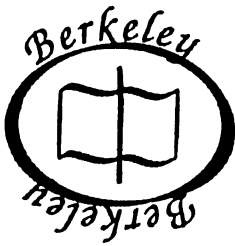
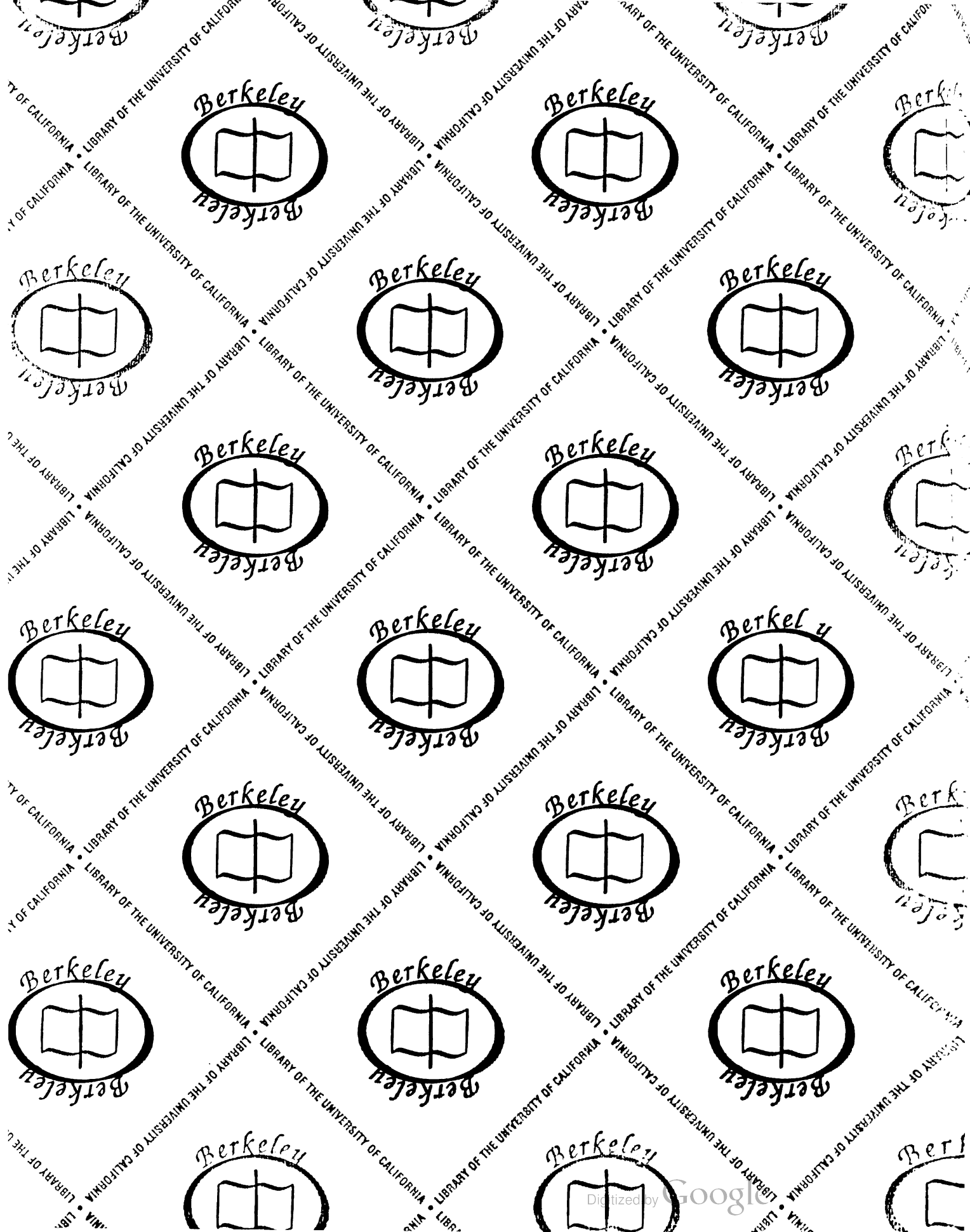
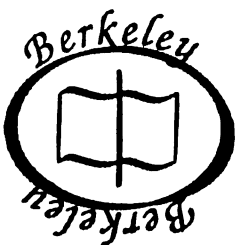
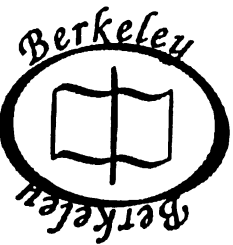
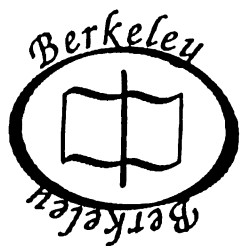
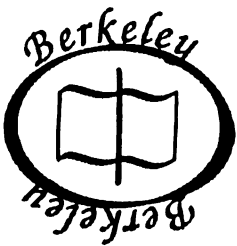
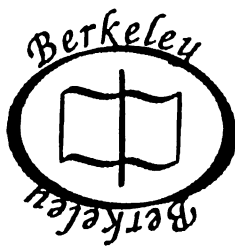
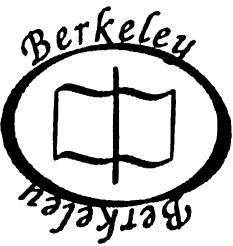
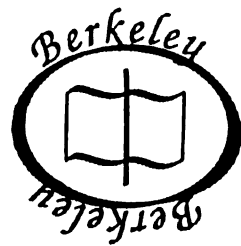
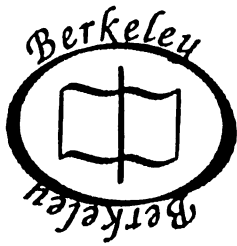
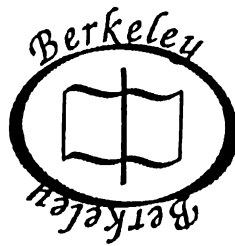
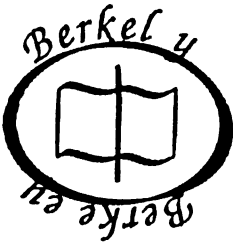
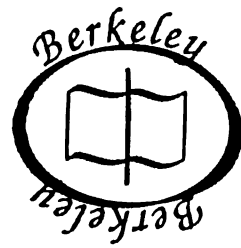
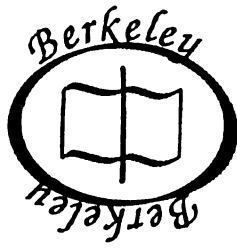
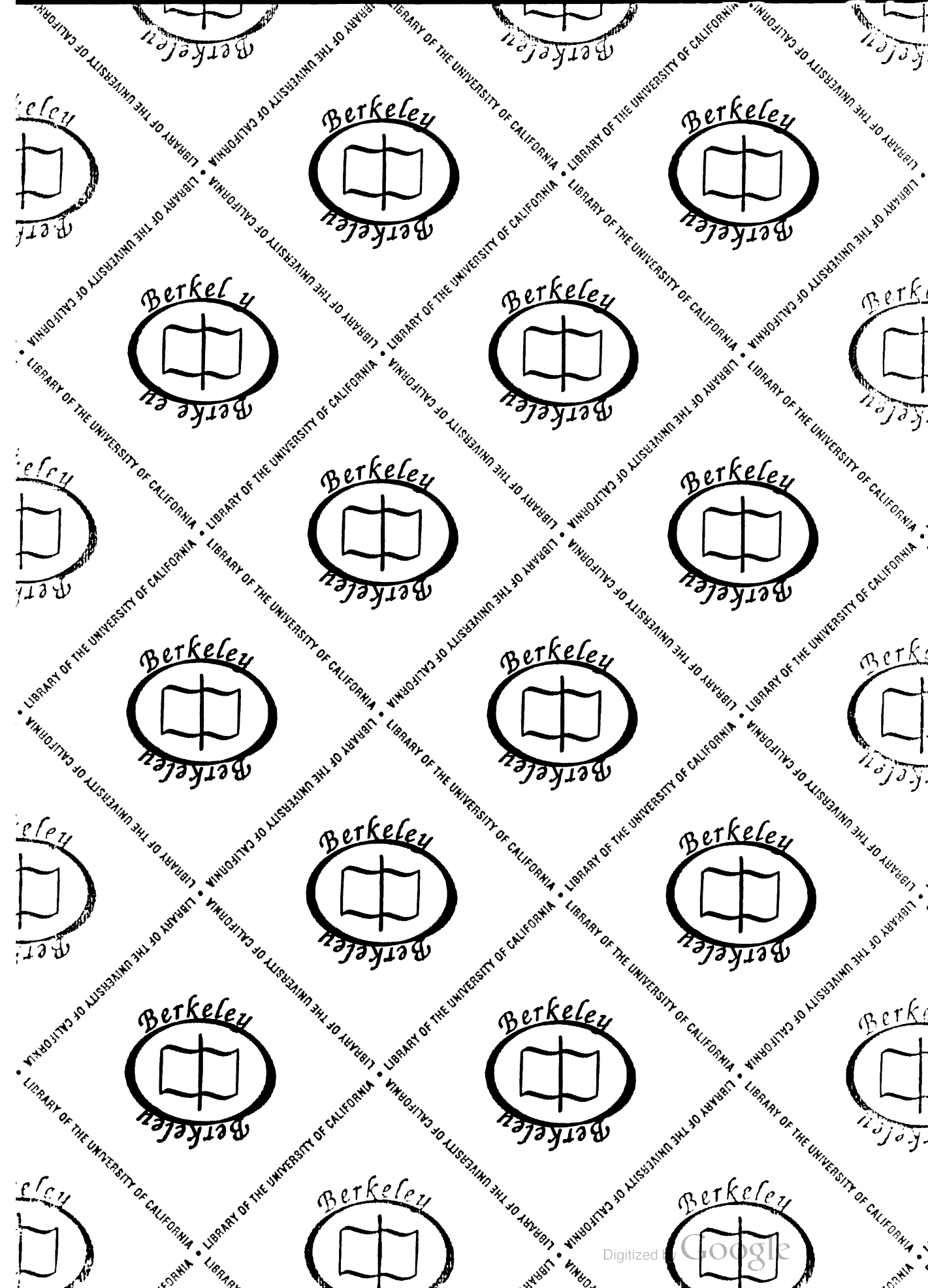

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WEEKLY REPORT ON
COMMUNIST CHINA

Number 25

13 May 1960

Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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Chieh-fang Jih-pao (Jiefang Ribao)
Fukien Jih-pao (Fujian Ribao)
Heilungkiang Jih-pao (Heilongjiang Ribao)
Honan Jih-pao (Honan Ribao)
Hsin Hunan Pao (Xin Hunan Bao)
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Shansi Jih-pao (Shansi Ribao)
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Periodicals

Energietechnik
Osthandel
Traktori I Sel'khoz mashiny, (Monthly)
Yeh-chin Pao (Yejin Bao), weekly

Berlin
Vienna
Moscow
Peiping

Other

Lun Kung-ch'an Chu-i Kung-she (On
Communist Communes)

Peiping

Part 1. ECONOMIC

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. TRACTOR AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY PROGRESSES -- Moscow, Traktori i Sel'khoz mashiny, No 11, 22 Oct 59, pp 4, 5

If the 1954 production of tractors and agricultural machinery in China is taken as 100, the 1956 output was 1,043 and the 1958 production 1,751. During the First Five-Year Plan period, annual production of agricultural machinery and tractors was about 75,000 items. In 1958, the number constructed reached 156,000 units.

In 1953, the number of agricultural machines and tools in the country had reached 59 million. The government allotted 2 million agricultural machines and tools to the minority nationalities in the southwest. This played a big role in the recovery and long-range development of the agricultural economy of the country.

At the first All-China Conference on agricultural equipment in 1951 a resolution was adopted concerning the building of new and more efficient agricultural implements. In 1952, in the Northeast, 21 factories were put into operation for the output of horse-drawn agricultural equipment. The products of these factories are principally two-bottom and single bottom plows, seeders, disk and spike-tooth harrows, self-binding harvesters and other very necessary machines and tools for the agricultural economy.

In 1953, there were already 620,000 standard horse-drawn implements of new types. Also in 1953, 13 water lifting wheels of the "gaotsi" type and 20 of the "doutsii" type were built. However all these types have design deficiencies and urgently need reworking.

With the spread of the cooperative program in the agricultural economy there was a great acceleration in the production of agricultural machinery and implements so that in 1956, production of plows increased eight times in comparison with 1955. During this same period, production of various types of harrows, seeders, machines for harvesting crops, and horse-drawn implements also more than doubled. In 1957 at the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, there were produced 11 million agricultural tools and implements (among them 2 million double-bottom plows.) All this was an important step contributing to development of the agricultural production of the country. By the end of 1959 there were 55,000 tractors in Communist China.

In 1953, a beginning was made in self-propelled implements. By the end of 1959 Chinese specialists in this field with the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had basically completed 50 types of new machines.

From 1956 to 1958, the number of factories manufacturing agricultural machinery increased from 16 to 28. The production of harvesting combines, for example, appears as follows: In 1956, 22 combines were turned out, 124 were built in 1957, 545 in 1958, and 756 in the first half of 1959. During the first half of 1959, some 1,530,000 horse-drawn implements were produced in the country. In 1958 the tractor plant [at Loyang, Honan] which was begun in 1955 with Soviet aid turned out more than 100 "Tung-fang-hung" model tractors.

In 1956, work was begun on tractor factory construction in Tientsin and during the first half of 1958, some 176 tractors were turned out under the trade name of "Tien-niu" (field-ox). Altogether, already this year [1959], throughout the country 957 tractors of the new model "T'ien-niu" are in operation.

2. MACHINE INDUSTRY SUPPORTS OTHER INDUSTRIES -- Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No 4, 25 Jan 60, p 27

In 1959, the several million workers of the machine industry made and delivered 205,000 metric tons of heavy machinery and equipment to the metallurgical and mining industries. These machinery and equipment include several ten complete sets of large and medium blast furnaces, large coke ovens, and large and medium rolling mills.

During the milling of large parts, the workers used the "ants gnawing a bone" method to compensate for their handicap of inadequate equipment and insufficient time to complete their tasks. The simple face-milling machine made by the Shanghai Precision Machinery Plant (Shanghai Ching-yeh Chi-hsieh Ch'ang) can mill a 14-metric-ton cast steel gear of 2.4 meter outer diameter.

Although the workers of Dairen Ship Building Plant had no experience in making the main machine of a 750/550 millimeter rolling mill, they willingly accepted the assignment of making one.

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Sometimes when one plant cannot complete a large machine by itself, it calls for assistance from other plants. For example, the 750/550 millimeter rolling mill was made through the joint efforts of the Shen-yang Heavy Machinery Plant, the T'ai-yuan Mining Machinery Plant, the Dairen Industrial and Mining Car Plant (Dairen Kung Kuang Ch'e-Liang Ch'ang), and the Shen-yang Low-pressure Switch Plant and it was finished in only a few months instead of one year.

3. **STEEL MATERIAL OUTPUT DOUBLED** -- Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No 48,
4 Dec 59, p 34

The level of daily output of steel material in China today [November or December 1959] is almost twice as high as that of May and June. Yet output of steel material still lags behind demand.

The Peiping Municipality has fulfilled its 1959 steel material output target 44 days ahead of schedule; the An-shan Iron and Steel Company expects to complete its 1959 steel material plan one month ahead of schedule; and many other key enterprises of various provinces and cities expect to overfulfill their 1959 steel material output plans.

4. **TARGETS OF REFRACTORIES ESTABLISHED** -- Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No 50,
18 Dec 59, p 29

The operational targets of medium and small refractory material plants, using reverberatory kilns, for the first half of 1960 are given as follows: kiln utilization coefficient is 150 kilograms per cubic meter for day and night operation; up-to-standard rate is 95 percent with 75 percent top grade products; ratio of mechanized molding is from 50 to 60 percent; operational rate of dry crusher is more than 70 percent; output of each simple dry crusher per hour is 1.5 metric tons of hydrated materials; and labor productivity is an average annual output of 50-60 metric tons per man.

5. **COPPER ORE DRESSING TARGETS FOR OCTOBER 1959 COMPARED** -- Peiping,
Yeh-chin Pao, No 49, 11 Dec 59, p 36

The following table gives a comparison of the copper ore dressing targets of various mines for October 1959.

| | <u>Tenor of Con- centrates (%)</u> | <u>Recovery Rate of Dressed Ore (%)</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Shih-chu-tzu Copper Mine | 15.75 | 96.01 |
| T'ung-kuan-shan Mining Bureau | 14.123 | 88.98 |
| Fu-jung Copper Mine | 11.18 | 88.44 |
| Ch'ing-yuan Copper Mine | 11.15 | 85.21 |
| Shou-wang-fen Copper Mine | 14.001 | 79.62 |
| Hua-t'ung Copper Mine | 9.31 | 83.62 |

6. COAL INDUSTRY SUPPORTS IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY -- Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No 4, 25 Jan 60, p 29

Coal is essential to the iron and steel industry. In the 1959 output of 20,500,000 metric tons of pig iron, 82 million metric tons of coal were consumed. The 1959 output of 13,350,000 metric tons of steel was made possible with the tremendous support of the coal miners and staff members. In 1959, the coal prospectors discovered that about half of the coal deposits are of coking coal quality. They also smashed the superstition that "south of the Yangtze there is no coal" by finding many coal deposits south of the Yangtze River. In 1959, the small coal pits produced one seventh of the nation's coal lump.

To ensure good quality coal for the coking ovens, the coal units in 1959 built over 200 new simple coal washing plants. During the construction of coal washing plants, the workers developed an emulation campaign to accelerate construction. For example, the Feng-feng coal mine built three simple coal washing plants in 4 months, one year shorter than comparable construction.

In support of the nation's iron and steel output, the nation's 18 key coal-washing plants in 1959 launched a red flag competition, and, as a result of the competition, the output of clean coal was 60 percent greater than that of 1958. For example, the clean coal supplied to the An-shan Iron and Steel Company by the Ling-shan Coal Washing Plant contained less than 1.43 percent ash.

7. PROGRESS REPORTED IN HARNESSING THE YELLOW RIVER -- Cheng-chou, Honan
Jih-pao, 23 Jan 60

During the 1958 and 1959 leap forward, in harnessing the Yellow River eight large dam projects were begun on the main stream of the Yellow River, namely San-men-hsia, Liu-chia-hsia, Yen-kuo-hsia, Ch'ing-t'ung-hsia, San-sheng-hsia, Hua-yuan-k'ou, Wei-shan, and Wang-wang-chuang. Of these the San-men-hsia project is being completed in 1960, some 2 years ahead of plan and will begin its tasks in support of flood prevention, production of electric power, irrigation and navigation.

On the tributaries of the Yellow River over 2,300 large, medium and small scale reservoirs are under construction.

In the mid-reaches of the river, irrigated area has been increased from 9.4 million mou at liberation to 52 million mou. In the lower reaches 16 large and medium submerged lead-canal locks have been constructed, plus 50 siphon projects, with a combined flow capacity of 3,169 cubic meters per second, and a designed irrigation potential of 130 million mou. In the serious soil and water loss areas of the upper and mid-reaches of the Yellow River, soil and water conservation measures have been carried out on 250,000 square kilometers, up to the end of 1959, including engineering works and forestation and grass culture programs. In some cases already results are accruing in increased crops and decrease of soil run-off.

In 1959, the San-men-hsia total water accumulation was 40 billion [sic] cubic meters. Although 1959 was a normal year [so far as water run-off was concerned] the weight of silt carried in the river was 2.7 billion tons. It is thus evident that the reduction of silt carriage already effected is still far from what is demanded. Such a great soil loss not only hinders agricultural expansion in the Northwest, but also seriously threatens the storage capacity of the San-men-hsia Reservoir. This is the first problem. Secondly between San-men-hsia and Hua-yuan-k'an, the Yellow River receives the flow from three large tributaries, the I Ho, the Lo Ho, and the Ch'in Ho, as well as numerous small streams. Although the drainage basin of these streams only covers 45,000 square kilometers, calculations indicate that under conditions of exceptionally heavy flooding they could produce a flow of 24,000 cubic meters per second. Even if the San-men-hsia Reservoir reduced that flow by 1,000 cubic meters per second the lower reaches of the river would still have 25,000 meters [sic] flow per second to contend with. Hence flood prevention activities in the lower reaches are still exceedingly important.

Thirdly, with 80-90 percent of the silt of the upper and mid-reaches of the Yellow River settling in the San-men-hsia Reservoir and other reservoirs on the main stream and tributaries, the water in the lower reaches will become clear. With this development the stream will begin to scour out its bed and to erode the banks in the lower reaches. Some of the irrigation canal outlets may be separated from the river, making irrigation difficult. Hence it is important that the water conservation, soil conservation, and irrigation harnessing programs for the whole river be closely coordinated to achieve the optimum results for the people's economy. By such a carefully coordinated program it should be possible with all-out effort to complete the total program of harnessing the Yellow River within 10 years.

It should be possible with 3 years, or slightly more, to begin building ten water conservation and hydropower pivot projects on the main stream of the Yellow River, also to continue construction of a network of large, medium, and small scale reservoirs on the Wei Ho, the Ching Ho, the Pei-lo Ho, the Wu-ting Ho, the K'u-yeh Ho, the Yen Shui, the Lo Ho, the I Ho, the Ch'in Ho, the Fen Ho, the San-ch'uan Ho, the Tsu-fang Ho, and the Ta-wen Ho.

During this period on the lower reaches of the river proper diking, securing the dikes by planting wild grasses and trees, and river course rectification should be taking place so as to insure support for navigation and to insure an increase of the irrigated area from the present 40 million mou to 130 million mou. Placing heavy emphasis on prevention of soil loss by run-off, within 3-5 years, the most seriously affected soil loss area of 280,000 square kilometers should be changed to a soil conservation area.

To round out the harnessing program for the Yellow River, work should be simultaneously pushed on the project of bringing southern [Yangtse River] water northward to the northern plains of North China. -- Wang Hua-yun, chairman of the Yellow River Water Conservancy Commission, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power

II. TRADE AND FINANCE

1. TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS IN KANSU -- Lan-chou, Kansu Jih-pao, 6 Oct 59, p 3

Since the early stage of national construction the trade and finance front has effectively controlled the speculative tendencies of capitalism, quickly stabilized prices, settled the people's livelihood, promoted urban-rural and domestic-foreign circulation of goods, and speeded-up production recovery so that the national economy could achieve normal development. Since 1953, when the state embarked on its large-scale, planned construction program, from its position of an expanded socialist economy, trade and finance operations have steadily increased state accumulations, extended commodity exchange, and have ensured and expedited high-speed development of production and large scale socialist construction. The great leap forward of 1958, which carried with it a leap forward in trade and finance work, was especially effective in promoting an over-all high-tide in the national economy. In 1958 Kansu's budgetary income was nearly eight times larger than in 1950; of this, income from state-operated enterprises and operations increased from one percent of the total in 1950 to 80 percent of the total in 1958. Budgetary expenditures increased even more rapidly; in 1958 they were 25.5 times greater than in 1950. Of the total expenditure in 1958, more than 71 percent was used for economic construction. When compared to conditions during the First Five-Year Plan, both receipts and expenditures for 1958 are equivalent to 50 percent of the total figures for 1953-1957.

How was trade and finance operations support production first manifested on the industrial front? Investments in industry and transportation and communications operations for 1958 were 510 times greater than in 1950, and 1.2 times greater than the total investments in the same areas during the First Five-Year Plan; industrial loans by banks in 1958 were 1,220 times greater than in 1950 and 2.5 times greater than during the First Five-Year Plan. In an effort to resolve the matter of raw materials and to promote the sale of products, commerce and industry strengthened their cooperation by organizing a group of men to stay at the factory, plan production and marketing from end to end, decide on color and variety, sign contract sales agreements, and expand sales. The value of contract sales production in 1958 was 4.5 times greater than in 1957; the variety of contract sales goods increased 120 percent, from 422 in 1957 to 928 in 1958. The supply of raw materials in 1958 increased 70 percent over 1957, thus ensuring and even expediting industrial development.

Party and state investments in support of agricultural production increased steadily over the past 10 years. From 1953 to 1958 state investments in agriculture, forestry, water conservation, and animal husbandry totaled more than 220 million yuan. The total investment for 1958 alone was equivalent to the total figure for the First Five-Year Plan. Furthermore, the proportion of actual production accounted for by agricultural taxes decreased from 10.26 percent in 1952 to 5.48 percent in 1958; in 1958 agricultural taxes amounted to only 50 percent of total annual investments. This proves that the state has a policy of light taxation in agriculture. The state also supplied large amounts of the means of production to agriculture. In these 10 years, state-operated and cooperative commerce supplied the peasants with producer goods valued at 200 million yuan; the total value in 1958 was more than double that in 1957. This economic and material assistance can be increased in the years to come.

In 1958 Kansu was communalized; state investments in the communes of Kansu amounted to 23 million yuan. These investments helped to expand the communes, and bring the economically poor teams on par with the teams that were better off economically.

The pricing policy which was adopted was also favorable to agriculture. Beginning in 1953, purchase prices of agricultural products have been raised universally while the prices of industrial goods were reduced appropriately; by 1959 the price gap between agricultural and industrial products was diminished by 52 percent. The increase in income the peasants received as a result of this pricing policy was approximately 20 percent above the amount of agricultural taxes they paid to the state during the same period.

Rural credit, too, was designed to support agricultural production; from first to last it served to realize socialist transformation and socialist construction in the rural areas. Prior to cooperativization, rural loans primarily provided assistance to impoverished peasants in overcoming hardships and helped to expand production; during the peak era of cooperativization, relatively long-term and low interest loans totaling more than 13 million yuan were granted to 770,000 impoverished and lower-middle peasant households so that they could pay their share to enter the cooperative. After cooperativization and communalization were realized, strengthening and developing the socialist collective economy became the principal duty in rural work. The state, on the one hand, increased agricultural loans, and on the other hand, it also played a positive role in directing the disbursement of rural funds by credit

cooperatives. In the past 10 years, the state has granted more than 260 million yuan in agricultural loans; the increase in loans in 1958 was 150 percent above the average annual increase during the First Five-Year Plan, and the increase in loans granted by credit cooperative units was 220 percent higher than the average annual increase during the First Five-Year Plan. Rural credit has become an irrevocable economic force in peasant livelihood.

The volume of grain retained per capita by the agricultural population after grain procurement increased year after year; in 1953 it was 400 chin or more, and in 1958 it reached 872 chin, or an increase of 258 chin over 1957. This proportion is not only higher than the proportion of increase in procurement, but it is also higher than the proportion of increase in production.

A universal increase in the people's purchasing power resulted from the expansion in production. Per capita purchasing power in 1958 was 350 percent of that in 1957 (the purchasing power of the workers increased 210 percent, and peasant purchasing power increased 346 percent). Retail prices of major commodities pertaining to the people's livelihood and agricultural production declined year after year. With 1952 as the base year equal to 100, clothing dropped to 99, daily necessities dropped to 90, cultural and educational articles dropped to 79, and producer goods in agriculture dropped to 87; the people's standard of living improved correspondingly, and the markets showed unprecedented prosperity. Besides expanded purchasing power, individual accumulations were established as a result of the improvement in the standard of living; for 1958 urban and rural savings in Kansu amounted to upward of 110 million yuan.

Kansu markets did develop shortages in the supply of a small number of products at one time or another in the past 10 years, but these were local and temporary hardships which were a part of the over-all advancement. The reason for this was that the output of certain commodities did not keep up the rapid increase in demand.

In the past decade, strong financial support was given to ethnic minority areas. In 6 years, 1953-1958, subsidies amounting to more than 44 million yuan were granted to them. Furthermore, due consideration was given to these peoples in the matter of financial income distribution, tax reductions, and commercial department policies; moreover, large amounts of producer and consumer goods were supplied to them. The variety of necessary commodities supplied to the ethnic minorities increased

from some 300 to more than 1,000; the supply of tea leaves in 1958 was 7 times greater than in 1950, and the supply of cotton cloth for the same period showed an increase of 276 times. Take the conditions in the Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou as an example. In the past 10 years the total number of livestock in that chou increased 50 percent. In the early stages of the liberation there was only one livestock farm with less than 300 head of livestock; now there are 27 state-operated agricultural livestock farms with 100 times as many head of livestock. On the agricultural front, the said chou changed from an area deficient in grain to one with a surplus in grain. Total grain output in 1958 was 9 times more than in preliberation times; the average amount of grain per person increased from 104 chin to 830 chin. Before 1958 this chou had only three state-operated industrial enterprises, but during that year the number increased to 78 (of which eight are modern). There was similar development in culture, education, and other areas.

Many of the achievements in trade and finance operations in the past 10 years were boosted by the great leap forward in 1958, and now Kansu, like the rest of the country, is continuing the struggle and leap forward in 1959 so that the Second Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled by the end of 1959, and so that China will overtake England in major industrial production in about 10 years.

2. DATA FOR KIANGSI, 1958-1959 -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 13 Oct 59, p 2

The gross value of industrial and agricultural production in Kiangsi for 1958 was 35.2 percent higher than in 1957 and 318 percent of the 1949 figure; grain output for the said year was 37.6 percent higher than in 1957 and 146 percent above the 1949 output; cotton output increased 25.96 percent over 1957 and 20.15 times over 1949; pig iron production increased 12.2 times over 1957 and more than 250 times the 1951 figure; coal output was 168.8 percent more than in 1957 and 22.8 times more than in 1949; and all other major industrial goods reflected output increases of from several times to 1000 times.

Based on industrial and agricultural production and construction increases in the past decade, great achievements were reached in trade and finance operations. Using 1950 as the base year, total budgetary receipts and expenditures for 1958 were 490.31 and 1,148.38 respectively; the plan for 1959 sets the index figures at 591.35 and 1,607.48, respectively.

Again letting 1950 equal 100, total commercial purchases and sales for 1958 were 1,671.59 and 2,273.64, respectively; the plan for 1959 is 1,849.31 and 2,830.27 respectively. Grain procurements and sales in 1958, with 1952 as the base year, were 152.1 and 224.5, respectively; the plan for 1959 is 189.7 and 184.2, respectively. Bank deposits and loans during 1958, with 1950 as the base year, are represented by 1,760.76 and 37,709.49, respectively; for 1959, planned index figures are 2,516.14 and 52,925.44, respectively.

Just as the leap forward in socialist construction continued in 1959, so too did the achievements in trade and finance operations continue. In the first 9 months total retail sales of social commodities reached 1,120,500,000 yuan (sales for September were estimated), or 26.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1958. Retail sales of every type of major consumer good increased. During this same period, the total value of purchases by commercial departments were up 31.4 percent over the same period of 1958. However, the increase in commodity supply did not keep up with the increase in the people's purchasing power; consequently, there were market shortages of some supplementary food products and some daily-use industrial goods. This situation has been altered, however, and will continue to improve in the future.

Total financial income in Kiangsi in the first 9 months of 1959 fulfilled the annual plan 76.6 percent and was an increase of 45.73 percent over the same period of 1958. Three hsien, i.e., Wanan, Hu-k'ou, and I-feng, fulfilled the annual plan before the end of September. Despite the adjustment of economic targets, budgetary income can still be fulfilled.

Aggregate budgetary expenditures for the first 9 months fulfilled the annual budget figure 66.4 percent and represents an increase of 83.8 percent over the same period of 1958. Of the total expenditures, completed investments in capital construction fulfilled the budget 72.31 percent, or double that of the same period of 1958. With regard to banking operations, income from loans in the first 9 months of 1959 were up 37.1 percent over the same 9 months of 1958; the expenditure of loans during the same periods showed an increase of 62.5 percent. People's savings also increased markedly.

As previously stated, the leap forward in trade and finance operations has continued in 1959, but our more immediate task is to adequately utilize all favorable conditions and put forth great effort in the fourth quarter to overfulfill the 1959 plans ahead of schedule and to set down a grand foundation for a continued leap forward in 1960.

III. TRANSPORTATION

1. SECOND TRACK IN USE ON TIENTSIN -- P'U-K'OU RR -- Ho-fei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 22 Nov 59, p 2

On over 100 kilometers, or about one third of the total length of the Tientsin--P'u-k'ou Railway within Anhwei Province, a second track has been laid and is now being used. The 300 kilometers of railway between Hsu-chou and P'u-k'ou is one of the busiest sections in the country. Originally, the engineering of this line was technically inferior: grades were too steep, curves were too sharp, station platforms were too short, and sidings too few and too short. Since liberation, many improvements have been made; but due to the rapid and continuous growth of the national economy, the need for both passenger and freight transportation so greatly exceeded its capacity that the national leadership decided to both build a second line and also to reconstruct the existing line. Work on the second track began in several sections in July 1958, and the grading of the roadbed on the whole 300 kilometers was basically finished in July 1959. Since then, track has been laid on ten of the most critical sections. One of these was the section between Ming-kuang and Pien-chuang; another was the Kuan-tien section. After the second track was laid in these sections, the traffic capacity of the line was increased 50 percent; instead of only 55 cars per train, trains of 75 cars can now be handled. It is expected that another 152 kilometers of second track will be in use by the end of December 1959.

2. KUEI-YANG REPORTS VOLUME OF RAIL TRANSPORT UP IN OCTOBER -- Kuei-yang, Kweichow Jih-pao, 23 Oct 59, p 2

The Kuei-yang Railway Bureau reports that in the first 15 days of October the number of cars loaded was 6.5 percent more than the total planned for the whole month. Due to improvements in loading techniques, the net weight of freight originated was 23.6 percent greater than that planned for the whole month, and the net carload weight averaged 36.6 tons, which is 16.1 percent more than prescribed by the Ministry of Railways.

3. TRACKLAYING TO START ON SOUTHERN SECTION OF K'UN-MING--NEI-CHIANG RR -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 Feb 60, p 1

The construction of the roadbed from the Hsuan-wei to K'un-ming on the southern section of the K'un-ming--Nei-chiang Railway has been completed and the tracklaying will soon begin. This section is 239 kilometers in length; it runs from K'un-ming eastward and crosses the Niu-lan Chiang a tributary of the Chin-sha Chiang. It passes through the important city

of East Yunnan, Chu-ching and then goes northward and travels over the Nan-p'an Chiang from where it goes directly to Hsuan-wei, a city close to the Wu-meng Shan. For this road, 4 tunnels and 41 bridges of various sizes have been built.

4. LOCAL RAILWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN HSIN-SHAO HSIEN -- Ch'ang-sha, Hsin Hunan Pao, 25 Nov 59, p 1

Some 14,000 civilian workers and 80 cadres are working on the construction of a local railway, the "Kung-ch'ing-t'uan T'ieh-lu" (Communist Youth League Railway), in Hsin-shao Hsien. This railway will be 12 kilometers long and 3 meters wide, with 1.435 meter tracks. This line goes from the dam at the Fen-shui-ao mining area in Hsin-shao through Hu-ch'eng-miao to Niang-ch'i at the city of Hsin-shao Hsien and the Hsin-shao Iron Mill. It is estimated that in early December the line will be opened to traffic, and that within one year, the line will have transported some 160,000 metric tons of ore and timber for props. In 1960, the Hsin-shao Iron Mills will produce 50,000 metric tons of pig iron.

5. CONSTRUCTION STARTED ON RAILWAY BETWEEN T' IEN-HO COAL MINES AND YUNG-YANG -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 16 Jan 60, p 2

Construction has just started on a local rail line between the T'ien-ho coal mines and Yung-yang. The first stage of the project will be completed before the spring holidays and the line will be opened to traffic.

6. HU-CHIA-FANG COAL MINE RR SPUR OPENED TO TRAFFIC -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 16 Jan 60, p 2

After some 2 months of work by over 3,000 workers, the spur rail line for the Hu-chia-fang coal mines which is under the P'ing-hsiang Mining Bureau was completed and on 6 January it was opened to traffic. This special 6.15 kilometer line stretches from Hsia-shan-k'ou to Hu-chia-fang. With the completion of this line, construction work within the mine will progress more rapidly and at the same time, better support will be given by the mines to iron and steel mills and other industries.

7. SPUR TRACK TO THE YAO-CHIEH COAL MINE -- Lan-chou, Kansu Jih-pao, 13 Nov 59, p 1

A force of over 10,000 workers is trying to complete by the end of December a spur track to the Yao-chieh Coal Mine. This spur track is 15.3 kilometers long, and connects with the Lan-chou -- Tsinghai Railway at the Hai-shin-wan station. The construction of this line runs along the mountain

side beside a stream, will require the building of 11 large and small bridges, a total length of 400 meters of culvert drains, the excavation of a 588-meter tunnel, and more than, one million cubic meters of earth and rock work.

This spur line is intended to expedite the development of the mine and enable it to put out a large quantity of coal for the industries of Lan-chou and for the railways' locomotives.

Besides the ordinary laborers, skilled laborers, technicians, engineers and construction equipment are being supplied by seven different agencies, among which are the Hsi-ning Railway Bureau, the Liu-chia-hsia Engineering Administration, the Yin-t'ao Engineering Administration, the Yao-chieh Mining Administration, and the Ting-hsi Road Construction Command Post. The Hsi-ning Railway Bureau has supplied 40 pieces of mechanized excavating equipment powered by electricity or internal combustion engines. Work is going on day and night and as of 2 November, the pouring of concrete for three piers of the 110 meter long bridge across the Ta-t'ung Ho is finished, and cofferdams for 2 other piers are being built; the substructure is 73.5 percent finished; and work on the grading of the roadbed is 13.6 percent finished. The tunnel excavation has penetrated to a depth of about 185 meters, about half of which has been lined with concrete.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF CHING--YEN LOCAL RAILWAY -- Ho-fei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 2

On 15 November, a 12.3 kilometer local railway was formally opened to traffic. Located in Ching Hsien, Anhwei Province, it is known as the Ching--Yen railway line; its main purpose is to transport the output of the Yen-kung Coal Mine on Mo-tzu-shan, and coke and other local products from that vicinity, to the bank of the Ch'ing-i Chiang, from where they can be water borne to a wide market.

The roadbed for this line was made 4.5 meters wide; it involved 150,000 cubic meters of earthwork, 2,500 cubic meters of rack work and masonry, 8 bridges and 19 culverts. The track gauge is 1.435 meters. The rails were cast of native iron, shaped thus, " ⊥ ", and 560 pieces of rail were used on each kilometer of track.

9. TUAN-CHIA-LING TUNNEL NO 1 FINISHED -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 5 Nov 59, p 2

Of the tunnels to be cut for the North T'ung--P'u Railway through the mountains in the Ning-wu sector [near the Great Wall], Tuan-chia-ling tunnel No 1 is finished. Its completion was marked by a celebration on 30 October, when a gayly bedecked passenger train left the new Feng-huang-ts'un

railway station (at a point formerly known as Lang-wo) and passed through the brightly illuminated tunnel. Work is now to be pushed to complete as soon as possible Tuan-chia-ling tunnel No 2 and thereby substantially increase the traffic capacity of the North T'ung--P'u Railway.

10. WINTER RR SCHEDULE READJUSTED -- Ho-fei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 10 Nov 59,
p 2

The Ministry of Railways decided that beginning 11 November the winter rail schedule will become effective. The time element in the winter schedule has been greatly reduced. In comparison with the summer schedule, the time for the Shanghai -- Peiping express train was reduced by 2 hours and 37 minutes, and the time for the slow train between P'u-k'ou and Hsu-chou was reduced by 57 minutes.

To meet the passenger demands in Anhwei Province, on the Huai-nan (south Anhwei) line, a pair of passenger trains have been added to the section between Ho-fei and Yu-ch'i-k'ou, and two pairs to the section between Ta-t'ung and T'ien-chia-an. At the same time, connections between inland waterway steamers and trains have been improved on the section between Wu-hu and Yu-ch'i-k'ou.

11. T' IEN-SHENG BRIDGE OF NEI-CHIANG -- K'UN-MING RR NEARS COMPLETION ---
K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 21 Nov 59, p 3

It is reported that on 15 November, construction of the T'ien-sheng Bridge, one of the principal bridges for the Nei-chiang -- K'un-ming railway, was 70 percent completed. This bridge crosses the K'o-tu Ho, a tributary on the upper reaches of the Pei-p'an Chiang, near the borders of Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. The construction of this bridge was begun in October 1958.

12. YUNG-T'AI BRIDGE COMPLETED -- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 11 Oct 59, p 2

The construction of the Yung-t'ai Bridge over the Ta-chang Ch'i in Yung-t'ai Hsien was completed on the eve of the National Day. This 230-meter bridge is now the largest in Yung-t'ai Hsien. Work was started in December 1958 and workers of the Seventh Construction Team of the Fukien Highway Bureau participated in the construction of this structure. They overcame 3 months of continuous heavy rains and destructive floods. They were still able to complete the project one month ahead of the target. At the same time, 140,000 yuan of state investment were saved through economizing. [Photograph show a nine or ten span bridge, probably, of reinforced concrete.]

13. HEILUNGKIANG REACHES HIGHWAY AND WATERWAY TRANSPORT GOAL FOR 1959 --
Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 31 Oct 59, p 3

On 20 October, in Heilungkiang Province, the volume of highway traffic exceeded the planned figure for the whole of 1959 by 2.7 percent, amounting to 112,995,000 meters tons. This figure is 68 percent greater than the total amount of traffic for 1958. During the first 9 months of this year, the performance of trucks on over 600 trips equaled the standard index of excellence with respect to safety, economy, and output of 10,000 ton-kilometers per truck ton.

In view of the urgent need for short distance hauling, during the first 20 days of October, some 32,293 animal drawn carts belonging to the peasants and to various enterprises, were pressed into service. To increase the means for short haul transport, up till 15 October 1959, in Heilungkiang Province, over 83,000 big carts had been built.

According to water transport plans 5 November is considered the end of the season. The transport of the volume of water-borne cargo planned for 1959 was actually accomplished on 29 October 7 days ahead of time.

14. HOPEH STEPS UP BUILDINGS OF ROADS AND DREDGING OF WATERWAYS -- Tientsin
Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 1

A vigorous movement is now under way to step up the building of roads and bridges and the dredging of inland waterways in Hopeh Province to increase of short-haul transport capacity. Over 100,000 laborers, at work every day, have already reconditioned or built over 2,400 kilometers of highways, resurfaced and improved 168 kilometers of dirt roads, and built 452 bridges and culverts. Dredging and other steps, to improve navigability have been carried out on the Pao Ho in the Pao-ting District, on the Shih-chia-chuang-Tientsin canal [probably the Tzu-ya Ho], on the Tung-feng-ch'u in the Han-tan District, and on the Tientsin -- Peiping section of the Grand Canal.

Progress has been rapid mainly because of skillful planning and adequate preparations. An example of the methods followed in getting this work done is supplied by the plan used in Lung-hua Hsien, where in the short periods of slackness between other duties, about 50 percent of the peasants devoted 3 days and 2 nights of labor to recondition 295 kilometers of highways, over 200 kilometers of cart roads, and more than 10 culverts, and to construct 35 temporary bridges.

Since mid-October, in addition to carrying out large-scale water conservation projects the people in Chang-pei Hsien devoted three short periods of labor to road improvements. In this movement, T'ang-shan, Ch'eng-te and Shih-chia-chuang organized some 13,000 men into highway maintenance gangs,

and thereby trained many of them for regular employment in this type of work. Another 10,000 peasant laborers were recruited for this kind of work in other parts of the province. In the Ch'eng-te region, road construction opened up access to forested areas making logging and marketing operations feasible and profitable. The improvement of the road from Wu-an to the Kuo-erh-chuang coal mine increased the daily output of the mine by about 20 percent. The macadamizing of the road to the Yueh-ch'eng reservoir made it an all-weather highway and brought great advantages to many thousands of peasants in that locality.

15. TSINGTAO INSTITUTES MOVEMENT TO SPEED UP LOADING -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 12 Apr 60, p 1

Workers of the Tsingtao Maritime Transport Bureau have instituted a movement to speed up loading and unloading operations. Their aims are to use new technics so that goals as to load and unload a 10,000 ton cargo steamer in less than 24 hours, a 10,000 ton coal steamer in less than one shift, and a train in less than one hour will be achieved. As a result, according to statistics for the first half of March, the time ships docked in the harbor was only 0.88 days. In comparison with the 1.07 days of the previous month, this was a 17 percent decrease.

16. TSINGHAI EMPHASIZES SHORT-HAUL TRANSPORT -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 10 Jan 60, p 3

In the short-haul transport movement, Tsinghai is using all of its native transport facilities to increase the movement of materials. At present, 655 specialized transport teams have been organized in the province comprising 11,569 vehicles of various types, 53,229 draft animals and 20,855 laborers. In the 576 teams using transport as secondary occupation, are included some 52,000 laborers, 3,853 vehicles of various types, and 111,924 draft animals. From January to 15 December, the volume transported was 2,320,000 metric tons and the amount transported, 23,610,000 ton-kilometers. This is over 60 percent of the total volume transported during the period in the province. It is equal to all material which could be transported in 525,000 four-ton trucks; 73.37 percent was grain, export materials and native agricultural and animal products.

17. SHORT-HAUL TRANSPORT DRIVE IN HOPEH PROVINCE -- Tientsin, Hopesh Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 1

As part of the nation-wide drive to expand short-haul transport capacity, there are as of now in Hopesh Province more than 800,000 men operating over 300,000 vehicles of various descriptions, and over 1,300 boats. On 28 November, the planned short haul transport goal for the month was reached and surpassed by 0.9 percent. The daily average volume of transport this month was 24 percent greater than for October.

The drive has been the occasion for the manufacture of 4,500 four-wheel carts and the overhauling of 2,700 three-wheel carts. Over 350 trailers to be pulled behind animal-drawn carts have been built and are in use in T'ang-shan, Pao-ting, Hsin-lo, and Cheng-ting.

Electrically operated loaders, belt conveyors and other types of mechanized equipment are in much wider use than heretofore, and have multiplied the efficiency of the freight handlers.

18. FUKIEN EMPHASIZES TOWING IN TRANSPORTATION -- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 27 Nov 59, p 2

Fukien highway and waterway transport organs have been emphasizing towing in their operations. Between January and October, the amount of materials towed by motor vehicles is equivalent to the amount transported by 3,000 four-ton trucks in one month. During the same period, the amount of motor vehicle trailer transport in the province reached some 47 million ton-kilometers which is 20.7 percent of the amount of motor vehicle transportation. In comparison with the same period of the previous year, it is a 133.48 percent increase.

Between January and October, the volume of material towed through the Foochow Navigation Control Bureau was 85.6 percent the total volume [in tons] of material transported. This is a 185.48 percent increase over the same period of the previous year. In comparison with the total amount of transportation, the amount towed [in ton-kilometers] was 66.49 percent. This is a 180.64 percent increase over the same period of last year.

19. SS HO-P'ING NO 55 SURPASSES ITS 1959 WORK QUOTA -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 3 Dec 59, p 2

By means of increased skill and efficient operation, the diesel-oil-burning SS Ho-p'ing No 55, in spite of typhoon weather, completed its 1959 quota of work on 24 November, 37 days ahead of time. This ship was put into regular seagoing service in March 1959, and its crew has steadily increased the volume of its cargoes from 7,000-8,000 tons, to over 10,000 tons; the maximum load carried at any one time was 16,000 tons.

To economize on fuel, instead of continuing to use heavy diesel oil, the ship changed to a fuel oil of lower quality, and still later, to a mixture of oil and water. Ship's time in port for cargo working operations has been steadily reduced, and because of shorter turnaround time, in the past 8 months, the ship has made 30 more round trips than was planned, thus augmenting the quantity of cargo delivered to Shanghai.

20. EXPANSION AT TIENSIN NEW HARBOR -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 1

Plans for the second stage of construction of the Tientsin New Harbor at T'ang-ku have made substantial progress. The aim is in 1959 to build 3.5 additional wharves capable of accommodating ships of the 10,000 ton class. As of the end of October, the completion of work on 2.5 wharves has been accomplished. Work is now being rushed to finish the remaining quota of work, particularly in the prefabrication of reinforced piles, building blocks and paving slabs, before the arrival of extremely cold weather stops their production. The attainment of this objective will permit the work of erection of the wharves to proceed during the winter season. The technique of using steam to protect and hasten the setting and curing of precast concrete objects is being successfully employed. More skillful workmanship in driving the concrete piles is resulting in much improvement in the quality of the wharf structures.

IV. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRESS -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 22 Sep 59, p 14

The accomplishment of capital construction work in the posts and telecommunications enterprise during the First Five-Year Plan far exceeded that achieved during the entire 70-odd years of preliberation posts and telecommunications history. In 1957, the length of long-distance telecommunications line routes and the number of carrier-wave telephone terminals, radio transmitters, and municipal exchanges were increased more than 2 times over that in 1949; the number of postal transportation trucks was increased 1.6 times.

In 1958, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, under the enlightenment of the general line and through the great leap forward campaign, posts and telecommunications construction work made great progress. The length of the long-distance telephone line routes in the nation was twice as much as that in 1957; a total of 72,000-odd pair-kilometers of long-distance communications lines was installed; a total of 102,000 municipal telephones was newly added; and some 120,000 square meters of floor space for production were constructed. The total completed investment in capital construction in the nation this year was equal to 2 times the actual completed investment in 1957. The hsien telephone construction following the communalization campaign and the iron and steel movement was rapidly expanded. In 1958, more than 288,900 pair-kilometers of hsien telephone lines were set up, and switchboards with 210,000 lines were installed.

In 1959, many sets of 12-channel carrier-wave telephone equipment were installed along the Class 1 trunk lines leading from the central to the various provinces and cities. The amount installed was equivalent to about 1.7 times the total installed prior to 1958. In 1959, construction work in connection with cables, microwave equipment, and posts and telecommunications plants is to be carried out. During the first half of 1959, the completed investment in capital construction was increased 64.6 percent over that in the same period in 1958, and productivity was more than double.

As of 1958, the actual total completed investment in capital construction in the nation since the liberation was about 20.3 times that in 1950, In 1958 alone the completed investment was 6.3 times that in 1950.

To prepare for the establishment of a modern and extensive posts and telecommunications network in the nation, equalizing lines and cables, 60-channel carrier-wave equipment, 60/120 and 240-channel microwave relays are now being installed in the various experimental areas.

2. PEIPING INSTITUTE PRODUCES OWN INSTRUCTION APPARATUS -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 18 Nov 59, p 2

The Peiping Posts and Telecommunications Institute (Pei-ching Yu-tien Hsueh-yuan) has made great accomplishments in establishing plants, in engaging in research work, and especially in producing its own apparatus for teaching purposes. From the leap forward campaign in 1958 to the present date, this institute has produced more than 2,500 pieces of apparatus for classroom instruction, including the nation's first experimental television station, the technically advanced 12-channel carrier-wave equipment, the structurally complicated oscillograph, and voltmeters for tubes. At present, this production program has been considered an important component in the institute's curriculum and at the same time it has been merged into the state production plans.

The production of this apparatus by the institute not only greatly consolidated the experimental apparatus and equipment for instruction but also played an important role in economizing on the use of the state capital. During the past 2 years through this institute more than 644,000 yuan worth of apparatus and equipment has been produced thus causing a drop in import of such materials and equipment from 209,500 yuan in 1957 to 117,000 yuan in 1959. At the same time, domestic orders were also reduced from the value of 1,003,250 yuan in 1957 to 200,840 yuan in 1959.

3. HUPEH WIRED-RADIO BROADCAST DEVELOPMENT -- Wuhan, Hupeh Jih-pao, 21 Oct 59, p 5

During the past 10 years, under the correct leadership of the party and the provincial party committee, wired-radio broadcasts in the rural areas of Hupeh Province through following the policy of "to serve the central task of politics, production, and the party, showed a tremendous development.

During the early liberation period by following the "Program Concerning the Establishment of a Broadcast Receiving Network in the Rural Areas" Hupeh set up in its hsien more than 70 broadcast receiving stations; subsequently more than 600 such stations were established in the various ch'u and hsiang throughout the province. Especially in 1958 during the great leap forward campaign and the communalization movement, commune broadcasting units were rapidly developed. To date, a total of 210 commune broadcasting units has already been established in the various communes in the province, representing about 30 percent of all communes in the entire area. There are now more than 120,000 speakers installed in Hupeh. Broadcast speakers are now available in 96 percent of all communes, in 90 percent of all production brigades, and in 40 percent of all small production teams. Broadcasting programs have now been extended into some dining halls, clubs, plants, schools, and iron and steel sites. Of the hsien and shih in Hupeh, 60 have fulfilled the tasks for establishing a rural broadcast network as specified in the "Program for Agricultural Development" 9 years ahead of schedule.

4. MA-CH'ENG HSIEN ESTABLISHES RURAL BROADCASTING NETWORK -- Wuhan, Hupeh
Jih-pao, 21 Oct 59, p 5

A wired-radio broadcasting network is now rapidly extending into the entire Ma-ch'eng Hsien in Hupeh Province. At present, there are 7 commune broadcasting units and 4,200 speakers in this hsien. It is expected that by the end of 1959 an addition of 3,800 speakers and 4 commune broadcasting units will be realized so as to establish an extensive network providing every small production team with a speaker and every commune in the hsien with a broadcasting unit.

V. ELECTRIC POWER

1. POWER DEVELOPMENT IN 1959 -- Berlin, *Energietechnik*, No 3, 1960, pp 121-122

The primary economic goal of the People's Republic of China is to catch up to England in the next 15 years in the most important branches of industry. The emphasis in the industrial development in China during 1959 is on the two most important branches of heavy industry, coal and steel.

The prerequisites for the enormous increase of production were established in part by the political measures taken in 1958, such movements as, the "great leap forward greater, faster, better, and more economical production," and by the establishment of the people's communes.

The rapid industrial development of the People's Republic of China has resulted in the following types of construction: (a) large industrial plants and combines employing modern and most advanced technology; (b) medium-sized establishments and production stations with modern and simple technologies; (c) small and very small production stations employing from the simplest operations to manual operations.

These production stations are now growing out of the earth like mushrooms.

1959 Power Program

The planned increase of industrial production presumes an increase of power production. This explains the rate of growth calling for steam and water-power installations with an output of 6,000 megawatts, 4,700 megawatts by steam plants, and 1,300 megawatts by water-power plants.

The size of the installations follows the same principle as in the case of industrial and production stations.

1. Block Units

The planned portion of large block-system units with an output of 50 and 100 megawatts amounts to about 1,600 megawatts. The 100-megawatt block units were built in 1959 with the aid of the USSR and put into operation. The 50-megawatt block units have been produced domestically or have come from friendly countries such as the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. In 1960, the first 100-megawatt block units from domestic production will be erected. The planned portion from domestic production in 1959 was about 60 percent. Of the 500 installations which were to be put into operation, 200 were more than 6 megawatts and 300 were less than 6 megawatts.

2. New Construction Design in Power-Plant and Boiler Construction

The process of growth of industrial production constantly demands new methods in all areas in order to guarantee rapid progress.

The open-air design is already being tested on several units located at various places around the country. Since the beginning of 1959, a 25-megawatt block unit from domestic production, of completely open-air design, has been in operation in the vicinity of Shanghai. Two additional features are worthy of special mention: (1) reinforced-concrete construction of the structures supporting the boilers, and (2) fire-clay design for the boiler linings.

3. Reinforced Concrete Supporting Structures

The well-known reinforced construction of the bedplate of the boiler has been expanded to include the entire supporting structure. This means that the body of the boiler is only 200-300 millimeters away from the supporting framework. To reduce the escape of heat, insulating plates are placed under the supporting and bearing surfaces. The boiler design is based on Soviet experiences. The required empirical data is to be compiled on boiler installations of this type, having a capacity of 100 tons per hour.

4. Boiler Linings in Fire-Clay

This type of boiler lining has been in extensive use in the People's Republic of China since 1958, partly in cooperation with the USSR, partly as a purely local development. It has been used in steam-producers with a capacity of 230 tons per hour, which represent the most heavily invested installations up to now. This new method of operation was based on the time-honored working method of putting "one stone on another," and has achieved a not to be underestimated increase of work productivity.

Experiences already gathered in 6 months of operation show no threat of work disruptions as a result of the use of this method.

The fire-clay insulation is designed according to the following principle (firebox piping, Figure 1 /not reproduced in this report/): fire-clay and cement, insulating layer with kieselguhr, insulating layer with asbestos plates, and outer sealing layer with smooth coating.

This fire-clay insulation has the following advantages over the previously used lining with brick: (1) it can be prepared up to 80 percent during initial assembly, (2) the fire-clay process does away with the formerly used expensive method of lining with baked brick (shaped brick), (3) when assembly conditions demand, parts of the lining can be insulated with finished work, and (4) some of the qualified personnel can be replaced by helpers.

Aside from the saving of costs of up to 50 percent, the external radiation losses are decreased and the penetration of undesired air into the firebox is reduced.

The innermost insulation layer facing the firebox is 45 millimeters thick; it extends from the center line of the piping and is backed by a wire screen, which is suspended from iron pegs eight millimeters thick (attached to the firebox piping) and fixed to the structural members.

This first layer of insulation, called fire-clay-cement, is built up in different ways:

(a) For temperatures up to 1,200 degrees centigrade inside the firebox and cover at the superheater: 75 percent pulverized fire-clay, 15 percent pulverized fire-clay binder, and 10 percent special silicate cement No 400.

(b) For temperatures below 900 degrees centigrade for all other parts coming into contact with the hot gases directly: 70 percent pulverized fire-clay, 20 percent pulverized binder, and 10 percent portland cement.

Sharp ground fire-clay with a tolerance of plus or minus 5 percent has the following dimensions: 30 percent 8-6 millimeter granulation, 20 percent 6-3 millimeter granulation, 35 percent 3-1 millimeter granulation, and 15 percent one millimeter granulation.

Asbestos sheet must be placed against the contact surfaces because of the expansion of the firebox piping.

The fire-clay process is a dry process and must be sprayed with water, depending on the particular procedure.

The second insulating layer, with kieselguhr, is applied to the fire-clay layer after the latter has been allowed to dry for 2 or 3 days; it is 55 millimeters thick in the case of the boiler-wall insulation, and 65 millimeters thick in the case of the boiler cover insulation. It is composed of 50 percent kieselguhr mass, 35 percent silicate cement, and 15 percent asbestos fiber.

The granulation, with plus or minus 5 percent tolerance, is as follows: 25 percent 8-3 millimeter size, 50 percent 3-1 millimeter size, and 25 percent one millimeter size, or under.

The asbestos plate insulation consists of prefabricated asbestos plates with dimensions 1,000 x 500 x 30 millimeters, which cover the second layer of insulation. -- W. Ackermann, Peiping

2. IMPROVEMENT OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND THERMAL ELECTRIC STATIONS
-- Vienna, Osthandel, No 1, Jan 60

In November and December 1959, the following units were put into operation in China's hydroelectric power plants and thermal electric stations:

a. The first two 50,000-kw turbines in the Liaoning thermal electric station which is to reach a capacity of 6 million kilowatts. One turbine is the first steam turbine of this size ever built in China; the other was delivered by the USSR.

b. The first 25,000-kw unit at the Tsinan (Shantung Province) thermal electric station; two smaller units have been installed previously. The station is to reach a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts.

c. The first two 25,000-kw turbines at the Wu-ching (Shanghai area) thermal electric station. The station is to reach a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts.

d. The second 25,000-kw unit at the T'ieh-hsi thermal electric station.

e. The third 50,000-kw unit at the Kirin thermal electric station.

f. Also 10,000-12,000-kw turbines at the thermal electric stations in Ch'ing-shan and Lan-chou and at the hydroelectric power plants in Liang-huang-tien and Liu-chou.

3. MIN-HANG PLANT'S NEW GENERATING UNIT STARTS OPERATION -- Shanghai,
Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 18 Nov 59, p 1

Generating unit No 6 with a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts in the Min-hang Electric Power Plant, Shanghai, was officially put into operation on 17 November 1959 to support the big leap in industrial production in the Shanghai area. The time required for the installation of this Chinese-made equipment in the plant was only one month, some 1.5 times less than it required in the past.

4. SHANGHAI ECONOMIZES ON ELECTRIC POWER -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
8 Dec 59, p 2

Through the campaign for economizing on the use of electric power by the broad masses of people in Shanghai, from January 1959 to November 1959, a saving of some 250 million kilowatt-hours of electricity was realized. With this amount of power, 1,250,000 chien of cotton yarns could be turned out.

5. AMOY HSING-LIN POWER PLANT TO INSTALL 6,000 KILOWATT GENERATOR
-- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1

The Amoy Hsing-lin Electric Power Plant is in the midst of its first construction phase. A 6,000 kilowatt generator will be installed. After this construction program, not only the power needs of the industrial area of Hsing-lin will be fulfilled, but electricity will be transmitted into some of its municipal areas. Work on this power plant started on 21 August, but was delayed because of the typhoon which hit the area soon after. This did not slow the workers. By 24 October the steel frame for the boiler was installed.

6. KWEICHOW ESTABLISHES SMALL ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS -- Kuei-yang,
Kweichow Jih-pao, 26 Nov 59, p 1

As of 18 November 1959, Kweichow Province had established and put into operation a total of 104 small electric power stations having a total capacity of 2,071.8 kilowatts. Another 300 such stations are now being constructed.

The capital for the establishment of the 100 odd power stations which had been completed in Kweichow was raised by the communes in the province. At present, the majority of these small stations are supplying low price electric power for illumination, pumping, grinding, and other purposes in the rural areas in Kweichow.

7. KIANGSI ESTABLISHES SMALL POWER STATIONS -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao,
3 Dec 59, p 1

Since the communalization campaign took place in Kiangsi many small electric power stations were established in its rural areas. At the end of October 1959, a total of 53 hsiens in the entire province took part in the operation of 138 electric power stations having a total capacity of some 3,200 kilowatts; this was equal to 2.6 times the capacity established in the year before, or 1.5 times that of last year.

8. 220,000-VOLT WANG-T'ING--SHANGHAI LINE STARTS TRANSMISSION -- Shanghai,
Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 8 Dec 59, p 2

The 100 kilometer Wang-t'ing--Shanghai electric power transmission line was put into operation on 7 December 1959 after having increased its capacity from 110,000 volts to 220,000 volts. Electric power produced by the Wang-t'ing Electric Power Plant thus will be delivered through this line to the Shanghai area. In the process of converting the voltage of this line many technical problems were encountered and solved. A 220,000-volt

transformer weighing some 160 metric tons was installed; the core of the transformer weighed 59 metric tons and the insulation fluid in the transformer also weighed 59 metric tons.

The load capacity of this line is now close to twice as much as it was before, and the reduction of transmission loss on this line totaled 100,000 kilowatt-hours.

9. POWER STATIONS EMPLOYEES HOLD RALLY TO INTENSIFY CONSTRUCTION WORK

-- Lan-chou, Kansu Jih-pao, 28 Aug 59, p 2

On 26 August 1959, some 20,000 employees of both the Liu-chia-hsia and Yen-kuo-hsia electric power stations staged a rally to intensify construction work in their respective areas. Through following the work policy of "high speed, high quality, low cost, and fewer accidents," all employees were urged to exert full efforts to complete their work at early date; they pledged that the diversion tunnels of Liu-chia-hsia station will be completed on 25 September 1959 and that the water will be dammed in November 1959. They ensured also that the Yen-kuo-hsia station will soon generate electric power for the upper reach of the Yellow River.

VI. PLANS AND PLAN FULFILLMENT

1. DECADE OF PROGRESS IN KIANGSI.-- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 1 Oct 59, p 5

Today is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the great People's Republic of China and the people of Kiangsi are enthusiastically celebrating this great holiday.

In the last decade Kiangsi has undergone a great change. In 1958, the total grain yield was 18.8 billion chin, or an increase of 146 percent over the 7.8 billion chin in 1949, and the early paddy yield for just the first quarter of 1959 (about 9 billion chin) greatly surpassed the annual 1949 grain yield. The total output of cotton in 1958 was 650,000 tan, or 20.16 times the 32,248 tan in 1949. The 1958 jute output was 726,000 tan, or an increase of 725 percent over the 88,000 tan in 1949. In 1958, there were 5,520,000 hogs in the province, an increase of 151 percent over the 2,193,000 hogs in the province in 1949. Fisheries production in 1958 was 1.5 million tan, or an increase of 147 percent over the 606,000 tan in 1950. Achievements in water conservation construction were even more noteworthy. In all the water conservation projects for thousands of years before the liberation, a total of 13 million mou were irrigated (including 4.5 million mou that have a natural water supply). In the water conservation projects constructed in the decade since the liberation, 26 million mou have been irrigated. Before the liberation, modern industry was practically nonexistent in Kiangsi, but in the last decade there has been astounding development. Kiangsi already has its own iron and steel industry, machinery and equipment manufacturing industry, hydroelectric industry, heavy chemical industry, petroleum industry, cement industry, and several major nonferrous and rare metals industries, bringing about a great change in industry and the entire national economic structure. It is estimated that in 1959 Kiangsi's total value of industrial output will be 13 times that in 1949, and of this the amount of electricity generated will increase 107 times, raw coal will increase 25 times, pig iron will increase 439 times, power machinery will increase 86 times, cotton yarn will increase 21 times, machine-made paper will increase 1,200 times, machine-made sugar will increase 48 times, cigarettes will increase 19 times, and soap will increase 8.7 times (of these products, pig iron is compared with 1951, and power machinery, machine made paper, and cigarettes are compared with 1950). Transportation and posts and telecommunications operations increased greatly. Comparing 1958 with 1949, the kilometrage of railways open to traffic increased 10.8 percent, the kilometrage of highways open to traffic increased 350 percent, motor vehicles increased 590 percent, and comparing 1958 with 1950, the tonnage capacity of barges increased 141 times, the total volume of transport increased 360 percent (including railroads): the length of the postal route increased 340 percent, and the length of long distance telecommunications lines increased 82.6 times. This not only further supports the daily increasing livelihood needs of the masses, but also strongly supports the development of agricultural production.

In the last decade the strength of the party increased rapidly. According to 1958 statistics, 67,000 workers joined the party. At present, there are 18,482 rural party branches with 217,958 rural party members. The strength of the Communist Youth League also increased day by day; during the same period [1958], some 133,000 workers joined the league, and there are 22,000 rural league branches with 460,000 members.

Along with the development of industrial and agricultural production, the cultural and material livelihood of the masses has improved correspondingly. In the last decade, cultural and educational operations have undergone a joyous revival. Elementary school education is already basically universal, and there are five times more students than at the outstart of the liberation; middle school students numbered over 180,000 (excluding agricultural middle school students), or 4.5 times the number at the outstart of the liberation; there are 10,000 full time students in institutions of higher learning, or four times the number at the outstart of the liberation; in addition there are also over 40,000 half-day students in the Communist Labor University (including the 77 branches); and there has been great development in eliminating illiteracy and in the development of industrial and agricultural spare-time education. In regard to culture: 58,125,000 volumes of books have been published, or five times the number at the beginning of the liberation; there are 88 various kinds of newspapers and periodicals published with a circulation of 638,791, or 30.6 times the number at the time of the liberation; there are 311 motion picture projection teams as compared to none before the liberation; there are 103 special drama troupes, or 3.4 times the number at the beginning of the liberation; there are 627 cultural halls, or 26 times the number at the beginning of the liberation; there are 20 libraries, or 6.6 times the beginning of the liberation; there are 62,829 rural cultural clubs, 35,149 reading rooms, 2,988 rural people-operated cultural stations, and 805 people-operated book stores. The provincial health structure increased 11.5 times over the beginning of the liberation; hospitals increased 3.8 times; the total number of beds increased 16 times; medical personnel increased 11.3 times; medical schools increased 2.1 times; and communes and industrial and mining areas set up a medical treatment center with many nursing and obstetrical personnel forming a universal urban and rural health network. There was also a great improvement in the condition of the masses' living quarters. In the last decade, many houses were restored and newly built in rural areas; and the area on which living quarters for employees were newly built throughout Kiangsi reached approximately 4,160,000 square meters. In 1956, the workers' average wage was 170 percent that in 1952. Up to 1958, the amount of money used for labor protection reached 20 million yuan, and over 320,000 employees took out labor insurance. The major criterion for explaining the rise in the masses' livelihood is the rapid rise in social purchasing power. In 1958, the social purchasing power was 1,284,640,000 yuan or 3.37 times the 380 million yuan in 1949. The average consumer goods purchasing power per person was 53.7 yuan in 1958, or 1.93 times the 27.8 yuan in 1949. If total purchases and sales in 1950 are both treated as 100 in 1958 they rose

to 847 and 2,027 respectively, and it is estimated that in 1959, they will rise to 966 and 2,475. These firm facts are written proof of the steady rise in the masses' standard of living.

2. FUKIEN PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1959 -- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 26 Oct 59, p 1

The gross value of industrial production in Fukien during the first 9 months of 1959 was 38.4 percent higher than in the same 9 months of 1958; total output value for August represented an increase of 16.8 percent over July, and September showed an increase of 56.8 percent over August. Also during these 9 months the volume of transport increased 80.9 percent over the same period in 1958; August showed an increase of 15 percent over July, and September showed an increase of 3.8 percent over August. The rate of progress in capital construction constituted an increase of 93.8 percent over the same 9-month period of 1958.

As for achievements in the field of commerce, the total value of products purchased by state-operated commerce during the January-September period was up 19.3 percent over the same period of 1958; the figure for August was 16.7 percent higher than in July, and the September figure was 7.4 percent above that of August. Total retail sales of commodities for these 9 months showed an increase of 27.9 percent; in August there was a 7.2 percent increase over the preceding month, and in September there was a 28.2 percent increase over August. The volume of commodities in storage as of the last day of September was 61.1 percent higher than at the same date in 1958. Despite the increase in retail sales of commodities, however, some markets were in short supply of some small commodities and nonstaple food items. This was a result of the rapid increase in the people's purchasing power. Since the adoption of systematic measures, however, this situation has already taken a basic turn for the better.

Similar achievements in all other areas accompanied this unwavering leap forward on the economic front.

3. 1959 LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT FIGURES FOR FUKIEN -- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 6 Nov 59, p 4

Fukien has carried over into 1959 its leap forward output in light industry attained in 1958. Statistics show that by 3 November 1959, or 58 days ahead of schedule, the annual plan for gross value of output was completed. This was 40.93 percent higher than the total value of output by the same date of 1958, and 11 percent higher than the total value of output for all of 1958. Of the 25 varieties of light industry products produced in Fukien, 11 kinds, including cotton cloth, soap, spices, leather, porcelain wash basins, cart tires, dry cell batteries, cod liver oil, etc., have fulfilled the annual plans ahead of schedule; furthermore, they show

increases of from 20 percent to 200 percent over output during the same period of 1958. The other 14 kinds of light industry products, e.g., sugar, machine-made paper, salt, cigarettes, matches, canned goods, and rubber shoes, showed increased output ranging from 10 percent to 400 percent over the corresponding period of 1958. The quality of these products also improved, and now meets both domestic and foreign standards. In addition, some 1,200 varieties of new products and goods were successfully trial-produced.

A major reason for the preschedule fulfillment of annual plans in light industry was that capital construction projects having gone into production in 1959 exceeded even that of the leap forward year of 1958 by 39 percent. Work was under way on 144 projects; 42 of these have gone into production, and another 93 can start production within a year. The 29 small paper plants which went into production increased the paper output capacity by as much as half the output capacity of the modern Nan-p'ing Paper Manufacturing Plant.

The large number of factories undertaken by the people's communes represent another powerful force in the output of light industry; the value of their output already accounts for a strong 6 percent of the total value of output by light industry in the entire province.

Part 2. POLITICAL

1. ACTIVITIES OF PROMINENT CHINESE COMMUNISTS

[Presented below is a resume of the activities of prominent Chinese Communists as reported in the Chinese Communist Peiping and Shanghai newspapers.]

Chou En-lai delivered an address on 10 April on the present international situation and China's foreign relations to the second session of the Second National People's Congress. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 Apr 60, p 1 and 3)

On the afternoon of 9 April, the Outer Mongolian visitors at the second session of the Second National People's Congress were welcomed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Sung Ch'ing-ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Ch'en I, Lin Po-chu, Lo Jung-huan, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo, P'eng Chen, Li Wei-han, Ch'en Shu-t'ung, Sai-fu-ting, Ch'eng Ch'ien, Ho Hsiang-ning, and Lin Feng. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 9 and 10 Apr 60, p 1)

The delegation of news workers from Poland were met by Hsi Chung-hsun, Chu Mu-chih, Li Ping-ch'uan, Shao Tsung-han, Yu Chan, and Shih Mai. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 10 Apr 60, p 2)

On 6 April, the military delegation from Poland visited people's communes in Cheng-chou and was welcomed by Li Li, the secretary of the Honan party committee, Wang Wei-chun, deputy chief of the province, Liu Pi, the secretary of the party committee of Cheng-chou, Li P'ing, the deputy chief of the city, and Lieutenant General Pi Chan-yun, the commander of the Honan Military District. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Apr 60, p 6)

The visitors from Chile were received on 6 April in Peiping by Chou En-lai, Ch'u T'u-nan, Chang Chih-hsiang, Chou Pei-yuan, and Chou Erh-fu. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Apr 60, p 6)

On 5 April, the delegates to the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, composed of Liao Ch'eng-chih, Liu Ning-i, Chi Ch'ao-ting, Meng Yung-ch'ien, T'ang Ming-chao, Hu Nai-ch'iu, Wu Hsueh-ch'ien, Yang Shao, Wang Ch'uan-pin, Ch'en chun, Ts'ai Ying-p'ing, Pao Erh-han, Chin Chung-hua, and Chu Tzu-chi were seen off by Mao Tun, Li Te-ch'uan, Liu Chang-sheng, Chang Chih-hsiang, Huang Ch'ang-shui, Chuang Ming-li, Ou T'ang-liang, Ts'ao Meng-chun, Li Meng-hua, Wu Mao-sun, Wang Ming-yuan, Cheng-sen-yu, Ch'en Yu, Wang Ya-fan, and Sung Ya-t'ien. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 Apr 60, p 3)

2. BOOK REVIEW

The following is the translation of the introduction and table of contents of a Chinese Communist book entitled: Lun Kung-ch'an Chu-i Kung-she (On Communist Communes) compiled by the Basic Department of Marxism-Leninism of the Chinese People's University and published by the Chinese People's University Publishing House in Peiping. The first edition was printed in July 1958, the second in September 1958, and the fourth [sic] in October 1958. There are 212 pages in the book with a bibliography of Chinese Communist articles on communes contained in the 1 June to 7 September 1958 issues of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Peiping Jih-pao, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao, and Kung-jen Jih-pao; the 1 July to 7 September 1958 issues of the Honan Jih-pao, Hopeh Jih-pao, and Shansi Jih-pao; 1 to 5 September 1958 issues of various provincial and municipal newspapers; and recent issues of Hung-ch'i, Che-hsueh Yen-chiu, Hsin Kuan-ch'a, Shih-shih Shou-ts'e, and Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien.

Introduction by the Compiler

At present, the people's commune movement is in the process of flourishing development in our country. We are compiling this book to help the popular study of the subject and for reference.

This book has a total of three parts:

The first part picks out what Chairman Mao has said about the people's communes and selectively reprints some important documents and materials on our country's people's communes. At the end is appended an index of published materials on the people's communes.

The second part picks out what Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin have said about communist communes. The selections have been limited to existing Chinese translations. These materials have been arranged according to authorship or chronologically. To facilitate reference, we have added headings. Among them are material which are commonly read and of which copies abound. For this, this book only lists the tables of contents.

The third part selectively reprints materials written by the European Utopian socialists on theoretical societies in the future. Because very few of these writings have been translated into Chinese, the materials printed in this book are mostly introductions by people other than the authors to their theories and actual activities. These materials are mostly taken from various types of existing old books. The political position of the authors of translations of these old books was not necessarily progressive or revolutionary. Neither are the introductions which they have written to the Utopian Socialists correct. We request that the reader be careful. At the same time, there is some overlapping in contents and some lack of

uniformity in terminology. There is also some vagueness in the texts. At the time of publication, we made corrections only here and there. Also, there is a small section on materials newly translated from the Russian.

The first edition of this book was to serve as an appendix to the materials on the people's communes in China. On the occasion of the second edition, new materials were added and made into Part I of this book. In addition, the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin on Communist communes have been somewhat supplemented.

We hope that the reader will correct us where we have been negligent in the book due to our limited theoretical levels and shortage of time.

Basic Department of Marxism-Leninism of the Chinese People's University

9 September 1958

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Campanella's The City in the Sun

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Morelly's Natural Dictionary

Babeuf's Commune of all the People

Saint Simon's Theoretical Society

Fourier's Phalange

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Appendix: The Communist Village of Amana

Part 3. OUTER MONGOLIA

The April 13, 14, and 16 issues of Pravda and Izvestiya devoted considerable front-page space to the arrival of the Mongolian delegation in Moscow. The delegation was headed by J. Sambu.

1. SAMBU'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW -- Moscow, Pravda, 13 Apr 60, p 1

K. E. Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, headed the group of Soviet officials who greeted J. Sambu, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Mongolian People's Republic, when the latter visited Moscow on 12 April 1960. Sambu was accompanied by L. Tsend, second secretary of the Central Committee, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; J. Banzar, deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ch. Shagdar, chairman of the Executive Administration of the Hural of Workers' Deputies in Ubsanur Aimag; D. Erdenbileg, head of the Press Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; J. Tsamba, deputy director of the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; S. Gombosuren, secretary to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural.

2. SAMBU VISITS KREMLIN -- Moscow, Pravda, 13 Apr 60, pp 1-2

J. Sambu, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Mongolian People's Republic; L. Tsend, second secretary of the Central Committee, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; D. Maidar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mongolian People's Republic; and S. Luvsan, Mongolian People's Republic Ambassador to the USSR, were guests at a reception in the Kremlin on 12 April 1960.

[Texts given of Voroshilov's address and J. Sambu's reply.]

Voroshilov referred to the Mongolian visit as a new contribution in the further development of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

In his reply, Sambu spoke of the spring of 1959 as a significant event, historically, for new Mongolia when the cultivation of the virgin lands with USSR aid occurred. "We collected a good harvest, 9 poods of grain per capita." He also referred to the February 1960 Mongol-Soviet Agreement signed in Moscow for economic and technical aid in the building of industrial projects.

3. SOVIET-MONGOL FRIENDSHIP -- Moscow, Pravda, 14 Apr 60, p 1 and 3

J. Sambu and N. G. Ignatov exchanged speeches at the luncheon held on 13 April at the Mongolian Embassy in Moscow. [Texts given.]

[Texts given of speeches by J. Sambu and F. R. Kozlov at the reception on 13 April at the Mongolian Embassy.]

4. LENIN ORDER FOR SAMBU -- Moscow, Pravda, 16 Apr 60, p 1

J. Sambu was awarded the Lenin Order on 15 April 1960 in Moscow. The reception in honor of Sambu was held at the Kremlin on 15 April. The feminine contingent of the Mongolian delegation was headed by Yanjima Sukhebator, chairman of the Committee of Women, Mongolian People's Republic. [Text of Voroshilov speech given, pp 1-2; text of Sambu speech given, p 2.]

J. Sambu and his entourage visited the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, where Mongolian physicists, together with scientists from the other socialist countries are employed. Sambu presented the Institute with a portrait of the Mongolian revolutionary, Sukhe-Bator, and a red banner inscribed: "Long live the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples."

* * *

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WEEKLY REPORT ON
COMMUNIST CHINA

Number 26

20 May 1960

Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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PLEASE NOTE

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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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Part 1. ECONOMIC

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. OCEAN-GOING FREIGHTER LAUNCHED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 Apr 60, p 4

The first ocean-going freighter Tung-feng, designed and built by Chinese and of Chinese materials, was launched on 15 April at the Shanghai Chiang-nan Shipyard. The total length of the ship is about that of five and one half soccer fields. It has a displacement of 16,000 tons and a speed of 17 knots. It can travel from Shanghai over the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans to Leningrad without refueling or taking on supplies en route. Only 88 days were required from the laying of the keel to launching. The freighter has a continuous cruising range of 12,000 nautical miles.

2. SHANGHAI TECHNICAL REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 18 Apr 60, p 5

A hurricane of technical revolution centered on mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation has swept through the whole city of Shanghai. As of 20 March, in more than 2 months, the degree of mechanization and semimechanization had improved 80 percent; about 250,000 workers have been freed from clumsy and heavy manual operations. There is also a great improvement in automation and semiautomation. The various industrial units have made or remodeled 7,669 machines into automatic or semiautomatic machines and made or remodeled 283 lathes into automatic or semiautomatic multipurpose (tsu-ho) lathes. They have also set up 2,640 continuous production operational lines and 919 continuous automatic and semiautomatic operational lines and have established 35 automatic and semiautomatic shops (work sections) and 4 automatic and semiautomatic factories.

Along with the extensive development of the technical revolution movement, the production level was also raised. In February, the value of industrial output alone increased by 11.2 percent over that of January and almost twice over that of the same period of 1959.

3. VALUE OF SOOCHOW CREEK IN SHANGHAI NOTED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

In an effort to expand the sources of raw materials, a meeting was called on 15 April in Shanghai regarding the composite utilization of industrial waste water, waste steam, and sewage. At the meeting a proposal was made to "pick out the valuables" in Soochow Creek. According to the estimates of related departments, approximately 1.2 million metric tons of waste and sewage pass through Shanghai each day. This sewage contains industrial raw materials, medicinal properties, oils, and quality metals; if these useful materials were extracted, industrial resources would be increased, and health and sanitation would be improved.

4. TWO MUKDEN PLANTS IMPROVE PRODUCT DESIGN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

The Mukden Pump Plant and the Mukden High Pressure Switch Plant have greatly improved upon the designs of their pumps and switches, thereby greatly economizing on raw materials, equipment, and labor. For example, the weight of a 220 kilovolt oil high-pressure circuit breaker was reduced from 89 metric tons to 10 metric tons, and the weight of the 3K6 water pump was reduced from 860 kilograms to 60 kilograms. After these improvements in design, the products had a faster turnover, the structure was simplified, their capabilities were increased, and the quality was generally raised.

5. DAIREN PLANT MANUFACTURES UNIVERSAL MACHINE HEAD -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Recently the Dairen Machine Tool Plant manufactured a universal machine head specially for the machine plants in communes. It is of very simple structure, easy to manufacture, has only 50 odd parts, and it can do what the average machine tool cannot do. When this universal head is put on the common lathe it will serve as an inside grinder, an outside grinder, a horizontal grinder, and a vertical grinder; furthermore it will do the rubbing performed by the workers, cut grooves, etc. The products processed by it are of high quality, it is very efficient, and the cost of this head is less than 200 yuan.

6. SHANSI PROMOTES TWELVE ADVANCE EXPERIMENTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 6

To improve output in the second quarter, Shansi is promoting the following 12 experiments: hot blast smelting in metallurgy; local railways, and mechanized loading and unloading in transportation; local

mechanization in mining; metallurgical powder for machine making; brick firing in culvert kilns (Hsiu-tao-yao) for construction material; recovery of coke tar by local methods; multiple use of wood lumber; slag for cement; obtaining coal gas by local methods; comprehensive use of animal by-products; and loading by chutes.

7. MAJOR INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF EQUIPMENT DONE IN LIAONING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 6

A mass movement to inspect and repair equipment of the mines, and enterprises in Liaoning is under way. Since 15 March, the province has inspected over 80,000 pieces of major equipment and repaired over 9,000 of them.

8. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLED IN SINKIANG -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 6

The Sinkiang construction system has assembled 62 sets of construction equipment. These sets include 23 for brick laying equipment, 6 for processing steel rods, 11 for cement operations, 5 for plastering, 3 for painting, 3 for lifting; and 2 for further iron processing (T'ieh-hou-chia-kung).

9. SHANSI COAL MINES OPERATE IRON AND STEEL PLANTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

The state-operated coal mines of Shansi have teamed up with iron and steel plants to provide mutual support. The Ta T'ung Coal Mine is associated with the Hsuan Hua Iron Mine of Hopeh, the Hsi-Shan Coal Mine of T'ai-yuan, the Yang Ch'uan Coal Mine, the Feng Huang Shan Iron Mine of Hupeh, Hsi Lei Shan Iron Mine, T'ieh Tzu Shan Iron Mine, and other province-operated iron mines. It is planned that in 1960 this mutually associated unit will provide more than 90,000 metric tons of coal, and more than 60,000 metric tons of iron. This teaming up of coal and iron mines will expand the output of coal and pig iron.

10. CHUN-NAN COAL CENTER EXPANDS TO INCLUDE OTHER INDUSTRIES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Chun-nan in Anhwei can be developed from merely a city producing coal to one with iron and steel, coke, machinery, and chemical industries. During 1959 small blast furnaces were rehabilitated in accordance with the needs for development and the local conditions, and by the end of the year, Chun-nan had 187 blast furnaces of 8- to 16-cubic meters, 17

Red Flag No 2 coking ovens, 1,016 other coking ovens, 7 simple washers, 19 small iron smelting plants, 4 rather large "small foreign method operations," and a group of small steel converters, electric furnaces, and rollers. The output of iron reached 250,000 metric tons, steel output reached 15,000 metric tons, and coke output reached upward of 2,110,000 metric tons. As the scale of iron and steel production was expanded and the technical level was raised, production levels also gradually improved. For example, in the first quarter of 1959, as compared to the same period of 1958, the output of iron and steel increased 150 percent and 120 percent, respectively, and coke output increased 66.92 percent. Moreover, the utilization coefficient was doubled, the qualification rate was raised 11 percent, and lime content of coke was reduced 3 percent.

This development in other areas of industry not only helped to fill up gaps in the iron and steel industry, but it also economized on the use of rolling stock and personnel in the field of transport. In 1959, Chun-nan shipped 1,293,922 metric tons of coal and 676,252 metric tons of coke to Ma-an-shan, and on the return trips the otherwise empty cars were used to ship 695,101 metric tons of ore to Chun-nan; hence, on the basis of 40 metric tons per car, total economization on rolling stock amounted to 17,377 cars, or 36 percent of the rolling stock for hauling coke and coal.

11. CHANGES IN SALT MANUFACTURING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Outstanding achievements have been attained in the technical reform of China's salt industry. In sea-salt production, all labor from collection, to winnowing, to bagging, etc., is now done completely by machinery and other implements instead of manual labor. In the salt fields of the South, the complete use of vehicles and windmills has met with great success. In the production of lake, mine, and ore salt, all of the extraction work is done by foreign or semiforeign type machines.

12. TUNGSTIC ACID OUTPUT INCREASED -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 18 Apr 60, p 2

Through the ingenuity of a worker, the Li-te Industrial Chemical Plant was able to increase its annual tungstic acid output from 250 metric tons to 600 metric tons. The worker's creative suggestion was to change the "tungstic-acid calcium sedimentary method." His suggestion eliminated four of the nine processing steps for making tungstic acid.

13. THERMOS-BOTTLE MANUFACTURE IMPROVED -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 19 Apr 60, p 2

Nine thermos bottle manufacturing plants in Shanghai on 16 April 1960 achieved mechanization in making thermos bottle fillers. In the past, in these plants fillers were blown by mouth. Now the fillers are blown by mechanically produced airjets.

14. LIGHT INDUSTRY IN HSI-NING CHANGES TO GAS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Recently the light industry enterprises in the Hsi-ning area set up 24 local furnaces of various sizes, and within 15 days the complete use of gas was realized. These light industry enterprises required 2,000 metric tons of coal per day, but by using gas, 800 metric tons of coal per day can be saved; this would amount to 280,000 metric tons in one year, and on the basis of 41 yuan per metric ton, a total of 11,480,000 yuan can be saved. Also, the use of 100 vehicles per day for transporting coal can also be saved.

For a faster realization of the complete use of gas throughout the province, the provincial committee set up a gas office which dispatched three work units to assist various autonomous chou and hsien in realizing the sole use of gas.

15. SHANSI SETS UP RAW MATERIAL BASES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 6

The Chin-pei Special Administrative District in Shansi is popularly establishing light industry and textile raw material bases. Many raw material bases and raw material processing bases are now mushrooming in the district. These include bases for processing flaxseed, sunflower seed, kaoliang, beets, and medicinal herbs. Following the principle of establishing processing bases as close as possible to the raw material, Shansi has established or is establishing over 3,700 processing plants.

16. EARLY 1960 PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR KIANGSI -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 20 Mar 60, p 2

Since the beginning of 1960 the workers throughout Kiangsi have developed a special fervor to realize more grandiose outputs in 1960. For example, on the industrial front thus far in 1960, the output of pig iron has increased from 790-odd metric tons per day in the fourth quarter of 1959 to 970 metric tons or more in January, to 1,010 metric tons or more in February, to upward of 1,180 metric tons per day in the

first half of March; the output of steel has increased from 47 metric tons per day in the fourth quarter of 1959 to 120 metric tons per day in the first half of March.

Completed investments in capital construction in the first 2 months of 1960 totaled 85 million yuan or more, an increase of 25 percent over the same 2 months of 1959.

Transport by railways, rolling stock among the people, and by barge is coming along favorably. It is estimated that the volume of transport at the end of the first quarter will exceed the quarterly plan about 10 percent.

II. TRANSPORTATION

1. SHANTUNG'S 1959 RECORD -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 28 Dec 59, p 1

In 1959, the combined railway, highway, inland waterway, and sea-going traffic in Shantung surpassed the goal planned for the year by 5.4 percent, and exceeded the total output for 1958 by 60 percent. The steady growth in the total volume of all modes of transportation in 1959 is indicated by the following figures: August exceeded July by 10 percent; September exceeded August by 11 percent; October exceeded September by 22 percent; and November exceeded October by 17 percent.

Many factors have contributed to these advances in performance, among which the following may be mentioned. Some of the freight locomotives have averaged 1,900,000 ton-kilometers per day; the running time for some of the freight trains between Tsinan and Te-chou is only one hour and 50 minutes, which is less than is scheduled for express passenger trains; the per truck-ton capacity monthly output of 10,000 ton-kilometers has been at least equaled by the average performance in October and November of the truck fleets in Tsingtao, Yen-t'ai, Tsinan, Ch'ang-wei, and Liao-ch'eng. In November, the average performance of public agency horse carts per cart-ton capacity in ten hsiens in the vicinity of Yen-t'ai, has been 1,147 ton-kilometers, which is a new record for monthly output; in many places the time for loading vehicles has been reduced to one ton per minute, or even as much as up to 2 tons per minute.

2. DATA ON SHANTUNG FOR 1959 -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 5 Jan 60, p 1

At the end of December, the motor trucks on the highways of Shantung finished 1959 with a sense of accomplishment and a keen zest with which to enter upon the tasks of 1960. In December 1959, 963 motor trucks, 28 truck companies, and those of 6 different special districts, averaged a monthly output per truck-ton of well over 10,000 ton-kilometers, the average for the whole province being 10,341 ton-kilometers. This figure is double the average monthly output in 1958.

Similarly gratifying results have been recorded by the railways and waterways; the postal and telegraph services also completed their planned tasks ahead of time.

3. JANUARY FREIGHT TRANSPORT IN SHANTUNG -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 26 Jan 60, p 1.

Up to 20 January, the combined volume of railway, highway, waterway, and seaway transport of freight has amounted to over 11,400,000 tons, an increase of 14.5 percent over the first 20 days of December 1959. By this date, 71.2 percent of the quota of transportation planned for the whole month of January has been moved.

The average per truck-ton output of the trucks of the whole province, so far this month, is 7,450 ton-kilometers; those in Tsingtao have averaged 10,092 ton-kilometers.

Besides guaranteeing all the transportation necessary for maintaining full industrial production during the period of the Spring Festival, the transport workers are not neglecting the transport of vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, sea foods, meat, spirits, grain, tea leaves, and other necessities for living.

4. TEMPORARY TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPRING FESTIVAL -- Tsinan Ta-chung Jih-pao, 15 Jan. 60, p.1

In preparation for handling the extra heavy passenger traffic expected during the period of the Spring Festival later this month, the railways are concentrating their efforts from 1 to 15 January on the delivery to industrial enterprises of supplies sufficient to last until after the passenger rush is over, so as to avoid interruption to production. After the 15th, personnel are being temporarily transferred from freight to passenger service.

Steamships Min-chu No 8, Min-chu No 15, Ho-p'ing No 3, and Ho-p'ing No 10, are being assigned to shuttle service between Yen-t'ai and Dairen. Each of these steamers is capable of carrying 3,100 passengers. SS Min-chu No 11 will run between Yen-t'ai and Tientsin.

5. SHANTUNG MAKES SPECIAL TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPRING FESTIVAL -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 26 Jan 60, p 1.

To accommodate the anticipated large increase in the number of persons desiring to travel by railways, highways, and waterways during the Spring Festival, the authorities in Shantung have made the following special arrangements: The Tsinan Railway Bureau, having investigated the needs, has arranged nine extra pairs of direct through passenger trains between Tsinan and Peiping, Tsinan and Tientsin, Fang-tzu and San-k'e-shu, and Yen-chou and San-k'e-shu; some of these began operation on 18 January and others later as required.

Also, 16 pairs of provisional short-run passenger trains will operate between Tsinan and Tsingtao, Tsinan and Fang-tzu, Tsinan and Chang-tien, Tsinan and P'ing-ling-ch'eng, and Tsinan and Hsin-t'ai; between Tsingtao and Chang-tien, Tsingtao and Wei-fang, Tsingtao and Kao-mi, Tsingtao and Chiao-hsien, and Tsingtao and Lai-yang; between Chi-ning and Hsueh-ch'eng, Hsueh-ch'eng and Tsao-chuang, and between Yen-t'ai and Hui-li. These began service on 20 January.

Some 1,300 extra workers have been hired by the railway to handle the extra traffic.

The highway authorities are using highway trucks adapted for carrying passengers to supplement their regular buses; scheduled extra runs began on 22 January.

Besides advance arrangements made for travel on coastwise vessels, two large barges for carrying passengers will be run daily on the Grand Canal between Te-chou and Lin-ch'ing; two motorized wooden sailboats are ready for use when and if needed.

Special attention is being given to postfestival return travel to ensure that people will be able to return promptly to their employment without undue interruption to production.

6. FUKIEN COMMUNES UNDERTAKE TRANSPORT OPERATIONS -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Apr 60, p 3

People's communes in all areas of Fukien are at present feverishly undertaking transportation operations. As of 21 April, 546 communes, or 94.3 percent of the 579 communes in Fukien, have formed special or auxiliary transport teams (507 communes, or 87 percent of them, formed special teams). There are 1,201 special transport teams with 80,614 members, and the auxiliary teams number 2,965 with 143,405 members. Together these teams now handle 70-80 percent of all short-haul transportation in the province.

Since forming the special transport teams, Hu Yang Commune in Shang-hang Hsien has transported more than 10,000 metric tons of wood materials, grain, native paper, and lime; transportation fees accounted for 30 percent of total income from subsidiary operations, and more than 30,000 work days were saved.

While promoting transport operations Fukien also developed communications construction and improved communications conditions. In the first 2 months of 1960 various areas used indigenous methods and might to build more than 2,800 kilometers of roads, improve another 432 kilometers of roads, and build 731 kilometers of wooden railroads and 23,572 kilometers of big cart routes.

At present, railway lines pass through 84 percent of the communes in Fukien. Various communes have set up vehicle and boat repair shops which also build carts and boats. With these favorable conditions and improvements in communications, the commune can, with relatively little manpower, fulfill short-haul transport quotas and stimulate further expansion in industrial production. As an example, in Nan-sheng Commune

of P'ing-ho Hsien, where the building of roads and the building of carts has resulted in the use of vehicles for all transportation, only 12 percent of the labor force or 642 men, and 489 carts were required during the sugar cane season to haul more than 14 million chin of sugar cane. This ensured the supply of 500 metric tons of raw materials to the sugar mills and it fulfilled the sugar mill and agricultural machines plant transportation quota for upward of 2.7 million chin of capital construction materials and fuels. In 1958 the same commune assigned 1,170 people (or 20 percent of the total labor force) to the sugar cane operation, but they transported only slightly more than 7 million chin of cane, thus supplying the sugar plants with only 50 metric tons of raw materials.

7. RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN T'AI-AN AND FEI-CH'ENG -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 27 Jan 60, p 1

In mid-January 1960, work started on the construction of a 50.5 kilometer branch from the T'ai-an station on the Tientsin--P'u-k'ou Railway to the city of Fei-ch'eng in Shantung. It is expected that track-laying will begin during the second quarter of 1960. The line is to have five stations, one signal tower, 22 bridges of medium or small size, and 36 arched culverts.

Troops of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] Railway Corps are undertaking the building of this line with the help of peasant labor. The work is being rushed during the present cold weather so as to minimize interference with spring farm work. The line is to facilitate the exploitation of the rich coal beds in the vicinity of Fei-ch'eng, which, together with the Tzu-po, T'ao-tsao, and Hsin-wen mines, will make four important coal producing areas in Shantung Province.

8. SEAMLESS RAILWAY TRACKS PRODUCED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 6

The railway system is adopting a new technique of welding short railway tracks into long tracks to produce seamless tracks. In other words, the present 10 to 12 meters tracks are welded to tracks 500 to 1,000 meters long. This new technique can greatly reduce some defects of the present tracks. The welding methods are by aluminothermic welding (lu-jo-han) and electric-arc welding.

9. HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SHANTUNG -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao,
20 Dec 59, p 2

In Shantung, following the call of the party Central Committee for a more intensive general attack on the highway construction battlefront, the concerned authorities by mid-November had mobilized 347,000 workers, and put them to work on a 70 project program of road building and river improvement in various parts of the province.

By the end of November this army of workers had prepared the roadbed for 1,316.9 kilometers of highways and roads, of which 272.2 kilometers had been properly surfaced, and had constructed 124 bridges and culverts. By that time, six of the projects had been completed. Many of the projects are comparatively small, involving a few kilometers of roads to facilitate short distance transport by truck or cart between mines, factories, and railway stations.

Prominent among the localities where these projects are going on are Lin-yi, Ho-tse, Tzu-po, T'ang-ch'eng, and Chi-ning.

10. ROADBUILDING DRIVE IN CHI-AN HSIEN, KIANGSI -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 29 Dec 59, p 2

Chi-an Special District is in a mountainous part of Kiangsi Province. For a long time, its only motor highway was the Nan-ch'ang--Kan-chou Highway which passes through it. In 1957-1958, the Ching-kang-shan Highway, the Yung--Ning [Yung-hsin--Ning-kang] Highway, and the Ku-ch'ung Highway were built and opened to traffic.

This winter, the local authorities have made roadbuilding and the clearing of river channels one of the four main drives. Among the highways just built is one over the Huang-yang-chieh pass to Ching-kang-shan, and one from Yung-hsien Hsien crossing the more than 1,000 meter high pass over the Tung-kuan-ling that makes a junction with the Ching-kang-shan Highway in T'ai-ho Hsien. In Yung-hsien Hsien, 40,000 laborers were put to work for 15 days on 20 different stretches of highway totaling 300 kilometers in length. Sui-ch'uan Hsien organized 120,000 men for one half month's work, and built 490 kilometers of highways, besides widening and otherwise improving 81 kilometers of an existing highway. Chi-shui Hsien, with 20,000 men, after completion of work on the Shuang-shan reservoir, built almost 30 kilometers of new roads in one day. In An-fu Hsien, the peasants worked on four motorable roads, namely, the Ch'ien-shan Road, the Chang-chuang Road, the Ch'ien-ch'i Road, and the Mang-ch'i Road. In 10 days time, using explosives, and chutes, overhead cables, and carts for transport, they moved 480,000 cubic meters of earth and rock. They used locally made explosives (of saltpeter) that broke up over 20 cubic meters of rock and earth in one blast.

11. TSINGTAO TRUCK TRANSPORT RECORD -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao,
28 Dec 59, p 1

For 4 months in succession, the motor trucks of the Tsingtao Transport Bureau have averaged over 10,000 ton-kilometers per month per truck-ton capacity; in fact, on 24 December, 7 days before the end of the month, the average output had reached 10,100 ton-kilometers. This was accomplished despite the fact that on 13 December, a stormy day with muddy roads and poor visibility, eight trailers left the road. Although in many cases trucks were late in reaching their destinations, the freight handlers showed a commendable spirit, saying, "Better that we wait an hour to unload or load a truck, than that the truck be delayed one minute on our account."

On the ships of the Tsingtao Shipping Bureau, between 1 January and 20 December 1959, 67,300 tons of goods were transported by the "opportune shipment" (shao-chiao) method; this is equal to a year's transport capacity of three 200-ton steamers.

12. TRUCK PERFORMANCE NORM EXPLAINED -- Tientsin, Tientsin Jih-pao,
11 Feb 60, p 1

The term "ch'e-tun yueh-ch'an wan tun-kung-li" refers to the output in one month of a motor truck, per ton of rated load capacity of the truck, in terms of ton-kilometers, and to the adoption of a norm of 10,000 ton-kilometers as a convenient index of performance.

According to this norm, a truck is expected to record an output in one month's time of not less than 10,000 ton-kilometers for each ton of its rated capacity. For example, a Liberation model (Chieh-fang-p'ai) motor truck has a rated tonnage capacity of 4 tons; hence, if its gross output in one month should be 40,000 ton-kilometers, its output would be 10,000 ton-kilometers per truck-ton. If its output were 42,000 ton-kilometers, its output per truck-ton would be 10,500 ton-kilometers, which would mean its performance was somewhat better than the norm. If a truck with a rated tonnage capacity of 7 tons recorded a gross output of 42,000 ton-kilometers, in one month, its output per truck-ton would be only 6,000 ton-kilometers, which is far below the norm.

If a truck works two or more shifts a day, or hauls one or more trailers, the prime mover truck is given full credit for the combined total number of ton-kilometers of performance, and this total figure is divided by the rated tonnage capacity of the prime mover truck for comparison with the norm.

No deduction, or allowance, is made for any time that a truck is undergoing repairs or is standing idle for any reason.

13. SEMIMECHANIZED FREIGHT HANDLING AT PO-YANG -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 13 Mar 60, p 1

Po-yang is one of the chief ports in Kiangsi Province. In the past year, it has gone through a great change in the manner of freight handling and is now semimechanized. Formerly, due to steep banks, the unloading of cargo from the boats to the shore was very laborious; now it is handled by hoists or power-driven conveyors. The unloading rate is now more than 20 times as fast as it was by coolie labor. It used to take four men in the hold to handle a drum of petroleum; now one man and a hoist is enough. With a conveyor and six men, 1,000 sacks of grain an hour can be unloaded and put on carts or trucks ashore; this is 18 times as fast as by manpower alone.

In 1959, the cargo turnover at Po-yang was 679,024 tons; this was an increase over 1958 of 68.8 percent. In January 1960, the turnover was 86,999 tons, an increase of 11.5 percent over the planned amount. In 1958, the average time spent in port by ships waiting to be unloaded and loaded was 7 days; now it takes less than one day. Formerly, the loading of 4,000 tons of goods took at least 3 days; now only a little over 5 hours is required.

The introduction of mechanized equipment is greatly appreciated by the stevedores. They say, "Now we can straighten our backs and stand erect, and we can earn more too."

14. WATER-BORNE TRANSPORT ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHEKIANG -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

On the water transport front in Chekiang 17 boats have achieved the high record of 10,000 ton-kilometers transported in one month. The main reason for this achievement was improved technical reform.

15. HIGHWAY BRIDGE OVER GRAND CANAL COMPLETED -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 31 Dec 59, p 2

Another long highway bridge across the Hangchow--Peiping Grand Canal has been completed and is in use. This is the second one to be built in the Shantung section of the canal and is located at Wu-ch'eng-chen in Hsia-ching Hsien. It has been built by the Fourth Section of the Engineering Office of the provincial Department of Communications.

This bridge serves as an indispensable link in an important highway connecting Shantung with the neighboring province of Hopeh; it is crossed by 16,000 vehicles a day. The building of this bridge was a needed accompaniment of the dredging and widening of the Grand Canal, which has been followed by an enormous increase in canal traffic that, in turn, necessitated larger and higher bridges.

This bridge at Wu-ch'eng-chen, profiting by experience gained from the first big bridge built at Lin-ch'ing, has a total length of 169.3 meters, including one span of 50 meters, and a clearance of 24.308 meters above the water. In addition to a net width for vehicular traffic of 6 meters, there is on either side a 0.75 meter wide sidewalk for pedestrian traffic. Due in part to night work, the bridge was completed 35 days ahead of schedule.

III. AGRICULTURE

1. SEVERE DROUGHT IN YUNNAN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 4

On the agricultural front, the period is approaching which will be the key to a bumper crop year, but in the entire province of Yunnan, there has been no rainfall for over 170 days (from November 1959 to present). Meteorological forecasts point to continued drought for more than another month or so. To turn a drought year into a bumper year, the provincial committee has decided that where the original plan called for 10,000 mou of land to be cultivated, this would be increased to 20,000 mou; if there should be drought 6 months out of a year, at least 70 percent of the annual grain production plan should be fulfilled.

After the conference of the provincial class 3 cadres, these cadres returned to lead in the production front. From the beginning of March to the beginning of April, provincial, regional, hsien, and commune cadres (over 70,000 in all) worked on the production front. Of these, over 50,000 basic level cadres of the administrative areas entered production units. The others lived in poor and lower middle class farmers' houses and ate at the common mess halls.

According to incomplete statistics, over 1,800,000 mou of land in the province now does not have planting water problems due to the numerous small scale-water conservation projects being undertaken.

2. HOPEH SEEDS 25 MILLION MOU -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 4

Completing more than 70 percent of the spring seed sowing task, over 10 million people in Hopeh Province, by 17 April 1960, had sown more than 25,888,000 mou including more than 10,440,000 mou of cotton during the spring antidrought campaign.

3. HEAVY RAINS PREDICTED FOR KIANGSI -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 3

Meteorological departments of Kiangsi predict much heavier rains throughout Kiangsi during April and May of 1960 than in the same 2 months of 1959. Recently, water conservation departments requested that spring plowing be completed, and that flood-prevention measures be adopted.

4. SHENSI AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS WORK OUT DROUGHT CONTROL PLANS --
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 6

While directing the drought control work among the masses, the Shensi Provincial Council has also organized a 50-man team of scientific workers in agriculture to study the scientific and technological problems in drought prevention. These men were sent out to Ta-li, Pu-ch'eng, Kan-hsien, and other upland areas north of the Wei Ho in Shensi to conduct their work. They lived, ate, and worked with the local people of the communes. Their main objective was to work out plans with the people to overcome the spring drought. Various new types and models of water-wheels for irrigation were constructed, deep and shallow wells were dug, and high viaducts for carrying water to the uplands above the reaches of the Wei Ho and Yellow River were constructed. When utilizing subterranean sources of water and rational methods of irrigation, these scientific workers were confronted with over a hundred different scientific research problems. The scientific workers have already returned victoriously from the field. They are now actively compiling data on drought prevention and consolidating their experiences for future use.

5. SHANTUNG CADRES FIGHT DROUGHT -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60,
p 7

Cadres of all grades in Shantung have plunged into the drought control struggle. Over 2,750 cadres of the Ch'ang-ch'eng and Wei Hsien areas have already joined in the struggle.

6. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The following tables present statistics on agricultural area, yields, and production of various crops and on animal husbandry. Letters following tabular entries refer to items in the source list at the end of each table. [Figures given under the column headings "Planned Production" and "Actual Production" for livestock, tractor stations, state farms, and population refer to the net number of the particular item in a planned or actual category unless otherwise stated.]

ANHWESI

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Grain | 1959 | | | | Est: 12% over 1958 ^a |
| Autumn planted area (grain and oil-bearing crops) | 1959 | 53,100,000 mou as of 17 Nov 59 (12,300,000 over 1958) ^b | | | |
| Wild plants products | | | | | |
| Oil-bearing | 1959 | | | | 24,000 tan ^c |
| Cellulose | 1959 | | | | 92,000 tan ^c |
| Starch | 1959 | | | | 23,000 tan ^c |
| Rubber | 1959 | | | | 109,000 tan ^c |

ANHWEI

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Herbs | 1959 | | | | 157,000 tan ^c |
| Insecticide materials | 1959 | | | | 1,770,000 tan ^c |
| Irrigated area | Early liberation time | 23,740,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1959 | 61,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | Winter 1959-spring 1960 | Enlarges to 65,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| Reclamation of wasteland for cultivation | -- | 7,490,000 mou ^e | | | |
| | 1959 | 2,800,000 mou during Sep and Oct 59 ^g | | | |

ANHWEI

Source: Ho-fel, Anhwei Jih-pao

- a. 11 Nov 59, p 1**
- b. 20 Nov 59, p 1**
- c. 26 Oct 59, p 2**
- d. 31 Oct 59, p 1**
- e. 30 Nov 59, p 1**

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Grain | 1931 | | | | 10.43 billion chin ^a |
| | 1939 | | | | 9.823 billion chin ^a |
| | 1948 | | | | 8.089 billion chin ^a |
| | 1949 | | 200-300 chin/ mou ^g | | 8.401 billion chin ^b |
| | 1956 | | | | 15.3 billion chin (17.8% over 1936) ^d |
| | 1957 | | | | Est: 15.808 billion chin (including Soy beans; 3% over 1956) ^e |
| | 1957 | | | 542 chin/mou ^f | 15.586 billion chin ^b |
| | 1958 | | | 17-17.5 billion chin (8-17% over 1957) ^g | |
| | 1958 | | | 18 billion chin (2.2 billion chin or 14.7% over 1957) ^h | |
| | 1958 | | | 800 chin/mou ^c | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | 1958 | | | | 32 billion chin ⁱ |
| | 1958 | | | | 30% increase over 1957 output ^b |
| | 1953-1957 | | | | Average annual increase 2.46% during 1st 5-yr plan period; 1955 was 7.3% increase ^j |
| | 1959 | | 1,000 chin/ mou ^f | | 16.1% over 1958 ^f |
| Rate of grain production increase | 1953-1956 | | | | 2.25% |
| Spring harvested grain (wheat, barley, broad-beans and peas) | 1957 | | | | 1.2 billion chin ^k |
| | 1958 | | | | 2.392 billion chin ^k |
| | 1959 | 3,000,000 mou more than 1958 ^m | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Including oil-beans crops | 1960 | | | 20-30% over 1959 ⁿ | |
| Autumn harvested grain | 1957 | | | | 68% of total annual grain production ^o |
| | 1958 | 61% of grain area ^d | | | |
| | 1959 | 20,000,000 mou ^p | | | |
| Rice | 1957 | | 366 chin/mou ^q | | 3.8 billion chin ^s |
| Early | 1958 | | | 10 billion chin "struggle for" | |
| | 1958 | 15,000,000 mou ^t | 861 chin/mou ^r | | 11.5 billion chin (202.6% over 1957) ^s |
| | 1959 | 15,000,000 mou ^u | | | |
| Harvested | 1959 | 7,000,000 mou as of 1 Aug 59 or half of total area ^v | | | |

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CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| High Yield | 1958 | | 2,000 chin/mou on 536,000 mou ^{bb} | | |
| Early and mid-season | 1959 | Plan: 15,500,000 mou ^w | | | |
| Early (direct sowing) | 1959 | 800,000 mou ^x | | | |
| Late | 1959 | 10,000,000 mou ^y | | | |
| | 1959 | 5,850,000 mou har-vested as of early Nov 59, or 34.8% of total ^z | | | |
| Double-crop late | late | 9,686,000 mou ^{aa} | | | |
| Successive rice crop area | 1949 | 13,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1958 | 7,330,000 mou ^b | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Winter wheat | 1959- 1960 | 2,750,000 mou planted as of 3 Nov 59, or 52.3% of plan ^{cc} | | | |
| Miscellaneous grains | 1958- 1959 | | | | Production totals about are fourth of total grain yield, while previously was about 50% ^{dd} |
| Barley | 1959 1960 | Plan: 6,850,000 mou ^{dd} 1,100,000 mou planted as of 3 Nov 59, or 55.2 % of plan ^{cc} | | | |
| Autumn corn | 1959 | 1,700,000 mou ^{ee} | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Corn | 1959 | 840,000 mou harvested or 32% of total area z | | | |
| Irish potatoes | 1959 | | 1,500 chin/mou ff | | |
| Sweet potatoes | 1958 | 4,000,000 mou gg | | | |
| | 1959 | 3,300,000 mou ee | | | |
| | 1959 | 1,180,000 mou har- vested or 35% of total area z | | | |
| Turnip and vege- tables | 1959 | 3,310,000 mou planted or 10% over plan hh | | | |
| | 1959 | 4,000,000 mou ii | | | |
| Autumn and winter vegetables | 1959 | 3,950,000 mou (double 1958 area) jj | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---|--|---|---|
| Cotton | 1931 | | 62 chin 7 liang per mou ^{kk} | | 997,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1957 | | | | 885,000 tan (185.9% over 1956) ^e |
| | 1957 | | | | 850,000 tan ^{mm} |
| | 1957 | | | | 828,000 tan ^{1,00} |
| | 1957 | | | | 219.2% over 1952 ⁿⁿ |
| | 1958 | | | 962,000 tan (8.7% over 1957) ^g | |
| | 1958 | | | 1,140,000 tan (28.2% over 1957) ^h | |
| | 1958 | 1,120,000 mou (60.3% over 1957)PP | 97.2 chin/mouPP | | 1,300,000 tan ¹ |
| | 1958 | | 97 chin 21 liang per mou ^{kk} | | 1,091,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1958 | | | | Est: 70% over 1957 ^{qq} |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 1958 | | | | 60% over 1957 ¹ |
| | 1958 | | | | 54.8% over 1957 ^{rr} |
| | 1958 | | | | 700% over 1949 ^c |
| | 1959 | Plan to double 1958 cotton area area ^{rr} | | | |
| | 1959 | 800,000 mou more than 1958 ^{ss} | | | |
| | 1959 | | | | 19.3% over 1958 ^f |
| Cotton production index (1949 = 1) | 1957 | | | | 6.5 ^a |
| Jute | 1958 | | | 3,250,000 tan ^h | |
| | 1958 | | | | Est: 15.5% over 1957 ^{qq} |
| | 1958 | | | | 1,340% over 1949 ^c |
| Index (1949 = 1) | 1959 | | Increased 126% over 1949 ^{kk} | | 16.2 ^a |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Rape | 1957 | | | | 1,357,000 tan (4.6% over 1956) ^e |
| | 1958 | 3,770,000 mou planted as of 22 Oct 58, or 62.9% of planned area ^{tt} | | | |
| | 1958 | 1,200,000 mou ^{uu} | | | 60% over 1958 ^f |
| | 1959 | 3,000,000 mou ^{vv} | | | |
| Tea Oil | 1957 | | | | 425,000 tan ^{uu} |
| Seed | 1958 | | | | 940,000 tan ^{uu} |
| | 1958 | | | | 300% over 1949 ^g |
| Area | 1958 | Restored and cultivated 670,000 mou ^{vv} | | | |

CHERKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1960 | 1,200,000 mou old area ^{xx} | | | |
| | 1960 | 6,200,000 mou young area ^{xx} | | | |
| Total | 1960 | 7,400,000 mou ^{xx} | | | |
| Fruit orchards | 1962 | Total 2,500,000 mou (10 times the 1958 area) ^y | | | |
| Hay | 1959 | 9,000,000 mou ^{zz} | | | |
| Water grass [used as fodder] | 1959 | 1,150,000 mou ^{ll} | | | |
| Green manure crop | 1959 | 11,000,000 mou ^{ll} | | | |
| Herbs | 1958 | | | | 17% over 1957 ^{aaa} |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | 1959 | 190,000 mou ^{bbb} | | | |
| Usable wild plants | 1958 | | | | Est: 30,000,000 tan ^{ccc} |
| Bee hives | Pre-liberation | | | | 30,000 hives ^{ddd} |
| | 1957 | | | | 60,000 hives ^{ddd} |
| | 1959 | | | | 182,600 hives ^{ddd} |
| Tea | 1933 | | | | 491,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1949 | | | | 133,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1957 | | | | 460,000 tan (4% over 1956) ^e |
| | 1958 | | | 520,000 tan (11% over 1957) ^h | |
| | 1958 | | | 600,000 tan (30% over 1957) ^{eee} | |
| | 1958 | | | | 642,000 tan ^{kk} |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | 1958 | | | | 39.5% over 1957 ^j |
| | 1958 | | | | 40% over 1957 ^{fff} |
| | 1958 | | | | 380% over 1949 ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | 12.2% over 1958 ^{fff} |
| | 1960 | 1,400,000 mou ^{fff} | | | |
| Index (1949 = 1) | 1957 | | | | 3.4 ^a |
| Autumn tea | 1959 | | | 300,000-350,000 tan (50% over 1958) ^{ggg} | |
| Silk cocoons | 1949 | | | | 210,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1958 | | | 583,600 tan (20.3% over 1957) ^h | |
| | 1958 | | | 610,000 tan original plan ^{hh} | |
| | 1958 | | | 650,000 tan new plan (215,000 tan over 1957) ^{hh} | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | 1958 | | | | 528,000 tan ^{kk} |
| | 1958 | | | | 12.9% over 1957 ⁱⁱⁱ |
| | 1958 | | | | 150% over 1949 ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | 13.6% over 1958 ^f |
| Index (1949 = 1) | 1957 | | | | 2.3 ^a |
| Mulberry groves | 1958 | 1,900,000 mou (as of spring 1958) ^{hh} | | | |
| | 1958-1961 | Plan: To enlarge to 6,280,000 mou) ^{hh} | | | |
| Aquatic products | 1957 | | | | 10,700,000 tan ^{jjj} |
| | 1958 | | | 12,000,000 tan (20% over 1957) ^h | |
| | 1958 | | | 13,000,000 tan ^{jjj} | |

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CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | 1958 | | | 14,500,000 tan "struggle for"kkk | |
| | 1958 | | | | Doubled 1957 Productionj |
| | 1958 | | | | 900% over 1949 ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | 10.6% over 1958 ^f |
| | 1962 | | | 30,000,000 tan ^{kkk} | |
| | 1962 | | | 45,000,000 tan "struggle for"kkk | |
| Fish | 1957 | | | | 9,540,000 tan (7.9% over 1956) ^e |
| | 1958 | | | 14,000,000 tan (31% over 1957) ^{mmmm} | |
| | 1962 | | | 20,000,000 tan ⁿⁿⁿ | |
| | 1962 | | | 30,000,000 tan ^{ooo} | |
| | 1967 | | | 40,000,000 tan ⁿⁿⁿ | |
| Fresh-water fish area (ponds, lakes, reservoirs | 1958 | 3,800,000 mou ^{ppp} | 3,000 chin/ mou ^{ppp} | Can produce 100,000,000 tan of fish ^{ppp} | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Shallow water surface area [to raise fish] | 1959 | 4,000,000 mou ^{qqq} | | | |
| Fresh water aquatic products (fish and shell fish) | 1958 | | | | 3,000,000 tan as of 1 Jan 59 ^{rrr} |
| Powered fishing boats | 1959 | | | | 634 as of 1959 (94% over 1958) ^{sss} |
| Draft cattle | 1957 | | | | 1,045,000 (6,000 over 1956) ^{ttt} |
| Female | 1958 | | | | 290,000 (71% do not calve) ^{uum} |
| Sheep | 1957 | | | | 874,000 ^{ttt} |
| Goats | 1957 | | | | 576,000 ^{ttt} |
| Hogs | 1957 | | | | 5,680,000 (52.1% over 1956) ^e |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|--|
| | 1957 | | | | 5,852,000 ^{ttt} |
| | 1958 | | | 7-7.5 million (22-32% over 1957)g | |
| | 1958 | | | 10-12 million ^{vvv} | |
| | 1958 | | | | 120% over 1949 ^c |
| | 1958 | | | | 17.3% over 1957 [net number]j |
| | 1959 | | | | 19.1% over 1958 ^f |
| Poultry | 1959 | | | | 37,210,000 as of end of Sep 59 ^{www} |
| Area | | | | | |
| Topography | -- | | 70% of province is hilly ^{xxx} | | |
| Cultivated | 1958 | | 33,010,000 mou ^{yyy} | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yard</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Irrigated | 1959 | 26,700,000 mou | | | |
| | | (7,200,000 mou increase over past 10 yr; now totals 85% of culi- vated area) ^{zzzz} | | | |
| Mechanized irrigation | 1958 | Enlarged by 2,000,000 mou ^{aaaa} | | | |
| | 1957 | 3,570,000 mou ^{bbbb} | | | |
| | 1958 | 8,150,000 mou ^{bbbb} | | | |
| | 1959 | Plan: 15,000,000 mou ^{bbbb} | | | |
| Improved seed area | 1952 | 3,200,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1958 | Plan: 20,000,000 mou ^{cccc} | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1958 | 42,310,000 mou ^b | | | |
| Disaster | 1934 | 15,820,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1943 | 5,500,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1944 | 4,600,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1945 | 2,600,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1946 | 1,300,000 mou ^b | | | |
| | 1947 | 4,000,000 mou ^b | | | |
| Forestry | | | | | |
| Afforestation | 1957 | 2,820,000 mou ^e | | | |
| | 1953- 1957 | 11,650,000 mou 1st 5-yr plan period ^{jjddd} | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1958 | 2,920,000 mou spring goal ^h | | | |
| | 1958 | Plan: 5-5.6 million mou (77- 100% over 1957) ^g | | | |
| | 1958 | Original plan: 6,400,000 mou ^{eee} | | | |
| | 1958 | New Plan: 9,300,000 mou ^{eee} | | | |
| | 1958 | 7,100,000 mou ^s | | | |
| | 1958 | 10,000,000 mou ^{fff} | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|---------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1958 | 6,500,000 mou (double 1957) eggs | | | |
| | 1959 | 9,972,500 mou ⁱⁱⁱⁱ | | | |
| | 1949- 1959 | 30,240,000 mou ^{kk} (18,500,000 mou being planted in 1958 and 1959) pp (including 7,350,000 mou tea oil groves and 730,000 mou bamboo) ^{kk} | | | |
| | 1959- 1960 | Winter and spring plan; 10,000,000 mou; as of 17 Jan 60 already planted 14,580,000 mou ⁱⁱⁱⁱ | | | |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chinese red pine area | 1959 | 36,000,000 moujjjj | | | |
| Large bamboo | 1949-1959 | Enlarged to 5,610,000 moupp | | | |
| Logged | 1950-1958 | | | | 427,600,000 pieces (19% in 1958)pp |
| Timber cut | 1958 | | | | 1,310,000 cu mkkkk |
| | 1959 | | | | 1,090,000 cu m (84% of 1959 plan)mmmm |
| Timber delivered | 1958 | | | | 1,090,000 cu mkkkk |
| Resin | 1959 | | | | 440,300 chin (Jan -Aug 59)bbb |
| Fisherman collectives | 1956 | | | | 115,131 fisherman households collectivized, or 98% of all fisherman householdsnnn |

CHEKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Communes | | | | | 638 communes formed from 33,000 agricultural collectives |
| Peasant grain ration (average) | 1948 | | | | 274 chin ^b |
| | 1954 | | | | 484.5 chin ^b |
| | 1956 | | | | 495 chin ^b |
| | 1957 | | | | 509 chin ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 751 chin ^b |
| Peasant net income | 1948 | | | | 46 yuan ^e |
| | 1952 | | | | 78 yuane |
| | 1957 | | | | Est: 88 yuan ^e |
| Population | 1953-1956 | | | | Average annual increase 2.45% |
| | 1958 | | | | 25,000,000 ^{mmmm} |
| Households | 1959 | | | | 5,000,000 ^{oooo} |

CHEKIANG

Source: Hangchow, Chekiang Jih-pao

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| a. | 11 Jan 58, p 4 | gg. | 7 Jun 58, p 2 | nnn. | 19 Jan 58, p 2 |
| b. | 29 Sep 59, p 5 | hh. | 11 Oct 59, p 2 | ooo. | 5 Mar 58, p 2 |
| c. | 3 Oct 59, p 2 | ii. | 3 Dec 59, p 3 | ppp. | 14 Dec 58, p 2 |
| d. | 4 Jan 58, p 4 | jj. | 21 Nov 59, p 2 | qqq. | 25 Nov 59, p 2 |
| e. | 22 Jan 58, p 1 | kk. | 30 Sep 59, p 7 | rrr. | 9 Jan 59, p 2 |
| f. | 27 Jan 60, p 1 | mm. | 2 Feb 58, p 2 | sss. | 13 Dec 59, p 2 |
| g. | 15 Jan 58, pp 1-2 | nn. | 25 Feb 58, p 2 | ttt. | 25 Jan 58, p 1 |
| h. | 7 Feb 58, p 1 | oo. | 20 Jan 59, p 1 | uuu. | 14 Mar 58, p 2 |
| i. | 7 Feb 59, p 5 | pp. | 6 Oct 59, p 2 | vvv. | 4 Mar 58, p 1 |
| j. | 1 Jan 59, p 2 | qq. | 15 Dec 58, p 1 | www. | 23 Oct 59, p 1 |
| k. | 19 Jun 58, p 1 | rr. | 24 Apr 59, p 2 | xxx. | 16 Jan 60, p 2 |
| m. | 4 Dec 59, p 1 | ss. | 8 Jul 59, p 2 | yyy. | 24 Jun 58, p 3 |
| n. | 14 Oct 59, p 1 | tt. | 22 Oct 58, p 7 | zzz. | 21 Sep 59, p 4 |
| o. | 9 Jul 58, p 1 | uu. | 16 Jan 59, p 1 | aaaa. | 2 Aug 59, p 2 |
| p. | 19 Oct 59, p 1 | vv. | 23 May 59, p 1 | bbbb. | 5 Apr 59, p 2 |
| q. | 24 Mar 59, p 3 | ww. | 11 May 58, p 2 | cccc. | 22 Feb 58, p 1 |
| r. | 3 Apr 58, p 1 | xx. | 14 Feb 60, p 2 | dddd. | 12 Feb 58, p 2 |
| s. | 8 Nov 58, p 1 | yy. | 19 Mar 58, p 2 | eeee. | 23 Feb 58, p 2 |
| t. | 30 Jun 58, p 2 | zz. | 2 Apr 59, p 2 | ffff. | 12 Jan 59, p 1 |
| u. | 25 Jun 59, p 1 | aaa. | 30 Mar 59, p 3 | gggg. | 14 Dec 59, p 3 |
| v. | 1 Aug 59, p 1 | bbb. | 7 Sep 59, p 3 | hhhh. | 11 Jan 60, p 1 |
| w. | 18 May 59, p 1 | ccc. | 15 Jun 58, p 2 | iiii. | 6 Feb 60, p 2 |
| x. | 19 May 59, p 2 | ddd. | 15 Dec 59, p 3 | jjjj. | 7 Jul 59, p 2 |
| y. | 9 Oct 59, p 1 | eee. | 8 Mar 58, p 1 | kkkk. | 29 Jan 59, p 2 |
| z. | 4 Nov 59, p 1 | fff. | 18 Feb 60, p 1 | mmmm. | 4 Oct 59, p 3 |
| aa. | 29 Dec 59, p 1 | ggg. | 23 Sep 59, p 4 | nnnn. | 21 Dec 58, p 1 |
| bb. | 8 Jun 59, p 3 | hhh. | 27 Mar 58, p 2 | oooo. | 20 May 59, p 1 |
| cc. | 6 Nov 59, p 1 | iii. | 18 Apr 59, p 2 | | |
| dd. | 21 May 59, p 1 | jjj. | 26 Feb 58, p 1 | | |
| ee. | 24 Sep 59, p 2 | kkk. | 11 Mar 58, p 1 | | |
| ff. | 5 Feb 60, p 2 | mmm. | 2 Apr 58, p 2 | | |

FUKIEN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Grain | 1950 | | | | 6.1 billion chin (averaging 506 chin per person) ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 10.8 billion chin ^{a, b} (averaging 723 chin per person) ^a (23.4% over 1957) ^b |
| | 1959 | | | | 21.6% over 1958 ^c |
| Late rice | 1959 | 13,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| Sweet potatoes | 1959 | 4,000,000 mou ^e | | | |
| Winter wheat and barley | 1956 | 3,500,000 mou ^f | | | |
| | 1959 | Plan: 4,000,000 mou ^f | | | |
| Autumn harvested crops | 1959 | 17,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| Peanuts | 1959 | 1,240,000 mou ^g | | | |

FUKIEN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------|-------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Tea oil shrubs | 1959 | 6,489,000 mou (of which 1,000,000 mou of mature shrubs) ^g | | | |
| Hogs | 1959 | | | | 3,609,000 as of early Nov 59 ^h |
| Fish | 1959 | | | 10,000,000 tan ⁱ | |
| Autumn tea | 1949 | | | | 7,000 tan ^j |
| | 1952 | | | | 11,000 tan ^j |
| | 1957 | | | | 15,000 tan ^j |
| | 1958 | | | | 53,700 tan ^j |
| | 1959 | | | | 78,000 tan ^j |
| Tung oil trees | 1959 | 1,390,000 mou ^g | | | |
| Salt | 1959 | | | | 180,000 MT by 25 Oct 59 ^k |

FUKIEN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Area | 1959 | 120,000 sq km of which 85% is hilly or mountainous ^c | | | |
| Timber delivered | 1959 | | | | Plan of 3,000,000 cu m already exceeded by 16.6% ^b |
| Resin | 1959 | | | | 12,700 MT by 24 Oct 59 ^m |
| Peasant house- holds | 1959 | | | | 2,800,000 households ⁿ |
| Grain ration by 1963 or 1964 | | | 1,300-1,500 chin per capitac | | |

Source: Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao

- a. 25 Nov 59, p 2
- b. 26 Oct 59, p 2
- c. 2 Feb 60
- d. 21 Oct 59, p 1
- e. 20 Nov 59
- f. 12 Nov 59, p 1
- g. 10 Nov 59, p 4
- h. 18 Nov 59, p 1
- i. 16 Nov 59, p 2
- j. 1 Nov 59, p 1
- k. 3 Nov 59, p 1
- m. 31 Oct 59, p 2
- n. 4 Nov 59, p 1

HEILJUNGIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Spring wheat | 1959 | 14,000,000 mou ^a | | | 15% over 1958 output ^b |
| Soybeans | 1959 | 1,470,000 ha ^b | | | |
| Silk cocoons | 1959 | | | | 150,000 tan (consisting of 30,000 pa [cuttings] tussah silk cocoons; 6,000 ho [boxes] ricinus silk cocoons; 325 chang [sheets] mulberry silk cocoons) ^c |
| Horses | 1959 | | | | 90,000 over 1958 ^d |
| Yellow cattle | 1959 | | | | 8.5% over 1958 ^d |
| Milk cows | 1959 | | | | 53.7% over 1958 ^d |
| Hogs | 1959 | | | | 38.6% over 1958 ^d |
| Sheep and goats | 1959 | | | | 43.3% over 1958 ^d |
| Poultry | 1959 | | | | 85.3% over 1958 ^d |
| Cultivated area | 1959 | 100,000,000 mou (averaging 50 mou per man to cultivate) ^e | | | |

HEILUNGKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Autumn plowed area | 1959 | 1,600,000 ha by 2 Nov 59 ^b | | | |
| Replowed | 1959 | <u>2,486,660 ha^b</u> | | | |
| Total | 1959 | 4,086,660 ha or 34.7% of total cultivated area of province ^b | | | |
| Tractors used in plowing | 1959 | | | | Increased from 1,000 [in 1958] to 1,276 ^b |
| Plows used | 1959 | | | | Increased from 85,000 [in 1958] to 112,000 ^b |

Source: Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 25 Aug 59, p 4
- b. 6 Nov 59, pp 1-2
- c. 26 Nov 59, p 2
- d. T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 27 Nov 59, p 4
- e. 25 Nov 59

HOPEH

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grain (including soybeans) | 1959 | | | | 12.7% over 1958 output ^a |
| | 1960 | | | 29,190,000,000 chin ^a | |
| Winter wheat | 1959- | High yield area increased to 15,500,000 mou or 48% of wheat area ^b | | | |
| | 1960 | | | | |
| Peanuts | 1959 | | | | 21% over 1958 output ^a |
| | 1960 | | | 900,000,000 chin ^a | |
| Summer harvested crops including winter wheat | 1960 | 35,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1959 | | | | 24.6% over 1958 output ^a |
| Cotton | 1960 | | | 935,000,000 chin ^a | |
| | 1959 | | | | 47.7% over 1958 ^a |
| Fish | 1959 | | | | 61.7% over 1958 ^a |

Source: Tientsin, Hopeh Jih-pao
 a. 21 Feb 60, pp 2-3

b. 2 Feb 60, p 1

HUNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Grain | 1957 | | | | 22.6 billion chin (134% over 1949) ^a |
| Rice | | | | | |
| Early and late | 1950 | 2,500,000 mou ^a | | | 500,000,000 chin ^a |
| Single-crop late | 1959 | 3,700,000 mou ^b | 540 chin/mou ^b | | |
| Single-crop late paddy | 1959 | 5,000,000 mou ^c | | | |
| Late | 1959 | 18,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| Double-crop late | 1959 | 13,000,000 mou ^c | | | |
| Autumn planting | 1959 | 14,000,000 mou ^e | | | |
| Grain, rape and green manure crop | 1959-1960 | 26,434,500 mou as of 16 Oct 59 or 92.75% of plant ^f | | | |

HUMAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Vegetables and feed | 1959-1960 | 9,824,800 mou as of 16 Oct 59 ^f | | | |
| Winter planted crops | 1959-1960 | 47,950,000 mou ^g | | | |
| Draft cattle | 1949 | | | | 2,330,000 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 3,100,000 ^a |
| | 1959 | | | | 3,200,000 ^a |
| Hogs | 1949 | | | | 3,500,000 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 12,780,000 net ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 18,000,000 [gross] ^h |
| | 1959 | | | | 14,000,000 net ^a |
| | 1959 | | | | 20,000,000 [gross] ^h |
| | 1960 | | | 40,000,000 [gross] ¹ | |
| Poultry | 1959 | | | | 80,000,000 (600% over 1949) ^a |

HUNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Reclamation of barren land | Winter 1959- spring 1960 | 5,000,000 mou ^j | | | |
| Forestry | | | | | |
| Total forests | 1959 | 90,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| Afforestation | 1949-1959 | 46,500,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1958 | 13,000,000 mou (282% over 1957) ^k | | | |
| | 1959 | 15,000,000 mou ^k | | | |
| | 1959 winter-1960 spring | 16,600,000 mou ^k | | | |
| Timber reserve | 1959 | | | | 200,000,000 cu m ^a |
| Population | 1959 | | | | 36,000,000 ^e |
| | 1959 | | | | 37,000,000 ^h |

HUNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| State-operated farms | 1959 | | | | 175 farms ^m |
| Cultivated area | 1959 | 797,557 mou | | | |
| Workers | 1959 | | | | 117,542 ^m |
| Grain | 1951-1958 | | | | 530,000,000 chin ^m |
| Rice | 1951-1958 | | | | 420,000,000 chin ^m |
| Cotton | 1951-1958 | | | | 6,150,000 chin ^m |
| Soybeans | 1951-1958 | | | | 11,660,000 chin ^m |
| Oil-bearing crops | 1951-1958 | | | | 94,500,000 chin ^m |
| Draft cattle | 1950 | | | | 169 ^m |
| | 1958 | | | | 18,458 ^m |
| Hogs | 1950 | | | | 488 ^m |

HUNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Milk cows | 1958 | | | | 74,919 ^m |
| | 1950 | | | | 27 ^m |
| | 1958 | | | | 377 ^m |

Source: Ch'ang-sha, Hsin Hunan Pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. 23 Oct 59, p 3
- b. Tientsin, Hopen Jih-pao, 31 Oct 59, p 4
- c. K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 15 Oct 59, p 4
- d. 21 Oct 59, p 1
- e. 17 Nov 59, p 1
- f. 20 Oct 59, p 1
- g. 28 Dec 59, p 1
- h. 23 Dec 59, pp 1-2
- i. 22 Dec 59, p 1
- j. 18 Dec 59, p 1
- k. 20 Dec 59, p 2
- m. 16 Nov 59, p 2

HUPESH

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rice | | | | | |
| Early | 1959 | 14,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| Double crop late | 1959 | 3,120,000 mou ^a | | | |
| Single crop late | 1959 | 5,080,000 mou ^a | | | |
| Vegetables | 1959 | 7,000,000 mou ^a | | 10-12 billion chin ^a | |
| Autumn planted area | 1959 | 28,980,000 mou or 67% of plan as of 18 Oct 59 ^b | | | |
| Grain | 1959 | 19,660,000 mou or 65% of plan as of 18 Oct 59 ^b | | | |
| Autumn planted area | 1959-1960 | Plan: 44,000,000 mou (including vegetables) ^c | | | |
| | 1959-1960 | 48,750,000 mou planted as of mid Nov 59 (23% over the 1958- 59 area; 18% over the 1957-58 area.) ^c | | | |

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HUPEH

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Grain | 1959 | Completed planting 115% of planned area; or 55% over 1958 area; 17% over 1957 area ^c | | |
| Oil crops | 1959 | Completed planting 119% of planned area, or 28% over 1958 area; 78% over 1957 area ^c | | |
| Tea leaf purchase | 1959 | | | 114,574 tan as of 25 Oct 59, or 1.39% over plan of 113,000 tan, 9.74% over 1958 ^d |
| Cultivated area | 1959 | 64,000,000 mou ^a | | |
| Drought affected area | 1959 | 54,000,000 mou ^a | | |
| Afforestation | 1958 | 19,700,000 mou ^e | | |
| | 1949-1957 | 37,920,000 mou ^e | | |

HUPEH

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| State-operated agricultural farms | | | | | |
| Cultivated area | 1957 | 600,000 mou ^f | | | |
| | 1958 | 1,600,000 mou ^f | | | |
| | 1959 | 2,100,000 mou ^f | | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 3,000,000 mou ^{e,1} | | | |
| Reclamation of barren land | 1960 | Plan: 1-1.1 million mou ^e | | | |
| Grain | 1960 | | | 1 billion chin (300% over 1959) ^e | |
| Cotton | 1960 | | | 400,000 tan (60% over 1959) ^e | |
| Oil-bearing crops | 1960 | | | 450,000-500,000 tan (250% over 1959) ^e | |

HUPEH

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Soybeans | 1960 | | 840,000 tan (150% over 1959) ^e | |
| Hogs | 1960 | | 1,000,000 (400% over 1959) ^e | |
| Poultry | 1960 | | 10,000,000 (700% over 1959) ^e | |

Source: Hankow, Hupeh Jih-pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. 24 Nov 59, pp 1-2
- b. 23 Oct 59, p 1
- c. 28 Nov 59, p 1
- d. 1 Nov 59, p 2
- e. 22 Oct 59, pp 1,6
- f. Peiping, Chung-kuo Nung-k'ien, No 24, 20 Dec 59, p 1

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Grain | 1947 | | 78 chin/mou ^a | | 3.469 billion chin (averaging 628 per capita) ^a |
| | 1949 | | 80 chin/mou ^d | | 4.1 billion chin ^b |
| | 1952 | | 107 chin/mou ^c | | 6.8 billion chin ^b |
| | 1956 | | 132 chin/mou ^d | | 9.1 billion chin ^b |
| | 1957 | | 23.4% over 1952 ^c | | |
| | 1958 | | | | 69% over 1957 and 9.7% over 1956 ^e |
| | 1958 | | 208 chin/mou ^e | | 11.8 billion chin (averaging 1,365 chin per capita) ^e |
| | 1958 | 84% of area sown in grain ^f | 153 chin/mou ^d | | 10 billion chin (69% over 1957) ^d |
| | 1959 | | | 20 billion chin ^f | |
| | 1959 | | 236 chin/mou (23.9% over 1958) ^e | 20% over 1958 ^e | |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | 1959 | 12.8% over planned area ^g | | | 10% over 1958 ^h |
| | 1959 | 78.8% of area, ⁱ sown in grain ⁱ | | | |
| Grain harvest situation | 1954 | | | | Good ^j |
| | 1955 | | | | Ordinary ^j |
| | 1956 | | | | Good ^j |
| | 1957 | | | | Poor ^j |
| | 1958 | | | | Especially plentiful (difference between poor and plentiful harvest = 2 million MT) ^j |
| Autumn harvested crops | 1959 | 21,200,000 mou harvested by mid-Sep 59, or 30.6% of total ^k | | | |
| | 1959 | 67,320,000 mou harvested by mid-Nov 59, or 97.2% of total ^m | | | |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Improved seed area | 1959 | 36,380,000 mou ⁿ | | | |
| | 1959 | 41,330,000 mou ⁿ | | | |
| Wheat | 1959 | Plan: 8,000,000 mou ^o | | | |
| | 1959 | 8,400,000 mou ^p | | | 49.7% over 1958 output ^q |
| Proportion | 1959 | 15% of grain area ^r | | | 85% of autumn harvest |
| Improved seed | 1959 | Planted on 80% of wheat area ^s | | | |
| Vegetables | 1959 | 1,300,000 mou by Jun 59 (44.44% over 1958) ^t | | | 4.5 billion chin during 1st 10 mo of 1959, or 20% over 1958 ^u |
| Autumn | 1959 | Plan: 1,050,000 mou ^v | | | |
| Oil-bearing crops | 1959 | Plan: increase area 70% over 1958 ^v | | | |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | 1959 | Actual: 7,090,000 mou (104.9% of plan and 42.2% over 1958) ^x | | | 47.7% over 1958 ^q |
| Soybean, oil-bearing crops, beets, and hemp | 1958 | 16% of total area ¹ | | | |
| | 1959 | 20% of total area ¹ | | | |
| Industrial crops | 1959 | 42.7% over 1958 ^g | | | |
| Fiber | 1959 | 280,000 mou (40% over 1958, but only 56% of plan) ^x | | | |
| Flax | 1958 | 2,470,000 mou ^y | | | 250,000,000 chin of stalks which could produce 5,000,000 chin of cellulose ^y |
| Sugar beets | 1959 | 550,000 mou ^z | | | |
| | 1959 | 420,000 mou ^z | | | 48.9% over 1958 out-put ^q |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Hay | 1958 | | | | 7 billion chin ^{aa} | |
| | 1959 | | | 8-10 billion chin ^{aa} | | |
| | 1959 | | | 8 billion chin ^{bb} | | |
| | 1959 | | | | 7 billion chin cut by mid-Nov 59 ^{cc} | |
| Fish | 1960 | | | 8-10 billion chin ^{dd} | | |
| | 1959 | | | | 12,946 MT by end Oct 59 or 2,200 MT over whole 1958 catch ^u | |
| Area suitable for raising fish | 1959 | | | | 80% over 1958 catch ^g | |
| | 1959 | 10,000,000 mou ^z | | | | |
| | Livestock | 1936 | | | | 9,360,000 ^{dd} |
| | | 1947 | | | | 8,280,000 ^{dd} |
| | | 1949 | | | | 9,400,000 ^b |
| 1952 | | | | | 15,720,000 ^b | |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | 1956 | | | | 24,360,000 ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 24,472,000 as of 30 Jun 58, end of pastoral year ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | 28,024,093 end of Jun 59, an increase of 3,550,000 ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | Total increase 28.8% over 1956 ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | Net increase 14.5% over 1958 ^c |
| | 1960 | | | | Total increase 35% over 1959 ^{cc} |
| | 1960 | | | | Net increase 18% over 1959 ^{cc} |
| Propagation | 1960 | | | | 10,000,000 ^{ff} |
| Exported | | | | | |
| Sheep wool | 1958 | | | | 4,700,000 chin ^a |
| Goat wool | 1958 | | | | 670,000 chin ^a |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Cow hides | 1958 | | | | 50,000 chin [sic] ^a |
| Beef and mutton | 1958 | | | | 17,000,000 chin ^a |
| Horses | 1958 | | | | 16,898 ^a |
| Draft cattle | 1958 | | | | 70,000 ^a |
| Lambs | 1959 | | | | Total born by Jun 59 7,020,000 with 6,340,000 surviving ^b |
| | 1960 | | | | 2,449,542 by 16 Feb 60 of which 323,754 of improved strain ^c |
| Improved strains | 1959 | | | 4,000,000 ^{hh} | |
| | 1959 | | | | 2,000,000 as of end Oct 59 ^{hh} |
| Hogs | 1960 | | | 4,000,000 ⁱⁱ | |
| | 1959 | | | 68% over 1958 ^e | |
| | 1959 | | | | 4,500,000 ^g |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|--|--|
| Poultry | 1960 | | | 7,000,000 ^{kt} | |
| | 1959 | | | 24,000,000 net (300% over 1958) ^{mm} | |
| | 1959 | | | | 9,000,000 by mid-Oct 59 ^{mm} |
| Irrigated area | 1959 | | | | 73% over 1958 ^q |
| | 1949 | 4,270,000 mou ^{oo} | | | |
| | 1952 | 6,300,000 mou ^{oo} | | | |
| | 1957 | 12,050,000 mou ^{oo} | | | |
| | 1958 | 20,700,000 mou ^{oo} | | | |
| | 1959 | Plan: increase by 3,000,000 mou ^{pp} | | | |
| Mechanically irrigated | 1959 | Plan total: 23,700,000 mou ^{pp} | | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 4-5 million mou ^q | | | |
| | 1959 | 11,360,000 mou (or about 30% of sown area) ⁱⁱ | | | |

INNER MONGOLIA

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Planted area | 1959 | 68,000,000 mou ⁸⁸ | | | |
| | 1959 | Can reach 70,000,000 mou ¹ | | | |
| Autumn plowed area | 1959 | Plan: 45,000,000 mou ^{tt} | | | |
| Percent of soil varieties | | | | | |
| Good soil, high yields | 1960 | 31.6% ^{uu} | | | |
| Medium-grade soil, medium yields | 1960 | 34.2% ^{uu} | | | |
| Poor soil, alkaline | 1960 | 34.2% ^{uu} | | | |
| Forestry | | | | | |
| Afforestation | 1959 | Plan: 8,000,000 mou ^{vv} | | | |
| | 1959 | 8,000,000 mou ⁹ | | | |



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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Timber reserve -- | | | | | 900,000,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁷ |
| Timber production | 1958 | | | 2,000,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁸ | |
| | 1958 | | | | 3,200,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁸ |
| | 1958 | | | | 3,250,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁷ |
| | 1959 | | | 4,000,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁸ | |
| | 1959 | | | 3,850,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁷ | |
| | 1959 | | | | 20% over 1958 ²² |
| | 1960 | | | 26% over 1959 ^{22a} | |
| Timber delivered | 1959 | | | | 2,350,000 cu m ¹⁹⁵⁸ 14 Jun 59, or 60% of 1959 goal ^{22b} |
| Forestry products | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 1959 | | | 55 M ¹⁹⁵⁸ | |
| Activated carbon | 1959 | | | 1,000 M ¹⁹⁵⁸ | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Resin | 1959 | | | 70 MT ^{xx} | |
| Calcium acetate | 1959 | | | 65 MT ^{xx} | |
| Salt | 1959-1960 | | | | 446,000 MT from winter 1959 to 25 Feb 60, amounting to 90% of 1960 Plan ^{ccc} |
| Population | 1949-1958 | | | | Increased 300,000 ^{ww} |
| | 1959 | | | | 9,700,000 ^{ww} |
| | 1960 | | | | 10,000,000 ^{ddd} |
| Mongols | 1959 | | | | 1,130,000 ^{ww} |
| Han | 1959 | | | | 8,400,000 ^{ww} |
| Minorities | 1959 | | | | 150,000 ^{ww} |
| Communalization | 1959 | | | | 564 communes averaging 2,860 peasant households ^{eee} |
| Peasants share of grain (including soybeans) | 1949 | | | | 766 chin per capita ^d |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Peasant buying power (1949 = 100) | 1958 | | | | 1,428 chin per capita ^d |
| | 1958 | | | | 199.6% ^d |
| Agricultural mechanization | 1959 | | | | 2,500 standard tractors by Oct 59 ^{fff} |
| Meteorological stations | 1958 | | | | 18 stations ^{EEG} |

Source: Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao

- a. 20 May 59, p 3
- b. 1 Oct 59, p 5
- c. 22 Sep 59, p 4
- d. 29 Sep 59, p 6
- e. 5 Aug 59, pp 1,3
- f. 26 Mar 59, p 2
- g. 30 Dec 59, p 1
- h. 5 Mar 60, p 1
- i. 1 Jul 59, p 1
- j. 9 Aug 59, p 1
- k. 21 Sep 59, p 2
- m. 16 Nov 59, p 1
- n. 22 Feb 60, p 1
- o. 19 May 59, p 1
- p. 30 Aug 59, p 1
- q. 25 Jan 60, p 1
- r. 12 Sep 59, p 1
- s. 30 Apr 59, p 3
- t. 5 Jun 59, p 1
- u. 3 Dec 59, p 2
- v. 28 Jul 59, p 1
- w. 14 Apr 59, p 1
- x. 23 Jul 59, p 2
- y. 4 Jan 60, p 2
- z. 12 Apr 59, p 1
- aa. 1 Sep 59, p 2

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888. 1 Apr 59, p 3

bb. 10 Jul 59, p 1
cc. 23 Nov 59, p 1
dd. 25 Sep 59, p 4
ee. 30 Sep 59, p 6
ff. 3 Feb 60, p 1
gg. 12 Jun 59, p 1
hh. 8 Nov 59, p 3
ii. 19 Aug 59, p 1
jj. 21 Feb 60, p 1
kk. 27 Feb 60, p 2
ll. 10 May 59, p 2
mm. 18 Oct 59, p 2
nn. 24 Sep 59, p 4
oo. 30 May 59, p 1
pp. 28 Oct 59, p 1
qq. 12 Nov 59, p 1
rr. 8 Aug 59, p 1
ss. 14 Oct 59, p 2
tt. 20 Feb 60, p 2
uu. 5 Apr 59, p 2
vv. 27 Sep 59, p 6
ww. 15 Apr 59, p 4
xx. 19 Sep 59, p 4
yy. 13 Jan 60, p 1
zz. 9 Feb 60, p 2
aaa. 28 Jun 59, p 1
bbb. 1 Mar 60, p 1
ccc. 1 Jan 60, p 3
ddd. 16 Dec 59, p 1
eee. 12 Oct 59, p 2
fff.

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Grain | 1936 | | | | 10.86 billion chin ^a |
| | 1949 | | | | 7.75 billion chin ^a |
| | 1949 | | | | 7.6 billion chin ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 18.8 billion chin (37.6% over 1958) ^b |
| | 1959 | 53,000,000 mou ^c | | 27 billion chin (3 billion chin over 1959) ^c | |
| | 1959 | | | "Struggle for" 32 billion chin (8 billion chin over 1958) ^c | |
| | 1959 | | | 21 billion chin [revised] (11.7% over 1958) ^d | |
| | 1959 | | | | 21.02 billion chin (11.7% over 1958) ^d |
| | 1960 | | | 23.5 - 24 billion chin ^e | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Index (1949 = 100) | 1957 | | | | 178.59 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 245.72 ^a |
| Rice | 1959 | 43,000,000 mou ^c | | | |
| Early | 1959 | 22,000,000 mou ^f | | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 25,000,000 000 mou ^e | If unit yield is 600 chin/ mou ^e | Will total 15 billion chin or better than 60% of 1960 grain ^e | |
| Single crop | 1958 | | | | 9 billion chin ^b |
| Late, single crop | 1959 | 6,800,000 mou ^g | | | |
| Second crop | 1959 | 21,180,000 mou ^f | | | |
| Summer planted crops as of 4 Aug 59 | 1959 | 17,178,114 mou (67.1% of plan) ⁱ | | | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Second crop late rice | 1959 | 11,928,260 mou (74.8% of plan) ¹ | | | |
| Late sweet potatoes | 1959 | 1,609,789 mou ¹ | | | |
| Late miscel-laneous grain | 1959 | 758,687 mou ¹ | | | |
| Late soybeans | 1959 | 2,154,916 mou ¹ | | | |
| Autumn harvested crops as of 3 Nov 59 | 1959 | 23,103,000 mou ¹ | | | |
| Double-crop late rice | 1959 | 10,834,000 mou or 85.7% of total ^h | | | |
| Sweet potatoes | 1959 | 1,311,000 mou ^h | | | |
| Late soybeans | 1959 | 2,371,000 mou ^h | | | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Autumn planted crops plan | 1959 | 29,500,000 mouj | | | |
| Green manure crops | 1959 | 20,000,000 mouj | | | |
| Rape | 1959 | 4,000,000 mouj | | | |
| Wheat | 1959 | 2,500,000 mouj | | | |
| Miscellaneous grains | 1959 | 1,500,000 mouj | | | |
| Vegetables | 1959 | 1,500,000 mouj | | | |
| Autumn planted crops as of 11 Nov 59 | 1959 | 28,570,000 mou or 98.3% of plank | | | |
| Green manure crops | 1959 | 18,640,000 mou or 93% of plank | | | |
| Rape | 1959 | 3,700,000 mou or 100.6% of plank | | | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Wheat | 1959 | 2,120,000 mou or 85% of plank | | | |
| Miscellaneous grain (barley, peas, and broad beans) | 1959 | 1,510,000 mou or 100.66% of plank | | | |
| Vegetables | 1959 | 2,690,000 mou or 75% over the plank | | | |
| Autumn sown crops | 1959 | 30,000,000 mou (1,000,- 000 mou over the plan and 4,400,000 mou over 1958) ^m | | | |
| Oil-bearing crops | 1959 | | | | 200,000,000 chin (1958 level) ^e |
| Rape | 1960 | 3,000,000 mou ⁿ | | 250,000,000 chin ^e | |



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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Estimated Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Index (1949=100) | 1957 | | | | 200 ^a |
| Tea oil | 1950 | | | | 325 ^a |
| (Cotton planted in winter plantings) | 1959 | 2,300,000 mou (80% over 1958) ^o | | | |
| Cotton | 1949 | | | | |
| | 1958 | | | | |
| | 1958 | | | | |
| | 1959 | | | | 1,200,000 tan (64% over 1958) ^c |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---|--|
| | 1959 | | | | 720,000 tan [revised] (10.77% over 1958) ^d |
| | 1959 | | | | Est: 720,000 tan (100% of 1959 plan, 10.8% over 1958) ^m |
| | 1960 | Plan: 1.8-2 million mou ^p | | 900,000-1,000,000 tan ^q | |
| | 1960 | | | 900,000 tan ^e | 1600.58 ^a |
| Index (1949=100) | 1957 | | | | 2015.52 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 88,000 tan ^b |
| Jute | 1949 | | | | 726,000 tan ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | |
| | 1959 | | | 1,000,000 tan (37.6% over 1958) ^c | |
| | 1960 | | | 900,000 tan ^r | 654.61 ^a |
| Index (1949=100) | 1957 | | | | |
| | 1958 | | | | 818.18 ^a |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Ramie | 1958 | | | | 67,000 tan ^f |
| | 1959 | | | 154,000 tan (122% over 1958) ^c | |
| Sugar cane | 1958 | | | | 10,000,000 tan ^f |
| | 1959 | | | 24,240,000 tan (134% over 1958) ^c | |
| Main fruit production index (1950= 100) | 1957 | | | | 303.41 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 497.75 ^a |
| Tea | 1958 | | | | 116,000 tan ^e |
| | 1959 | | | 170,000 tan (46% over 1958) ^c | |
| | 1957 | | | | 227.66 ^a |
| Index (1949= 100) | 1958 | | | | 271.41 ^e |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Draft cattle | 1959 | | | 2,500,000 ^c | |
| | 1959 | | | | 2,400,000 ^s |
| | 1959 | | | | 2,300,000 (6% over 1958) ^e |
| | 1960 | | | 10% over 1959 (averaging one head per 15 mou of cultivated area.) ^s | |
| Hogs | 1949 | | | | 2,150,000 ^a |
| | 1949 | | | | 2,193,000 ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 5,520,000 ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 5,500,000 net ^t |
| | 1959 | | | | 9,770,000 total ^t |
| | 1959 | | | | 9,000,000 total ^s |
| | 1959 | | | | 8,400,000 (52.7% over 1958) ^q |
| | 1959 | | | | 6,500,000 net (18.1% over 1958) ^e |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | 1960 | | | 21,000,000 total (slaughter 4,000,000) ^t | |
| | 1960 | | | 21,000,000 total ^{e,s} (12,000,000 net) ^c (one hog per capita of agricultural population) ^s | |
| | 1961 | | | 29,000,000 total (slaughter 6,000,000) ^t | |
| | 1962 | | | 36,000,000 total ^{e,s} (one hog per mou of irrigated area.) ^g | |
| Poultry | 1959 | | | | 40,000,000 ^s |
| | 1959 | | | | 50,000,000 (43% over 1958) ^e |
| | 1960 | | | 80 - 100 million (4 fowls per capita) ^s | |
| Fish | 1950 | | | | 605,000 tan ^b |



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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | 1958 | | | | 1,500,000 tan ^b |
| | 1959 | | | | 250,000,000 chin (25% over 1958) ^e |
| | 1960 | | | 500,000,000 chin ^e | |
| Index (1950=100) | 1957 | | | | 194.4 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 247.5 ^a |
| Irrigated area | 1949 | 13,260,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1949 | 15,000,000 mou ^u | | | |
| | 1959 | 35,220,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1959 | 39,400,000 mou ^u | | | |
| Reclamation of barren land | 1949-1959 | 2,770,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 2,500,000 mou ^v | | | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Forestry | Afforestation | 1949-1959 | 28,590,000 mou ^a | | |
| | | 1959 | 12,000,000 mou (150% over 1958) ^e | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 8,000,000 mou ^e | | | |
| | 1960 | Plan: 10,000,000 mou "Struggle for" ^e | | | |
| Index (1952=100) | 1957 | 454 ^a | | | |
| | 1958 | 593.43 ^a | | | |
| Lumber production | 1959 | | | | 1,700,000 cu m ^b (15.2% over 1958) |
| | 1960 | | | 1,800,000 cu m ^c | |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bamboo cut | 1959 | | | 20,000,000 pieces ^c | 20,000,000 pieces ^c |
| | 1960 | | | 20,000,000 pieces ^e | |
| State-operated integrated reclamation farms | 1959 | | | | 216 farms ^w |
| Agricultural and animal hus- bandry farms | 1959 | | | | 8 farms ^w |
| Labor reform farms | | | | | 9 farms ^w |
| State-operated integrated reclamation farms | 1959 | | | | 209 farms ^c |
| Branch farms | 1959 | | | | 465 farms ^c |
| Cultivated area | 1959 | 2,800,000 mou ^e | | | |
| Mountainside forest area | 1959 | 30,000,000 mou ^e | | | |
| Grain | 1959 | | | | 1,212,000,000 c ^h |

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| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Lumber produc- tion | 1959 | | | | 800,000 cu m (plan completed) ^e |
| Bamboo produc- tion | 1959 | | | | 10,000,000 pieces (plan completed) ^e |

Source: Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. 30 Sep 59, pp 5-6
- b. 1 Oct 59, pp 5-6
- c. 2 Jul 59, p 2
- d. 29 Sep 59, p 3
- e. 18 Mar 60, p 2
- f. 30 Aug 59, p 1
- g. 8 Oct 59, p 1
- h. 5 Nov 59, p 2
- i. 6 Aug 59, p 2
- j. 14 Oct 59, p 2
- k. 20 Nov 59, p 1
- m. 7 Jan 60, pp 1-2
- n. Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 4 Jun 59, p 3
- o. 23 Feb 60, p 2
- p. 14 Feb 60, p 1
- q. 2 Jan 60, p 1
- r. 25 Feb 60, p 1
- s. 9 Jan 60, p 2
- t. 27 Jan 60, p 2

- u. 18 Jan 60, p 3
- v. 14 Feb 60, p 1
- w. 16 Oct 59, p 2

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KWELICHOW

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|---------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| Grain | 1957 | | | | 10.5 billion chin (154.7% over 1952, 9% over 1956) ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 15 billion chin (44.3% over 1957) ^a |
| Wheat | 1959- 1960 | 6,026,000 mou planted as of 28 Oct 59, or 20.5% over plan ^b | | | |
| Soybeans | 1957 | | | | 196.87% of 1952 output ^a |
| Rape | 1959 | 6,232,000 mou planted as of 28 Oct 59, or 3.8% over plan ^b | | | |
| Cotton | 1957 | | Unit yield 136.7% of 1952 ^a | | 109% of 1952 yield ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 6,080,000 chin (11.9% over 1957) ^a |
| Fibers | 1957 | | | | 136.4% of 1952 output ^a |

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KWEICHOW

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| Jute | 1957 | | Unit yield 156.81% of 1952 ^a | | |
| Tobacco | 1957 | | 109.5 chin/ mou (111.96% over 1952) ^a | | 535.04% over 1952 ^a |
| Livestock | 1958 | | | | 1,170,000 tan (29.7% over 1957) ^a |
| Horses | 1957 | | | | 10,671,054 ^a |
| Cattle | 1957 | | | | 5.1% over 1st 5-yr plan goal ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 3,400,000 ^a |
| Hogs | 1957 | | | | 3,500,000 ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 6,150,038 (170.87% of 1952) ^a |
| | 1959 | | | | 7,230,000 ^a |
| | | | | | 6,665,000 net as of end of Sep 59, or 23.3% over end of 2d qtr [June] ^c |

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KWEICHOW

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Poultry | 1959 | | | | 35,480,000 net by early Oct 59, or 18% over annual plan ^d |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Afforestation | 1957 | 1,999,790 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1958 | 39,000,000 mou ^a | | | |

Source: Kwei-yang, Kweichow Jih-pao

- a. 15 Nov 59, p 6
- b. 31 Oct 59, p 2
- c. 3 Nov 59, p 1
- d. 2 Nov 59, p 2

SEANSI

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|--------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Winter wheat | 1959-1960 | Plan: 19,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1959-1960 | 16,000,000 mou al-ready planted as of early Nov 59 (2,000,000 mou over 1958-59; applied 85 tan of fertilizer per mou or 30 tan more than previous yr) ^b | | | |
| Hogs | 1957 | | | | 1,900,000 net ^c |
| | 1958 | | | | 2,350,000 net ^c |
| | 1959 | | | | 3,590,000 net averaging 11 each of 3,5 agricultural holds ^c |

SHANSI

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Plowed land | 1959 | 21,000,000 mou al- ready plowed as of early Nov 59, or 70% of total, of which 11,000,000 mou plowed to depth of 6 ts'un [Chinese inches] to one ch'ih ^b | | | |
| Irrigated area | 1960 | Plan: Expand by 10,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| | 1960 | New total: 33,000,000 mou ^d | | | |
| Afforestation | 1959 | 4,360,000 mou as of end Aug 59 ^e | | | |
| Population | 1959 | | | | 16,000,000 ^f |
| Rural | 1959 | | | | 13,400,000 ^b |

Source: T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao

- a. 22 Nov 59, p 2
- b. 7 Nov 59, p 2
- c. 27 Dec 59, p 1
- d. 28 Oct 59, p 2
- e. 28 Nov 59, p 2
- f. 21 Nov 59, p 1

SHANTUNG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grain | 1959 | | | | 10.5% over 1958 output ^a |
| Winter wheat | 1959-1960 | Plan: 65,000,000 mou (35.5% over 1958-59) ^b | | | |
| | 1959-1960 | 68,000,000 mou ^c | | | |
| | 1959-1960 | 70,000,000 mou (20,000,000 mou over 1958-1959) ^d | | | |
| Cotton | 1959 | | | | 12.5% over 1958 yield ^e |
| | 1959 | | | | 9.1% over 1958 yield ^a |
| Irrigated area | 1959 | Enlarged to 80,000,000 mou ^f | | | |
| Fertilizer application | 1960 | | 3,000-4,000 chin/mou on 49,770,000 mou of winter wheat fields, or 73.6% of totals | | |

SEANTUNG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Communes | 1960 | | | | 1,304 ^a |

Source: Tsi-nan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. 21 Feb 60, p 1
- b. Urunchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 18 Nov 59, p 4
- c. 19 Feb 60, p 1
- d. 10 Mar 60, p 1
- e. 5 Feb 60, p 3
- f. Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 24 Oct 59, p 4
- g. 27 Feb 60, p 1

SINKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Grain | 1957 | | | | 200,000,000 chin over 1956 despite calamities ^a |
| | 1958 | | | | 6.4 billion chin (60% over 1957) ^b |
| | 1958 | | | | 6 billion chin (47.50% over 1957) ^a |
| | 1959 | | | | 20% over 1958 output ^c |
| Winter wheat | 1959-1960 | 11,000,000 mou ^{d,e} (2,000,000 mou over 1958-1959) ^e | | | |
| Autumn harvested grain | 1959 | 15,000,000 mou ^c | | | 20% over 1958 output ^c |
| Oil-bearing crops | 1959 | | | | 70% over 1958 output ^c |
| Cotton | 1958 | | | | 1,470,000 tan (51% over 1957) ^d |
| | 1959 | | | | Est: 45% over 1958 ^c |
| Livestock | 1958 | | | | Net increase of 1,770,000 ^b |

SINKIANG

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Afforestation | 1959 | 1,190,000 mou during 1st 6 mo of 1959 or about half of 1959 plant | | | |
| Communes | 1959 | | | | 451 ^a |

Source: Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, unless otherwise stated

- a. 21 Oct 59, pp 1-2
- b. Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 8 Jul 59, p 4
- c. 19 Nov 59, p 1
- d. 18 Nov 59, p 2
- e. K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 23 Nov 59, p 4
- f. 22 Oct 59, p 1

SZECHWAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Corn | 1959 | Plan: 10,000,000 mou ^a | | | |
| Peanuts | 1959 | 3,200,000 mou ^b | | | |
| Sweet potatoes | 1959 | 14,400,000 mou ^c | | | |
| Rural population | 1959 | | | | 64,000,000 ^d |

Sources:

- a. Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-ming-tu Jih-pao, 28 Mar 59, p 4
- b. Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 12 Nov 59, p 4
- c. Ch'eng-tu, Szechwan Jih-pao, 26 Oct 59, p 2
- d. Ibid, 19 Oct 59, p 1

YUNNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Grain | 1949 | | | | 7.7 billion chin ^a |
| | 1957 | | | | 12.5 billion chin ^a |
| Autumn harvested area as of 25 Oct 59 | 1959 | 26,680,700 mou (77.6% of total) ^b | | | |
| Rice | 1959 | 10,058,100 mou (66.9% of total) ^b | | | |
| Corn | 1959 | 10,324,100 mou (95% of total) ^b | | | |
| Irish potatoes | 1959 | 2,606,100 mou (95.1% of total) ^b | | | |
| Sweet potatoes | 1959 | 44,300 mou ^b | | | |
| Autumn planting | 1959 | Plan: 18,335,600 mou ^c | | | |
| Wheat | 1959 | 4,993,100 mou planted as of 25 Oct 59 ^b | | | |

YUNNAN

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Unit Yield</u> | <u>Planned Production</u> | <u>Actual Production</u> |
|----------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Rape | 1959 | 3,914,100 mou planted as of 25 Oct 59 ^b | | | |
| Broad beans | 1959 | 3,247,000 mou planted as of 25 Oct 59 ^b | | | |
| Cotton | 1959 | | | | 13,986,400 chin picked as of 25 Oct 59, or 38.8% of plan ^b |
| Tobacco | 1959 | | | | 54,609,500 chin picked as of 25 Oct 59, or 94.2% of plan ^b |
| Irrigated area | 1949 | 4,430,000 mou ^a | | | |
| | 1959 | 22,380,000 mou ^a | | | |

Source: K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao

- a. 1 Nov 59, p 1
- b. 28 Oct 59, p 2
- c. 18 Oct 59, p 2

IV. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. KWANGTUNG DEVELOPMENT -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 22 Sep 59, p 21

Before the liberation, posts and telecommunications undertakings in Kwangtung Province were confused and backward. Ten years after the liberation, especially during the great leap forward campaign in 1958, Kwangtung made a tremendous progress in its postal and telecommunications activities.

Before the liberation there were only a few locally sponsored posts and telecommunications establishments in the province, especially in the rural areas, but in 1959, the number of such establishments was 6 times greater than that in 1949, and 21 times greater than that in the rural areas.

Interprovincial wired-communications service before 1949 was limited only to Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangsi; within the province, such communications lines could reach only Hui-yang, T'ai-shan, and Hsin-ch'ang. Today telephones are available in every commune and 90 percent of all production brigades throughout the province. All hsien and shih and a certain percentage of all communes in the province are now able to participate in the provincial telephone conference. Carrier-wave telephone equipment has now been installed in various areas so that communications can be made from the province to the special district and to some hsien as well as to some minority nationality areas.

The time required for sending a letter from Canton to Swatow was 4-13 days; to Fort Bayard, 6-13 days; to Hai-k'ou, and to Ch'in-hsien, 9-16 days. Today, it requires generally only 1-2 days for mail to be sent to these areas. More than 91 percent of the hsien and shih in the province can now obtain the provincial newspaper on the day it is issued, and 88 percent of the communes in the province can read the hsien newspaper on the same day it is published.

After a decade of development the volume of posts and telecommunications operation in Kwangtung has grown tremendously; it is expected that the 1959 volume will be equal to 437 percent of that in 1950. Beginning in 1950, the receipts were greater than expenditures in the province's of posts and telecommunications operation, and every year since then the state plan together with the profit remitted to the state were exceeded. The labor productivity in the posts and telecommunications enterprise in 1959 was more than two times that in 1950.

During the great leap in 1958, the posts and telecommunications network was greatly expanded. Additional establishments and installations set up in 1958 alone, as compared with those established in the past

10 years, accounted for the following percentages: the number of postal and telecommunications bureaus and branches, 28.35 percent; the total length of postal routes, 28.98 percent; the number of long-distance telephone circuits, 48.73 percent; the number of hsien telephone lines, 20.84 percent; and the number of telephone exchanges, 46 percent. Thus the posts and telecommunications demands as specified in the 1956-1957 National Program for Agricultural Development were basically fulfilled in 1958 ahead of schedule.

Through learning experiences promoted by the Tung-ssu Subbureau in Peiping, postal and telecommunications services in the province were greatly improved during recent years; mobile service teams were established, rendering services in plants and mines as well as in other remote areas; and telephone services were improved and less time was required for line connection. In the communes the mail carrier system was established to support agricultural production. According to a typical study, for every mail carrier placed in the commune an average of 2.85 laborers was saved for production purpose. Improvement was made also on the postal remittance service by having the postman collect and deliver postal money orders at the premises of the sender or addressee. Through this service, it was estimated that some 1.2 million yuan for postage will be saved for the people in the entire province annually, and a total of 1.5 million labor days will be saved in a year.

In 1958, during the great leap forward campaign, through technical innovations and technical revolution, many pieces of equipment and machines were made available by the various bureaus for the province's posts and telecommunications network. According to statistics, in 1958, the following were produced: 2,528 telephones, 377 telephone switchboards with a capacity of 2,527 lines, and 529 conference telephone sets. In some communes telegraph equipment was installed, and simplified conference telephone sets were used. Of the 68 hsien and shih in the entire province, 50 utilize conference telephones to hold conferences with their communes. During this period single and multiple-channel carrier-wave equipment was produced and put into operation.

It was only through following the general line of the party that such great achievement and development as were previously mentioned could be accomplished. To realize a continued great leap forward and to fulfill and exceed the 1960 plans all members concerned must strive to follow the policy of "going all out, aiming high, and letting politics take the lead" so as to establish an extensive and modern posts and telecommunications network in Kwangtung.

2. KANSU EXTENDS SERVICES TO WATER CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AREAS --
Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 16 Jan 60, p 3

Answering the calls to support water conservation construction by extending its services to the areas where water conservation projects are being undertaken, the Kansu posts and telecommunications enterprise at the end of December 1959 established postal and telecommunications units, service points, and mobile service teams in the province's 200 odd water conservation construction sites. At the same time, telephone services were made available in 135 points with the installation of 202 sets of telephones; the length of the newly installed lines reached some 520 pole-kilometers. More than 1,700 kilometers of postal routes were opened to serve the various water conservation construction areas.

3. SHANSI BROADCASTING CONTROL BUREAU TRAINS CADRES -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi
Jih-pao, 14 Dec 59, p 3

A total of 67 students were recently graduated from the cadre training class in the Shansi Provincial Broadcasting Control Bureau after one year of intensive training. These students will soon be sent to some basic levels in the province to undertake broadcasting work.

V. ELECTRIC POWER

1. ANHWEI DEVELOPMENT -- Ho-fei, Anhwei Jih-pao, 28 Sep 59, p 1

During the past 10 years, Anhwei Province showed a tremendous development in its electric power industry. The capacity of generating equipment was increased by 170,000 kilowatts, the capacity of transformers strengthened by some 195,000 kilovolt-amperes, and the length of high-tension transmission lines was extended by more than 1,480 kilometers. At present, the amount of electric power produced every 9 days is equal to that in the peak year during the preliberation period.

Before the liberation, there were only eight simple and small electric power plants with a total generating capacity of some 13,000 kilowatts in the entire province. The largest generating unit during that time was rated at no more than 2,000 kilowatts. The peak year production was only 22,500,000 kilowatt-hours. In the Huai-nan mining areas there were ten less-than-200,000-volt rated lines. There was not a single 35,000-volt high-tension transmission line in the entire province.

Since the liberation with the emphasis on the electric power industry made by both the party and the government, Anhwei Province exerted great efforts in expanding its electric power industry. Subsequently, new equipment was added in the various electric power plants including Huai-nan, Wu-hu, and An-ch'ing. At present, the Huai-nan Thermal Electric Power Plant has installed four new 6,000-kilowatt generating units and one Chinese-made 25,000-kilowatt generator. During the expansion period, new thermal electric power stations such as Ma-an-shan, T'ung-ling, Huai-pei, and hydroelectric power stations such as Fo-tzu-ling, Mei-shan, and Hsiang-hung-tien were established. At the same time, in Ho-fei, Wang-feng-kang, Pang-fou, T'ung-ling, and Huai-pei, 47 new transforming stations with a capacity of more than 35,000 volts each were built. Some 10 high-tension transmission lines with an individual rating capacity of 35,000 volts to 110,000 volts including the T'ien-chia-an--Pang-fou, T'ien-chia-an--Ho-fei, Fo-tzu-ling--Ho-fei, Ho-fei--Yu-ch'i-k'ou, Mei-shan--Liu-an--Wang-feng-kankang, Ma-an-shan--Wu-hu--T'ung-ling, Hsiang-hung-tien--Liu-an--Ho-fei, and Hsu-chou--Huai-pei lines were installed thus forming two electric power grids in the province, one covering central Anhwei and the other extending the south bank of the Yangtze River.

In 1958, through following the "walking on two legs" policy, the electric power industry in Anhwei accomplished an unprecedented achievement; the province not only exerted great efforts in expanding its major electric power plants and stations but also mobilized its broad masses of people to establish 238 small hydroelectric stations in the province's rural areas. In 1958 alone, the province's electric power output was increased 57 percent over that in 1957, or more than 18 times that in the peak year during the Kuomintang regime.

Since the beginning of 1959, many generating units were successively installed in the various plants and stations throughout the province. In the Huai-nan Electric Plant, the new 25,000-kilowatt unit, in the Ma-an-shan Electric Power Plant, the 6,000-kilowatt and the 12,000-kilowatt units, in the Wu-hu Plant, the 6,000-kilowatt unit, and in the Huai-pai Electric Plant, the 5,000-kilowatt unit were installed and put into production. At present, the number of large and small electric power plants in the province has been increased to 78 (excluding the small hydroelectric stations in the rural areas) from eight in the preliberation period, and the total capacity of generating equipment that has been put into production was increased 13.6 times over that in 1948.

After a decade, the technical force in the electric power industry in Anhwei was greatly expanded. At present, the number of technical personnel in the industry was increased from 690 in the early liberation period to more than 10,000 forming teams of skilled and competent workers to handle generating, transforming, designing, construction, and installation projects in the province. Through improvement of technical operation by these workers the equipment utilization rate in the principal electric power plants was increased more than 20 percent, and the rate for fuel coal consumption per kilowatt hour of electricity was progressively reduced from one kilogram to less than 0.5 kilograms. The load factor of the electric power equipment was increased to 98.3 percent from 77.8 percent in 1948. The speed of installing generating equipment in the province was greatly accelerated; for instance, in the Mei-shan Hydroelectric Station, the installation of the first generating unit was completed 105 days ahead of schedule, the second unit, 150 days, the third unit, 240 days, and the fourth unit was completed and put into operation in a much shorter period of time. The installation of the 25,000-kilowatt unit in the Huai-nan Electric Plant, the largest generating unit ever installed in Anhwei Province, was completed and put into operation in only 2 months and 8 days.

At present, construction and expansion works are being carried out in the various electric power stations and plants throughout the province; including the Hsiang-hung-tien, Mo-tzu-t'an, Huai-nan, Ma-an-shan, and Wu-hu plants; it is expected that by the end of October 1959 a generating capacity of some 47,000 kilowatts will be added in the province's electric power industry, and that the 1959 output of electric power will be more than double that in 1958, or equal to 37.7 times the peak output in the preliberation period. It is also expected that the length of high tension transmission lines will be extended to more than 1,557 kilometers.

In 1960, the electric power industry in Anhwei will continue to leap forward; greater expansion will be made in the Huai-nan, Ma-an-shan, Wu-hu, and Fo-tzu-ling thermal and hydroelectric plants and stations. Construction of the Mao-chien-shan and Hua-liang-t'ing hydroelectric

stations as well as the Huai-pei Thermal Electric Power Plant will be continued. These plants and stations are expected to install generating equipment with a capacity totaling some 230,000 kilowatts. The 1960 output of electricity in Anhwei will be about double that in 1959. Moreover the province's first 220,000-volt high-tension transmission line will be installed, crossing the north and south bank of the Yangtze River.

2. T'AI-KANG HEAT AND ELECTRIC POWER STATION STARTS PRODUCTION -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 3 Dec 59, p 1

Under the supervision of the German specialists now stationed in T'ai-yuan, Shansi Province, the construction of the T'ai-kang Heat and Electric Power Station, a modern electric power station was basically completed. Its No 1 boiler and No 1 generator after a 72-hour test operation were officially put into production on 2 December 1959.

At present, the No 2 boiler and No 2 generator are being installed. It is expected installation will be completed before the end of the 1959.

3. T'AI-YUAN--YU-T'ZU POWER LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 7 Dec 59, p 2

The T'ai-yuan--Yu-t'zu 110,000-volt high-tension transmission line to link T'ai-yuan and Yu-t'zu in Shansi Province is now under construction.

The installation of this line extending from the T'ai-yuan Electric Power Plant No 2 to the Yu-t'zu Transforming Station in one of the important construction works of the T'ai-yuan electric power industry; it is also one of the above-norm projects in Shansi Province. By means of this line, electric power will be transmitted to Yu-t'zu, Yang-ch'uan, and I-t'ang areas thus reducing the load of the previously installed line extending from the T'ai-yuan Electric Power Plant No 1 to Yu-t'zu.

The T'ai-yuan--Yu-t'zu line is the second such line extending from T'ai-yuan to other areas; when completed, the total length of the line will be 40 kilometers with 160 odd supporting cement poles and towers. The project was designed by the Designing Institute of the Shansi Provincial Electric Power Industry Department; the same department is responsible for the construction of this line. It is expected that the entire project will be completed by mid-December 1959.

4. YANG-CH'UAN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT TO EXPAND -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 8 Dec 59, p 2

The expansion project of the Yang-ch'uan Electric Power Plant in Shansi Province was officially started on 1 December 1959. More than 300 workers and members from the area's plants and mines as well as communes are now participating in the project.

The expansion project involves in the installation of the additional two 12,000-kilowatt steam turbine generating units; an area with space totaling some 1,800 cubic meters [sic, presumably square meters] will be built, and an area totaling some 35,000 cubic meters will be excavated. It is expected that the installation of the first generating unit will be completed and put into production by 1 April 1960, the second unit, by 1 October 1960.

5. SHANSI INCREASES ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 15 Dec 59, p 2

The daily output of electric power in Shansi Province has now passed the 5 million kilowatt-hours mark, an increase of 40 percent over that in the early part of August 1959.

6. KWEICHOW RURAL AREAS SET UP SMALL ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 2 Dec 59, p 4

Many small hydroelectric stations and thermal electric power stations have been established in the rural areas of Kweichow Province. As of 18 November 1959, a total of 104 such stations with a total capacity of 2,071.8 kilowatts were set up and put into operation. Some 300 such stations are under construction and will soon be completed.

7. TSINGHAI ESTABLISHES SMALL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 1 Dec 59, p 1

In 1959, Tsinghai installed 15 small hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of 444 kilowatts in the various chou and hsien including Huang-chung, Kuei-te, Yu-shu, Hu-chu, Huang-yuan, and Ta-tung.

At present, Tsinghai has a total of 29 such stations with a total capacity of 1,054 kilowatts; this is equal to 5.32 times the capacity in the province before the liberation. More than ten stations are now being constructed in the province and they are expected to be completed soon.

8. SHANTUNG TECHNICAL COLLEGE BUILDS 6,000 KILOWATT TURBINE -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 9 Jan 60, p 1

Pursuing a course of learning by doing, the teachers and students of the Shantung Technical College designed a steam turbine. In the actual building of the turbine, they were given technical assistance by the journeymen and machine equipment specialists of the Hung-shan Electric Generating Plant, and the Tsinan Engine Lathe Machine Works; materials were supplied by the Shantung Provincial Bureau of Electrical Industry and other agencies.

The turbine, which has 8,867 individual parts and weighs over 22 tons, has a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts, as called for in the designs.

9. SOVIET UNION SUPPLIES LARGE GENERATORS FOR CHINA -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 10 Mar 60, p 1

The Sverdlovsk Plant "Uralelektroapparat" has begun manufacturing 150,000-kilowatt hydraulic generators for China's largest electric power station, the San-men-hsia Station on the Yellow River. This is the first time that machines of such proportions have been built.

VI. TRADE AND FINANCE

1. SHANSI COMPLETES FOREIGN TRADE QUOTA AHEAD OF SCHEDULE -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 4 Dec 59, p 1

According to the foreign trade control Bureau of the Shansi Commerce Department, purchases and transport quotas completed as of 25 November 1959 already totalled 115,570,000 yuan, or 102.3 percent of the central government plan, and 9.52 percent more than the fulfilled quota in all of 1958. More than 30 types of commodities, (sulfur, gypsum, alumina, ink, famous liquors, apricots, "tung sheng" tobacco, walnuts, red dates, and Ting K'un Tan [a type of medicine]), have fulfilled or exceeded the plan.

According to statistics of 25 November, purchases for that month totaled 33 million yuan or more; this is three times the amount of purchases for all of October and represents 140 percent of total purchases during the third quarter.

At present all staff and workers in commerce are taking advantage of this progress to continue fulfilling the plan so that by the end of December the quota of 180 million yuan will be fulfilled.

2. GRAIN PURCHASE AND STORAGE QUOTAS FULFILLED IN YUNNAN -- K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 21 Dec 59, p 1

By 19 December 1959, or in less than 2 months and more than 3 months ahead of schedule, Yunnan had exceeded the fall grain purchase and storage quota by 1.72 percent. During the peak period of storage, there were approximately 3 million persons throughout the province engaged daily in drying and carting grain. In Wen-shan Chuang and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou and Ch'ü-ching Special District the daily rate of storage was as high as 12 percent, and in approximately 10 days the purchase and storage quotas were exceeded.

3. TAX COLLECTIONS FAVORABLE IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1960 -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Tax receipts in the first quarter of 1960 are very favorable throughout China. Indeed, statistics from Heilungkiang, Tsinghai, Honan, Anhwei, and Fukien show that 74 cities and hsien fulfilled the tax collection plan for the first quarter from 10 to 20 days ahead of schedule. Total tax receipts during this period are 36.8 percent higher than in the same period of 1959, and this total accounts for 24.5 percent of the annual tax receipt plan, as compared to tax receipts in the first quarter of 1958 and 1959 which accounted for only 21.5 percent of the annual plan in those years.

4. STATISTICS ON SAVINGS IN KIANGSI -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao,
10 Nov 59, p 2

Savings is an item vastly beneficial to both the state and the people. From the viewpoint of the state, large sums of capital can be concentrated and utilized by means of savings. For example, in the leap forward of 1958 and the continued leap forward in 1959, total bank savings of urban workers and the masses in Kiangsi totaled 69,790,000 yuan, or more than double that in 1957. If this amount of money were applied to production, it could buy 6,979 15-horsepower tractors, or about six for each commune; if it were put to use in iron and steel plants, 281 5-ton converters, with an annual capacity of 3,410,000 metric tons of steel could be constructed.

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VII. PLANS AND PRODUCTION FIGURES

1. KIANGSI'S 1959 ACHIEVEMENTS AND 1960 GOALS -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 4 Feb 60, pp 2-3

A congress of advanced units and producers from Kiangsi state-operated comprehensive land reclamation farms, agricultural farms, and the Communist Labor University was held in Nan-ch'ang. Present at the congress were 1,700 representatives of each land reclamation farm, agricultural farm, and the main school of the Communist Labor University, and from all its branch schools. The purpose of the congress was to review 1959 accomplishments, summarize and exchange work experience, recognize and reward advanced units and outstanding persons, and to study and discuss the present tasks of land reclamation farms, agricultural farms, the Communist Labor University, and labor technical schools.

At present, the land reclamation farms and agricultural farms of Kiangsi which are owned by all the people comprise 209 main farms and 465 branch farms, encompassing over 2.8 million mou of arable land and over 30 million mou of mountain forests. Altogether 520,000 employees, and 950,000 agricultural cooperative members have joined the farms. They have already become a major force on the Kiangsi agricultural production front.

From 2 years of practical application, especially in 1959, everyone can see that all production operations of Kiangsi's land reclamation farms and agricultural farms have developed greatly. According to preliminary statistics, the total value of 1959 production can reach 520 million yuan, or an increase of 69.1 percent over 1958. Of this, the total value of agricultural output can reach 376 million yuan or an increase of 45.78 percent over 1958, and the total value of industrial output can reach 144 million yuan (including the value of output of commercial lumber and bamboo), or an increase of 193.3 percent over 1958. Although Kiangsi's agriculture encountered serious natural disasters in 1959, the grain yield of land reclamation farms and agricultural farms (including the high level agricultural cooperatives that were joined with land reclamation farms) still totaled more than 1,212,000,000 chin, an increase of over 20 percent over 1958; cotton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibers, tea leaves, silk, fruits, medicinal herbs, and other agricultural crops also increased greatly.

Land reclamation farms and agricultural farms also afforested an area of 2,460,000 mou, an increase of 230 percent over 1958; fulfilled a lumber production quota of 800,000 cubic meters, an increase of 30.20 percent over 1958; fulfilled a bamboo production quota of 10 million stalks, an increase of 400 percent over 1958; and under uniform leadership and

management, the farms greatly strengthened the care and management of Kiangsi's forests. Damage from forest fires and insects and reckless and excessive felling of trees was noticeable decreased. The number of hogs raised by land reclamation farms and agricultural farms increased from 270,000 at the end of 1958 to 700,000, an increase of 159 percent; cattle, sheep and goats, rabbits, domestic fowl, bees, aquatic production and various items of subsidiary production were greatly developed.

In accordance with the principles of simultaneously elevating industry and agriculture and doing what is appropriate according to the locality, land reclamation farms and agricultural farms developed the lumber-processing industry, the wood fiber industry, the forestry product chemical industry, the mining industry, the machinery industry, and the industries which utilize wild growing plants for fermenting liquor, extracting oil, and manufacturing paper. More than 300 various kinds of industries are operated, over 2,200 plants have been built, and there are 105 hydroelectric and thermoelectric stations already built or under construction. Because of the soaring development of industrial and agricultural production, the volume of commodities offered to the state increased greatly.

Based on incomplete statistics, 300 million chin of commercial grain were sold to the state by land reclamation farms and agricultural farms in 1959, accounting for 25.58 percent of their total grain yield; 158,300 hogs, or 6,830 metric tons net of pork, were sold, thus fulfilling the original state export plan 103 percent; and the amount of lumber turned over to the central government accounted for 59 percent of all the commercial lumber and 58 percent of all the bamboo produced in Kiangsi. The total amount of commodities purchased from land reclamation farms and agricultural farms by the state in terms of currency was 207 million yuan (including all the purchases of lumber and bamboo throughout Kiangsi), accounting for 31.24 percent of the total amount of money allotted for the purchase of agricultural and subsidiary products in Kiangsi. This shows that Kiangsi's land reclamation farms and agricultural farms are gradually becoming a strong commodity production base.

From 2 years of practical application, especially in 1959, everyone can see that the material and cultural standards of living of the people in mountainous have risen noticeably. There was great achievement in transportation work in mountainous areas in 1959. Over 2,000 kilometers of highways were constructed (not including simple roads); 260,000 cubic meters of earth and stone were excavated by dredging and blasting; and 848 kilometers of aerial ropeways and wooden rail roads were constructed. In 1959, to accommodate the needs of production and construction operations, the population of mountainous areas was increased by nearly 250,000. The income of people in mountainous areas also increased greatly over 1958.

Cultural, educational, health, and scientific operations have developed rapidly in those areas. The Communist Labor University and labor technical schools have been further developed and consolidated, and at present the former has one main school and 88 branch schools, there are 14 labor technical schools, and students number upward of 55,000. Because the party's principle that "education serves proletarian politics and education and production labor are mutually combined" has been thoroughly carried out, an abundant harvest has been obtained in teaching and production; not only has the teaching plan been fulfilled, but also the majority of schools are basically self-sufficient and some have surpluses. Under the promotion, assistance, and guidance of land reclamation farms and the labor university, 36 middle schools, 1,071 elementary schools, 806 kindergartens, and 2,866 nurseries were built in mountainous areas in 1959. Spare time education and anti-illiteracy drives and cultural and amusement activities among the people of mountainous areas have been greatly developed. Much has been achieved in scientific research where production was coordinated and 338 research items have been completed.

Medical treatment and health maintenance operations in mountainous areas also developed rapidly. Land reclamation farms and agricultural farms built 131 hospitals and 345 medical treatment stations in mountainous areas, and the number of medical treatment and health personnel increased to 1,118; moreover, free treatment for destitute sick people was universally implemented. Other operations in mountainous areas, such as commerce, banking, and posts and telecommunications, have also developed greatly.

According to the uniform plan of the state and the situation in Kiangsi, and on the basis of the continued leap forward of the past 2 years, Kiangsi's national economy will realize a new and greater leap forward in 1960. According to the preliminary plan proposed by an expanded conference of the standing committee of the provincial committee, the total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1960 will increase about 25 percent over 1959, the total value of agricultural and subsidiary output will increase about 20 percent, the total value of industrial output will increase about 35 percent, and capital construction investment will increase over 30 percent. The plan for the volume of production of several major industrial and agricultural products has been greatly increased over 1959. Cultural, educational, health, scientific, and physical education operations will continue to develop and, the people's material and cultural standards of living will be raised. Obviously, this plan proposed by the provincial committee is a bigger leap forward plan.

In 1960, on the basis of strong production development, land reclamation farms and agricultural farms are determined to fulfill or overfulfill the quota of 800 million yuan for the total value of industrial and agricultural output.

The major demands for 1960 are as follows:

a. In regard to the development of agricultural production, in 1960 the total grain yield of all the state-operated land reclamation farms and agricultural farms in Kiangsi should reach 1.6 billion chin, and basing calculations on 2 million mou of grain fields, the average yield per mou should reach 800 chin; the cotton yield should reach 39,000 tan; the output of oil bearing crops should reach 305,000 tan, and, based on the situation of each farm, the production of industrial crops such as fruit trees, silkworm mulberries, bast fibers, soy beans, peanuts, tobacco leaves, and vegetables should be greatly developed. It is also demanded that the quota of reclaiming 500,000 to 600,000 mou of wasteland be fulfilled.

b. In regard to the development of forestry production, in 1960 it is demanded that Kiangsi afforest an area of 8-10 million mou, and of this, 1.8 million mou must come under the state program for afforestation by land reclamation farms and agricultural farms; 5 million mou of hill-side tea-oil shrubs must be reclaimed and improved, and of this, land reclamation farms and agricultural farms must reclaim and improve 800,000 mou; the nurturing and management of trees of economic value now standing, e.g., fruit trees, tea shrubs, t'ung trees, and mulberry trees must be strengthened and further developed according to conditions at each farm. It is also demanded that fulfillment of the 1-1.2 million cubic meter quota for lumber and the quota for 12 million stalks of bamboo be fulfilled or exceeded.

c. In regard to the development of animal raising and aquatic product operations, in 1960 it is demanded that land reclamation farms and agricultural farms raise 1.5 to 1.6 million hogs, and of this, the portion owned by all the people must reach an average of over 1.5 hogs per person; the portion for those having joined the farms under the collective ownership system must reach an average of 1.2 hogs per person, and by the end of 1961 the goal of one hog per mou must be achieved.

d. In regard to the development of industrial production, in 1960 each land reclamation farm and agricultural farm should fully utilize mountainous area resources, strongly develop forestry subsidiary product processing and industries which comprehensively utilize all kinds of wild growing crops, and develop the metallurgical, mining, machinery, and electric power industries. It is demanded that the output of several major industrial products reach the following amounts: rosin, 20,000 metric tons; paper, 4,560 metric tons; turpentine, 3,400 metric tons; vulcanized rubber, 800 metric tons; plywood, 2,000 cubic meters; fiber board, 2,480 metric tons; newly constructed electricity generating

stations, 69, and new increased electricity generating capacity, 17,000 kilowatts. To accelerate agricultural technical transformation in mountainous areas, land reclamation farms and agricultural farms must develop the machinery industry in accordance with their needs and possibilities.

e. In regard to capital construction, to accelerate the development and construction of mountainous areas, to speed up the development of agricultural, forestry, and land reclamation operations, and to comply with the needs of the entire socialist construction big leap forward, state investment for Kiangsi's agricultural and land reclamation operations in 1960 is 48 million yuan, an increase of 30.86 percent over the total amount of investment in 1959; if the approximately 10 million yuan Kiangsi should receive for forest nurturing expenses and the normal expenses for self-support of land reclamation farms and agricultural farms are added, over-all investment in agricultural and land reclamation operations is estimated to be about 60 to 70 million yuan. As to Kiangsi's forest nurturing expenses, specific funds should be designated to be used only for construction operations in mountainous areas with the stipulation that 70 percent be retained by the hsien and 30 percent centrally regulated by the forestry industry and affiliates. Tentative allocation of the 48.2 million yuan state budget investment is as follows: agriculture in the agricultural and land reclamation system, 12 million yuan; afforestation 7.2 million yuan; forestry industry investment, 20 million yuan; and industry and transportation and communications in mountainous areas, 9.2 million yuan. These investments are to be used in mountain areas to build 2,000 kilometers of new highways and simple roads, 90 kilometers of logging railways, 689 kilometers of logging roads, wooden railways, aerial cableways, slides etc.; to build roads between all land reclamation farms and agricultural farms and between major lumbering areas; to add 250 tractors and to increase irrigation pumping capacity by 4,500 horse power; and to complete the construction quota for 8 fiber board plants, 7 rosin plants, 5 vulcanized rubber plants, and the cork plants and sawmills specified in the plan.

f. In regard to the development of commodity production, in 1960 it is demanded that the total amount of money for commodities sold to the state by Kiangsi's land reclamation farms and agricultural farms reach 350 to 400 million yuan, an increase of 69 to 93 percent over 1959. It is demanded that the proportion of several major products reach the following amounts: commercial grain, 400 to 450 million chin, an increase of 33 to 50 percent over 1959; frozen pork, 10,000 metric tons, an increase of 40.85 percent over 1959; frozen fowl, 1,100 metric tons, an increase of 240 percent over 1959; and fresh eggs, 400 metric tons, an increase of 38 percent over 1959.

It can be seen from the above demands that the 1960 production and construction targets of land reclamation farms and agricultural farms are greatly increased. Realization of these targets will enable the material foundation of land reclamation farms and agricultural farms to be more firm, bring about a great change in mountainous areas, and bring about an even greater leap forward in development and construction operations in the mountain areas of Kiangsi.

2. EARLY FULFILLMENT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN IN K'UN-MING -- K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 2 Dec 59, p 1

By 29 November 1959 the gross value of industrial production in K'un-ming had overfulfilled the annual plan 0.23 percent, and it was 55.9 percent higher than on the same date in 1958. The output of major industrial products in the first 10 months of 1959, as compared to the same 10 months of 1958, increased as follows: steel, 256 percent; iron, 469 percent; and coal, 97 percent.

In August, K'un-ming's total output value was 22.77 percent higher than in July; for September it was 37.12 percent above the August figure; in October it again increased to a figure 12 percent higher than in September; and in November it was higher than in any other month of the year.

3. FULFILLMENT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN IN YUNNAN -- K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 3 Dec 59, p 1

The 1959 plan for the gross value of industrial output in Yunnan has already been overfulfilled by 3.9 percent, one month ahead of schedule. The output of 38 kinds of major industrial products, e.g., steel, iron, coal, coke, copper, sulfuric acid, chemical fertilizer, heavy equipment, gas engines, wood materials, cotton cloth, cigarettes, etc., has exceeded the annual state plan ahead of schedule. The gross value of industrial output thus far in 1959 already exceeds by 24.9 percent the actual output in 1958.

Since August, output increased day after day, quality steadily improved, and costs were gradually reduced. The gross value of industrial production for August was 19.2 percent above that of July; in September it was 52.2 percent higher than in August; in October it increased to 28.5 percent over September; and in November the total output value was 55 percent higher than the total output value in October. By the end of November, the output of steel by foreign methods was 199.23 percent higher than the

total output for 1958; iron output figures for the same dates showed an increase of 41.64 percent; steel materials showed an output increase of 169.85 percent; and the output of products of light and chemical industries also showed a considerable increase. Moreover, at least 90 percent of the steel met specifications, and costs in iron production were reduced quickly.

After fulfilling the annual plans ahead of schedule, the iron and steel workers availed themselves of this advancement to concentrate on the production of steel materials. On 30 November the daily output of steel materials in Yunnan passed the 500-metric-ton mark; indeed, the output reached 507 metric tons. Hence, the average daily output for the last 5 days of November was approximately 450 metric tons, or nearly double the average daily output during the first 20 days of the month.

Part 2. POLITICAL

1. COMMUNE SECRETARY SURVEYS OPINIONS ON WORK -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 6

Since 1959, Sun Chia-shan, secretary of the party committee in the Ta Chuang People's Commune of Chang Ch'iu Hsien, Shantung Province, has established a close relationship with the masses by conducting a house-to-house survey of over 1,000 households. The purpose of his survey is to solicit the opinion of the masses regarding all phases of their work and to solve the daily problems of communal life. Whenever new work is started, Sun immediately collects a great deal of first-hand information for the party committee so that it can guide this work in an objective manner and also be able to guarantee continuous production at a leap forward pace. By being concerned with the livelihood of the people in the communes, Sun has raised the spirit of the masses to a new high.

2. MEDICS IN HUPEH JOIN THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 6

All levels of party organizations in Hupeh Province recently dispatched large groups of medical and sanitary personnel to go into the homes of production units. They lived, ate, and worked with the people in the communes. The purpose of this program is to enable the medical men to render early medical treatment to those who are sick and to allow the sanitary personnel to prescribe preventive measures.

In the province, more than 30,000 medical personnel have gone into the villages and organized themselves in 1,000 or more medical teams. In the controlled communal areas, the production units have independently set up more than 5,300 temporary medical clinics for the purpose of handling rather serious medical cases. Simultaneously, an active movement to prevent the spread of contagious diseases was initiated. After this program was in full effect, the spirit of the masses was greatly enhanced. Work efficiency was raised to more than 95 percent and thus spring planting and production have progressed rapidly.

3. "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 5

The board of directors of the magazine Problems of Peace and Socialism met in Prague from 13 to 16 April and issued a communique. Taking part in the meeting were representatives from 36 Communist and worker's parties. The directors heard reports on the work of the editorial committee and discussed the tasks of the magazine as well as matters related to the improvement of the work of the magazine.

The board of directors unanimously agreed that the Marxist-Leninist ideology must be followed by the magazine and that the thinking behind the Moscow Conference and Peace Conference statements must be passed on to the Communist parties and workers' parties of the various countries; that the unity and solidarity of thought of the international communist movement must be strengthened; that there must be further investigation and announcement of theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism; that there must be further improvement in the functions of the struggle against revisionism and sectarianism and in the exchange of opinions and experiences among the Communist and workers' parties.

One of the most important tasks facing the magazine in the future is the struggle for the preservation of peace. Others are the unifying of the masses against the policy of war preparation of the imperialist aggressive bloc and the widespread announcing of the socialist and Communist accomplishments of the world socialist and communist countries.

The extremely important duties of the magazine are the promotion of the unification of the organized activities of the working classes in the capitalist countries to protect the interests of the laboring peoples and to strive for solidarity in the struggles against the reactionaries and for democracy and social progress, the systematic exposure of anti-Communism, the waging of a struggle against capitalist theories and forms of reformism, and the opposing of the main danger of revisionism and of dogmatism and sectarianism. The magazine will systematically expound the problems of the liberation of peoples.

Discussions of the work of Peace and Problems of Socialism were carried on in an atmosphere of unanimity, such as was achieved for all problems discussed.

Part 3. SOCIOLOGICAL

1. WIDESPREAD MASS HEALTH PROGRAM IN TIENHSIN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,
23 Apr 60, p 5

With the battle cry of "Don't stop until all illnesses are wiped out," 95 percent of the Tientsin medical personnel gave physical examinations to more than 2,800,000 people. The Pulmonary Disease Preventive Hospital No 1 sent over 100 persons to factories and street corners to give physical examinations. Many hospitals and clinics completed their survey on cancer, high blood pressure, and contagious and occupational diseases. After visiting 23 factories, the Hospital No 1 gave health record cards to the workers, and made appointments for some of them for further examination or treatment.

During the popular examination work, even the hospital directors were present to direct affairs. Many noted doctors also participated in the campaign. Medical attention was given immediately to contagious and hard-to-diagnose cases.

Because of the general but careful physical examinations, there has been a decline in the rate of illness and a significant control of epidemic diseases. In the fourth quarter of 1959, there was a 2.79 sick-leave rate in the factories and enterprises in the Ho-tung area. In the first quarter of 1960 that rate declined to 2.1 percent. Many factories, now have some no-sick-leave shops or small teams. The number of patients at the clinic of the Tientsin Woolen Rug Plant has also been reduced by one third.

2. HOUSEWIVES RECEIVE HYGENIC TRAINING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,
22 Apr 60, p 6

The medical and public health departments in Shanghai are rapidly training many kitchen, nursery, and health personnel to man the public mess halls and "terrace" nurseries. They have already trained over 160,000 persons. After training, many housewives have learned the preventive methods of isolation, disinfection, and vaccination against contagious diseases, and how to preserve the nourishing elements of vegetables during vegetable washing and cooking. With the assistance of the medical and public health personnel, many lanes have established public health systems.

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3. CANTON LAUNCHES SPRING PUBLIC HEALTH DRIVE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 7

Canton recently launched a spring drive against the breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes. Participating in the drive, over 2,600,000 people cleared and repaired over 610,000 meters of drains and ditches.

4. TEACHER AND STUDENT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN FACTORIES AND MINES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 5 •

Over 30,000 teachers and students from more than 80 higher educational, intermediate, and vocational schools in Chekiang Province have arrived at 709 factories and mines to join with the workers in laboring and in innovating activities. While participating in productive laboring, they will gain practical experience in production, and put into practice their knowledge on designing and scientific research. They will also join the workers in the fervor to innovate mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation in factories and mines.

5. CANTON STRESSES TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION FOR WORKERS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 6

To raise quickly the technological standards of the workers, all factories and mining enterprises in Canton recently established almost 200 technical training schools (or classes). More than 10,000 students are now enrolled in these schools. These technical training schools (or classes) are carrying out the policy of "consolidating production work, unifying (job) appointments, teaching students according to their ability, and training them to become active and versatile." The objective of the schools is to consolidate the technological education with the "szu-hua" (four-method) movement. Each school (or class) will have its own system of teaching, such as the district method, the industrial method, the factory method, the technical research team method, or the technical seminar method, and will also hold classes for old technical workers, young technicians, leading cadres, after-working-hours students, retirees and semiretires. A rotation training system for the workers will be put into effect.

6. HARBIN OPENS SPARE-TIME POLITICAL UNIVERSITY -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 6

The 12 junior colleges and party schools in Harbin have joined with the industrial factories to set up spare-time political universities for the purpose of enrolling the workers in theoretical studies. Up to the

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present, the 12 large universities, including the Provincial Party School, Harbin Municipal Party School, Heilungchiang University, Harbin Normal School, Harbin Academy of Construction Engineering, Northeast Academy of Agriculture and others, have cooperated with more than 20 industrial factories and enterprises such as Industrial Tool Plant No 1, the Turbine Factory, the Electric Meter Factory, the Electrical Equipment Works, and others, to organize 12 spare-time political universities. More than 2,000 students are now enrolled in these political universities. Among the students are many who are interested in working out theories for the working class, basic level party cadres, many model workers, and standard-bearers of the "red flag." All these universities plan to complete systematically the study of Mao Tse-tung's outstanding works in 2 or 3 years.

7. HARBIN FORMS TELEVISION UNIVERSITY -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 5

Harbin recently established the Harbin Television College and the Teachers Normal College for Broadcasting. Over 11,000 workers, and staff members of factories and mines, cadres, and teachers are enrolled in these two colleges. The aims of these colleges are to train teachers and raise the political, cultural, and technical levels of the cadres, engineers, technicians, and industrial and agricultural masses for the Harbin factories, enterprises, and spare-time schools sponsored by the various government organs.

8. 1959 EDUCATION STATISTICS -- Peiping, Druzhba, No 10, 4 Mar 60

There were 841 higher educational institutions with 270,000 new students enrolled in 1959 in China. The total number of students in these schools reached 810,000, an increase of 23.1 percent over 1958. Enrollment in evening higher education schools amounted to 300,000.

Some 5,607,000 new students were enrolled in secondary schools. There is a total of 12.9 million students which is 7.5 percent more than in 1958. Elementary school enrollment was as follows: first grade, 20.49 million pupils; total number, 90 million pupils, an increase of 5.5 percent over 1958. By the end of 1959 there were over 20,000 agricultural secondary schools, with an enrollment of 2,190,000 persons.

Moscow, Prepodavaniye Istoril Shkole, No 5, Sep-Oct 59

Enrollment for the schools in China in 1959 was: secondary schools, 1,520,000 students; secondary specialized schools, 1,820,000 students; higher educational institutions, 830,000 students.

Moscow, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 9-10 Oct 59

The number of secondary schools in China in 1959 is more than four times greater than in 1949 and the number of elementary schools has doubled. Currently, there are 1,218 secondary and 4,534 elementary schools. Approximately 93.9 percent of all school-age children are enrolled in the public school system. In 1958, about 300 million persons received some kind of education; 130 million persons were enrolled in circles for elimination of illiteracy. From 1949 to 1958, over 438,000 specialists have completed their education in the higher educational institutions.

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OCT 11 1960



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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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SOURCES

The information contained in this summary is taken from the following sources. Titles are given in the modified Wade-Giles transliteration followed by the P'in-yin romanization system in parentheses.

| <u>Newspapers</u> | <u>Place of Publication</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Chekiang Jih-pao (Zhejiang Ribao) | Hangchow |
| Chieh-fang Jih-pao (Jiefang Ribao) | Shanghai |
| Druzhba | Peiping |
| Fukien Jih-pao (Fujian Ribao) | Foochow |
| Hopeh Jih-pao (Hebei Ribao) | Tientsin |
| Hsin Hunan Pao (Xin Hunan Bao) | Ch'ang-sha |
| Hsin-wen Jih-pao (Xinwen Ribao) | Shanghai |
| Hupei Jih-pao (Hubei Ribao) | Hankow |
| Jen-min Jih-pao (Renmin Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kansu Jih-pao (Gansu Ribao) | Lan-chou |
| Kiangsi Jih-pao (Jiangxi Ribao) | Nan-ch'ang |
| Kitay | Peiping |
| Kung-jen Jih-pao (Gongren Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kweichow Jih-pao (Guizhou Ribao) | Kuei-yang |
| Pei-ching Jih-pao (Beijing Ribao) | Peiping |
| Sinkiang Jih-pao (Xinjiang Ribao) | Urumchi |
| Shansi Jih-pao (Shansi Ribao) | T'ai-yuan |
| Szechwan Jih-pao (Sichuan Ribao) | Ch'eng-tu |
| Ta-chung Jih-pao (Dazhong Ribao) | Tsinan |
| Ta Kung Pao (Dagong Bao) | Peiping |
| Tientsin Jih-pao (Tianjin Ribao) | Tientsin |
| Tsinghai Jih-pao (Qinghai Ribao) | Hsi-ning |
| Tsingtao Jih-pao (Qingdao Ribao) | Tsingtao |
| Yunnan Jih-pao (Yunnan Ribao) | K'un-ming |
| <u>Periodicals</u> | |
| Hua-hsueh Kung-yeh (Huaxue Gongye), Semimonthly | Peiping |
| Jen-min Yu-tien (Renmin Youdian) | Peiping |
| Wen-tzu Kai-ke (Wenzi Geige) | Peiping |

Part 1. ECONOMIC

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. INCREASED SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM SZECHWAN -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 23 Apr 60, p 2

Szechwan has mobilized a "grain army" of 500,000 persons to ship grain to meet the needs of Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, and state key-point construction areas. In the first quarter of 1960 Szechwan shipped 23.3 percent more grain than in the same period of 1959.

2. DATA ON INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE IN SZECHWAN AND KWANGSI -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Apr 60, p 4

In the first quarter of 1960, various factory and mining enterprises in Szechwan expanded their mass movements for industrial support of agriculture with considerable success.

According to incomplete statistics of 16 districts and cities, by the end of March, some 2,351 factories and mines, out of the more than 4,300 factory and mining enterprises of hsien level or above, together with 2,076 communes had contributed toward this venture. Under the central leadership of the local party committee, the following support operations were carried out:

A labor force of 11,707 men was selected and sent to the rural areas to take part in production; factory and mine workers utilizing their spare time and rest periods participated more than 1,320,000 times and spent more than 2,290,000 workdays in temporary shock production collecting and transporting fertilizer; the communes were assisted in the establishment of 22,236 factories, principally those necessary in rural areas, e.g., farm implement factories, fertilizer plants, insecticide plants, and processing plants for agricultural by-products; various technical talents of some 95,000 people were nurtured for the communes; 3,243 technical personnel in transportation were supplied to the rural areas. To accommodate directly the needs of spring plowing and production, the following articles were produced during the first quarter: 62,406 horsepower of irrigation equipment, 72,594 water-lifting devices, more than 838,000 various types of plowing implements, some 205,000 rural transport tools and implements, 19,210,000 other small farm tools, 9,480,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer (including native chemical fertilizer), and 320,000 metric tons of insecticides (including native varieties).

This campaign for the industrial support of agriculture is currently being continued and expanded.

Industry in the Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Region, too, has given agriculture more support than in any previous year. For example, 46.91 percent of all steel materials used in the first quarter of 1960 went in support of agriculture; cement used in agriculture during the same quarter accounted for 41.8 percent of the total amount used in that period; and the total output value of agricultural machinery in these 3 months accounted for 60 percent of the total value of output by the machine industry; this was double that of the same period in 1959.

3. MAN IS DETERMINING FACTOR IN DROUGHT CONTROL -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 Apr 60, p 8

From October 1958 to the spring of 1960, for 16 long months, the Lei-nan Hsien of Kwangtung Province had not had any heavy rain. This area is now suffering from a severe drought the like of which it has not seen for the last hundred years. Despite this calamity, the general production of foodstuffs in this hsien for 1959 was greater than in 1958. There was still an increase of more than 10 percent in production output. In addition to having enough grain for their own consumption, the farmers in this hsien also were able for the first time to collect and store 1,440,000 chin of grain. During this period, every household in this hsien was able to have enough food and clothing besides saving at least 30 yuan on the average. This has never happened before.

Under the leadership, general line and leap forward program of the Party, under the system of the people's communes, and under the unselfish communistic attitude of the 600 million people in China, drought disasters can be fought and conquered entirely. This point is borne out in Lei-nan Hsien. Similiarly, a successful drought control campaign was waged in Honan Province.

The determining factor of whether a drought will become a disaster is man. It is no longer determined by the drought itself or by the natural elements. A bumper harvest is determined by man and not by the weather. In the case of drought, one must take into consideration water already in existence in the ground. If it does not rain, the rivers and wells still may have water. If the rivers and wells run dry, the deep subterranean water sources will never run dry. This unlimited source of supply will always provide enough water. Man is the master of nature and not the slave of nature. When we seek water from nature, we obtain it from wherever there is water. If there is no water from the sky, seek it on land. If there is no surface water, we seek it underground. It is necessary only to have the determination and strong conviction that man will certainly win over the elements by exerting every effort to fight and overcome drought.

4. MULTIPURPOSE WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT -- Peiping, Druzhba, No 15,
8 Apr 60, pp 14,15

The Wei-shan Hydroelectric Power Pivot Project in Shantung Province is one of the key projects in the plan for harnessing the Yellow River. It will consist of more than 40 basic installations. Included will be a 4-billion-cubic-meter reservoir, a dam, a sluice for diverting high-flood waters into a lake, a navigable sluice, and three hydroelectric power plants which will service the needs of industry and agriculture in Shantung.

An annual take of one million tons of fish is anticipated from the fish breeding project in Tung-p'ing Hu.

5. VERSATILE AUTOMATIC SCAFFOLD REPLACES COMMON SCAFFOLD -- Peiping,
Kung-jen Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 3

Recently, at an on-the-spot conference on technical reforms and innovations in the building industry held at Pao-ting, a masons versatile mechanized scaffold which can completely replace the ordinary scaffold was introduced to the delegates. This is an advanced apparatus which is of simple construction and is easy to expand. It was successfully manufactured not long ago by a mason, the leader of a shock team, from the Hopeh Building, Installation, and Engineering Company No 3.

A mechanized scaffold of this kind can be used for work from the second to the fourth story of a building; it is mounted on wheels and it has a working platform, a platform for holding materials, and a platform for conveying materials; a winch is used to raise and lower the platforms and to move them. Materials can be conveyed as they are used, and the working platform can be raised or lowered to meet the needs of bricklaying. By using this type of scaffold the ordinary scaffold can be completely eliminated, the amount of work required to set up the old scaffold can be applied to other jobs, the work of supplying materials can be cut in half, and production efficiency will be raised greatly. The construction of a 3,000-squaremeter agricultural machinery plant assigned to the company originally would have required the work of two masonry teams, but now one team will be sufficient. Since the scaffold can be raised or lowered at will, the masons can always be in the most suitable position; therefore, there is no unnecessary stooping for the workers, which greatly lightens the labor load. Furthermore, this scaffold has a roof over it so work can proceed as usual when it rains.

When this mechanized scaffold is employed, large amounts of wood materials are conserved because the work area does not need so many wooden poles; hence the work area is much neater and the construction site has an air of better workmanship. The work is also much safer because this scaffold has a safety rail and safety hooks.

At present all building units in Pao-ting are using mechanized scaffolds in place of the old ones. Consequently, each year Pao-ting can save 15,000 cubic meters of scaffolding poles, 35 metric tons of wire, 240 metric tons of hemp rope, more than 23,000 vehicle trips, and more than 56,000 workdays formerly required to set up scaffolds and supply materials. Furthermore, labor productivity is increased by more than 600 percent.

6. PEIPING IMPROVES RAILWAY SYSTEM -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

Recently, the factories and industrial enterprises in Peiping have converted 79 special railway lines into a public railway system. This change-over has increased the amount of rolling stock, the number of railway depots, and other facilities available for general industrial use, shortened the hauling distances between factories and consumers, guaranteed the arrival and delivery of goods on time, economized on the handling of freight, and decreased the capital outlay needed for such items as steel rails, rolling stock, etc.

7. HONAN MAKES ELECTRIC GENERATORS BY NATIVE METHODS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 Apr 60, p 2

During the mass movement to popularize the use of electricity, Honan Province has made by native methods over 1,700 electric generators of various capacities ranging from 10 kilowatts to 300 kilowatts.

8. HEILUNGKIANG DEVELOPS CEMENT INDUSTRY -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 Apr 60, p 2

Heilungkiang Province is vigorously promoting its cement industry. According to statistics of 15 March 1960, the province's more than 40 small native cement plants have been developed into a "small modern mass" with an annual productive capacity of more than 600,000 metric tons of cement.

9. SALT OUTPUT REACHES NEW HIGH POINT -- Peiping, Druzhba, No 15, 8 Apr 60, pp 4, 5

The annual salt extraction from sea, lake, and land deposits in the People's Republic of China has exceeded 11 million tons. It is estimated that deposits in the Tsaidam Basin alone exceed 50 million tons. Salt extraction in 1951 was 11 percent higher than the maximum obtained in 1934. In 1957 production amounted to 8,277,000 tons; it amounted to 10,400,000 tons in 1958 and to 11.04 million tons in 1959.

A large number of chemical products used in domestic as well as foreign trade have been produced from salt in the past decade. The maximum annual sale of salt on the domestic market under the old regime amounted to 2,530,000 tons. In 1958, it increased to 7,580,000 tons, and in 1959, it exceeded 9 million tons.

Salt consumption by industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry before the liberation amounted to only 6 percent of the total volume. In 1957, it increased to 25 percent; in 1958, to 38 percent. In addition to the salt consumed in the fishing industry, 42 percent of the salt was used for industrial purposes.

In 1959 average pay for workers in the salt industry in the well-known salt mines in Han-ku, Hopeh amounted to 847 yuan per year.

10. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY NETWORK ESTABLISHED IN SZECHWAN HSIEN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 Apr 60, p 2

Using native methods, Ta-i Hsien in Szechwan Province has established its own chemical industry. At present 17 "small modern mass" chemical plants under the administration of the hsien have been established. Each of 29 people's communes has also established one integrated chemical plant which produces diversified products, and one or several seasonal native chemical fertilizer and native insecticide plants. The whole hsien forms its industrial chemical network with hsien plants as the backbone, and the commune's plants as closely integrated units.

The chemical industry of Ta-i Hsien started in 1958. It can now produce over 130 insecticides, serums, chemical fertilizers, acids, and alkalies. These products are of very good qualities. For example, the native-made sulfuric acid is 94 percent concentrated, the soda ash contains over 60 percent sodium carbonate, and each gram of serum for animals contains more than 2,000 units of terramycin.

According to an estimate, the 1960 insecticide and chemical fertilizer production of this hsien will supply the hsien's 800,000 mou with 2,000 kilograms of fertilizer including native chemical fertilizers and about 50 kilograms of insecticides per mou.

The "small modern mass" chemical industries have also vigorously supported industrial production. Most of the sulfuric acid, explosives, and native ignition caps are locally supplied to the hsien's metallurgical, mining, transportation, and construction industries. Also sulfuric acid, caustic soda, and soda ash are shipped to the Wen-chiang Special Administrative District and other hsiens.

During the development of the chemical industry, this hsien obtained many precious technical experiences. For example, when without acid-resistant steel for making sulfuric acid, it used foam sand and stone to make the retort (chuan hua chi); when without a modern air blower, it used a wooden air blower; and when without an acid pump, it used a manual rotating method (jen kung hsun-huan). Up-to-standard "contact method" sulfuric acid can be produced by native methods. The total investment for a "contact method" sulfuric acid plant of an annual capacity of 400 metric tons was less than 2,000 yuan. Ta-i Hsien experience in developing chemical industry by native methods has aroused nationwide interest. Representatives of more than 20 provinces and municipalities have visited the hsien to study its operations.

11. ANHWEI PLANS MORE SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN 1960 -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Apr 60, p 3

Centered on the iron and steel industry, Anhwei plans in 1960 to establish 1,100 or more "small modern mass" projects; these will include iron refining, mining, coal mining, coke refining, nonferrous metals, machines, electric power, chemicals, petroleum, building materials, light industry, etc. Moreover, Anhwei plans to build 49 simple railway lines.

Many of the "small modern mass" projects are currently under construction and renovation, and some have begun production. Of these 1,100 or more projects planned for 1960, construction will begin on 523 during the first half of this year. Of the more than 100 No 3 simple coke ovens planned for 1960, the majority are already under construction; 6 of them are completed, and the rest will be completed by June or before; 34 of the 800-metric-ton annual capacity chemical fertilizer plants are under construction and 3 of them have begun operation. In addition, 15 local railways are being constructed, 12 shafts in coal mines are being built, and 11 small-scale mines are being improved. Ever since the intensified expansion of iron and steel began in 1958 and the switch from native to foreign methods was begun, Anhwei has improved "small modern mass" construction. Development in the iron and steel industry also gave impetus to development in mining ore, washing coal, refining coke, and in refractory materials.

Included in the 206 "small modern mass" projects in metallurgy are 54 projects in nonferrous metals; of the 215 chemical industry construction projects, 125 are various types of fertilizer projects; after the 234 small coal shafts are constructed or improved, the annual output capacity should reach 6,170,000 metric tons; and after the 11 small mines are completely renovated, their annual capacity will be increased to 4.3 million metric tons.

12. POLLUTED WATERS AND MUD UTILIZED -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 17 Apr 60, p 2

In surveys, tests, and analyses of the waste water and mud of the Soochow Creek, the Shanghai Industrial Chemical Research Institute found that every day 240 kilograms of ammonia flows through the Soochow Creek as waste from the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Experimental Plant No 2, that soluble protein can be extracted from the activated mud of the Soochow Creek, and that the silt of the creek contains not only nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, and potassium fertilizer, but fuel which can be used to conserve coal, fats for the soap industry, and activated materials for plastic products to make telephonic equipment, records, radio and electrical parts, and antibiotics.

To comprehensively utilize the polluted water and mud and to thoroughly purify the Soochow Creek is a difficult and complex task, but the following work can be done: (1) treat the waste water of the Soochow Creek so as to make sure that the water flowing into the Soochow Creek is clean and not polluted, (2) plant foliage plants on the banks of the institute, (3) cooperate with other departments in the examination and analysis work on the Soochow Creek water, and complete the chemical analysis of the waste water and mud of the creek before 1 May, (4) develop research on the comprehensive utilization of the materials found in the waste water and mud, and (5) assist factories in the utilization and treatment of their waste water. -- Chou Ssu-ming, party secretary of the Industrial Chemical Department of the Shanghai Industrial Chemical Research Institute

13. P'U-TO AREA EXTRACTS RAW MATERIALS FROM WASTE -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 17 Apr 60, p 2

During the first quarter of 1960, 53 plants in the P'u-to area in Shanghai including the Shanghai Testing Solution (Shih Chi) Plant*, T'ai-shan Industrial Chemical Plant, Printing and Dyeing Plant No 1, Shanghai Yeast Plant*, Ta-tung Vegetable Oil Plant*, and the Chung-hua Oil and Fat Plant accumulated 24,820,000 yuan or 11.46 percent of the value of output of these 53 plants for the state by extracting large quantities of industrial raw materials from waste, liquid, waste gas, and waste materials through native, frugal, and comprehensive materials utilization methods.

The Shanghai Testing Solution Plant recovered 52 kinds of industrial materials worth over 1.5 million yuan from the waste water that flows into the Soochow Creek. The Chen-hua Paint Plant* recovered enough chemicals from waste liquid to produce over 500 kilograms of soap. Through the comprehensive utilization of materials, the Ta-hsing Industrial Chemical Plant* extracted enough wood cellulose from the waste liquid of its paper plant to conserve over 20 percent of the precious raw materials.

P'u-to's slogan of "seeking gems from the Soochow Creek," is also transforming Soochow Creek into a clear river.

14. KIANGSI IMPROVES SMALL BLAST FURNACES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Apr 60, p 3

According to incomplete statistics, in the first half of April, Kiangsi restored or built more than 70 small blast furnaces, and made technical improvements on another 30 or more.

15. ADVANTAGES OF THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION CITED -- Peiping, Hua-hsueh Kung-yeh, No 6, 21 Mar 60, p 17

The Peiping People's Municipal Committee has summarized the advantages of the technical revolution as follows: (1) it increases production, (2) improves quality, (3) saves labor, (4) improves working conditions, (5) promotes safety, (6) saves raw materials, (7) saves on equipment and electric power, (8) economizes on working space, (9) raises workers' cultural and technical levels, and (10) raises level of workers' political consciousness.

16. SZECHWAN IMPROVES NATIVE METHODS OF OIL EXTRACTION -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Apr 60, p 2

According to incomplete statistics, more than 86 percent of the vegetable oil extraction operations in Szechwan are now being done by water power, animal power, or electric power.

17. DEGREE OF MECHANIZATION IN LIGHT INDUSTRY IN 1960 TO BE RAISED -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 23 Apr 60, p 2

At a conference on technical transformation in China's light industry held from 3 March to 10 April 1960, the principal tasks in technical ~~reform~~ and technical revolution were pointed to be the full development of mechanization, semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation and the full development of labor productivity. It was proposed that more than 70 percent of the light industry in China be mechanized during 1960. This would increase labor productivity from 40 to 60 percent, economize on the labor force by 20 percent, and increase production without any increase in manpower.

At this conference it was further pointed out that the light industry departments in the various areas should make the support of agriculture's technical transformation their own principal political duty.

18. **TECHNIQUES IN HOPEH TEXTILE INDUSTRY IMPROVE STEADILY --** Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Apr 60, p 3

The degree of mechanization and semimechanization in the textile industry throughout Hopeh has been raised from approximately 50 percent at the end of 1959 to more than 90 percent at present. After extending the use of the tzu-tung lo-sha-chi [probably automatic yarn carrier] and the tzu-tung ch'uan-ching-chi [probably automatic warp knitting machine], Hopeh was able to conserve on the labor strength of about 5,000 persons. At the same time, the textile industry also moved toward assembly line production and automation. In one quarter, more than 630 machines were converted to automation, and 167 automatic or semiautomatic production lines were set up.

19. **WILD FIBERS UTILIZED TO INCREASE BURLAP BAG PRODUCTION --** Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Apr 60, p 3

The Dairen Burlap Bag Plant has been using assorted wild fibers in production with remarkable success since 1959. In that year the said plant used 1,100 metric tons of wild fibers to produce an additional 1,130,000 burlap bags; hence, despite shortages of jute, the state plan for burlap bag production was fulfilled 41 days ahead of schedule. The same spirit for production increase has carried over into 1960 and the state plan for the first quarter was fulfilled 27 days ahead of time. In this first quarter, a total of 535 metric tons of wild fibers were used; the proportion of blended material reached an average of 33 percent; and production was increased by 520,000 bags, or 47 percent of the additional bag production in all of 1959.

In the early part of 1959 the bag plant had a severe shortage of jute, and consequently the entire plant started investigating the use of wild-growing assorted fibers. Technique barriers of collection, sap removal, and blending were overcome, and the ratio of wild fibers in the blended mixture was gradually increased from 12.5 percent at the beginning of the year to as high as 50 percent at present.

At present, four work units have been dispatched to various areas to gather fibers, and the aim in 1960 is to raise the average ratio of wild fibers in the blend to 50 percent and make use of 5,000 metric tons of these assorted fibers.

20. **MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ON SHENSI TEXTILE PRODUCTION --** Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Apr 60, p 3

Through assorted reform measures, the degree of mechanization and semimechanization in the Shensi textile industry has increased from about 50 percent to more than 64 percent. Subsequently, labor productivity

was raised month after month; in February it was 9.75 percent higher than in January, and in March it was 14 percent above the February level. Output, too, has increased and many plants produced up to 39 kilograms of medium-count woof yarn in the last 10 days of March (for some plants the output was 40 kilograms [sic]; many plants produced 4.9 meters, and in some cases 5.3 meters [sic] of 23 x 21 Shih Pu [literally "market cloth"]; and during the first quarter of 1960 the various plants were supplied with more than 196,000 kilograms of raw cotton, and 1,100 new varieties of goods were added.

21. SHANGHAI TURNS TO COAL GAS FOR FUEL -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60

In the wake of the "use coal gas" movement in Shantung, the factories and industrial enterprises in Shanghai are now also initiating a similar movement. Within a few months, more than 700 establishments will have completed or will be in the process of converting their furnaces into gas burners. During this conversion, there will be no interruption in any phase of production. Besides industrial furnaces, the communal messhalls have also resorted to the use of gas for cooking purposes.

This change is mainly for the purpose of saving coal. A saving of 30 percent in fuel can be obtained by burning coal gas instead of pure coal. The need for firing the furnaces and feeding coal to the stoves is no longer required. Ashes and smoke will be minimized, thus improving the sanitary and health conditions in the factories and also the city as a whole. By being able to keep an even temperature in the furnace with gas fuel, the production rate and quality of goods produced will subsequently improve.

In Shanghai, textile mills, glass factories, iron foundries, machine tool plants, dyeing factories, auto repair shops, and other industries are all rapidly converting their furnaces to gas instead of coal. In addition to light industries, departmental organizations, schools, hospitals, and people's communes are also beginning to use gas for fuel.

To improve and hasten the utilization of coal gas, the city authorities are collecting data, giving instructions, and conducting technical research on coal gas. Various industries and organizations are aiding in the task of converting all coal-burning furnaces in the city to gas within the shortest possible time.

22. MECHANIZATION OF HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY IN CHEKIANG INCREASES -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 26 Apr 60, p 3

As of now, the degree of mechanization and semimechanization of Chekiang's handicraft industry has reached 56 percent, as compared with about 13 percent at the end of 1959; some 2,000 machines are automatic, 100 workshops have been automated, and more than 80,000 workers, or 56 percent of the total number of workers in the industry, make use of mechanized work methods. In Hangchow the degree of mechanization during the middle 10 days of January increased from 30 percent at the end of 1959 to 67 percent. A leap forward in output accompanied this increase in mechanization; during the first 3 months of the year the total value of output by handicraft and commune industries throughout Chekiang increased over the preceding months as follows: January, 10 percent; February, 11 percent; March, 20 percent. The total value of output for the first quarter was 57 percent above that of the fourth quarter of 1959.

23. ILLUSTRATIONS

Subject: Tse-kung, Salt City (Szechwan Province)

Description: The city has rich resources of raw materials for the chemical industry. Over 60 kinds of chemicals, including potassium, boron, and bromine.

Source: Peiping, Kitay, No 5, 5 Mar 60

Subject: First Modern Railroad, Built in 1958 (Shansi Province)

Source: Peiping, Kitay, No 5, 5 Mar 60, pp 18-19

Subject: Fourth Hydroelectric Center on the Huang-ho River

Description: Liu-chia-hsia Hydroelectric Center will have a capacity of 1.05 million kilowatts when completed.

Source: Peiping, Kitay, No 5, 5 Mar 60, pp 14-15

II. COMMUNES

1. URBAN COMMUNES ESTABLISHED IN PEIPING -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 19 Apr 60, p 1

Between 15 and 18 April 1960, Peiping established another 11 urban people's communes. The names of these communes are as follows: Ta Cha Lan People's Commune, Chiu Shan Ch'iao People's Commune, Chien Kuo Men People's Commune, Tung Hua Men People's Commune, Ching Shan People's Commune, Tung Chih Men People's Commune, Kuang An Men Wai People's Commune, Kuang An Men Nei People's Commune, Niu Chieh People's Commune, T'ao Jan T'ing People's Commune, and Ch'ao Yang Men Wai People's Commune.

All of these communes are currently engaged in a high tide of production to celebrate "1 May."

2. PEIPING ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF 38 URBAN COMMUNES -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 1

April 1960 is a month with historical significance for Peiping because of the steady progress in the establishment of urban people's communes. As of 23 April 1960, 33 urban people's communes had been set up in the Peiping area. Five communes had previously been established in the suburbs of Peiping. The eight communes most recently established are: Tung Ch'eng Ch'u Ch'ao Yang Men People's Commune, Tung Ssu People's Commune, Ho P'ing Li People's Commune, Ch'ung Wen Ch'u Yung Ting Men Wai People's Commune, Ch'ung Wen Men Wai People's Commune, Hsuan Wu Ch'u Pai Chih Fang People's Commune, T'ien Ch'iao People's Commune, and Hsi Ch'eng Ch'u Chan Lan Kuan Lu People's Commune.

The establishment of urban communes in Peiping was started in 1958. Heading this movement were the four communes centered on the neighborhood inhabitants and the two communes centered on factories and mines; 32 new communes were just recently set up. All of these communes are based on former production organizations and collective welfare service operations; membership is relatively fixed, and the organization is relatively firm. Setting up urban communes has long been the earnest request and wish of all the inhabitants. Wherever the news of communes being set up was heard the people yearned for and worked toward the establishment of their own commune. As they were set up, production steadily increased and the labor force for all operations was augmented considerably. As a result, preschedule fulfillment of plans are steadily being reported.

Since production already had a definite base, when the communes were set up, a portion of this accumulation was used to expand factories and to increase the amount of equipment, and also to adjust and develop collective welfare organizations. In the first half of April there were more than 3,900 messhalls of all sizes and types, serving more than 220,000 persons as compared to about 190,000 at the end of March. The number of nurseries increased from 2,800 or more at the end of March to more than 3,000; the number of children in the nurseries increased from 100,000 or more to upwards of 110,000. The number of service organizations increased from 4,500 or more at the end of March to more than 4,600.

Neighborhood production expanded greatly after the communes were set up. In the first half of April an additional 10,000 or more neighborhood residents were engaged in production, and the operation of another 50 factories was undertaken. The total value of industrial production and processing fees by neighborhood industries in the first half of April amounted to more than 43 million yuan, or approximately the same as the amount completed during January 1960.

III. TRANSPORTATION

1. KIANGSI REVIEWS TRANSPORT SITUATION -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 9 Jan 60, p 1

The following information was made public in a province-wide conference in Kiangsi, on the transportation, attended by over 300 men, which included a review of the accomplishments in 1959, and plans for 1960.

With regard to highway transport, the output in 1959 was 50 percent greater than in 1958 and the plans for 1959 were fulfilled by 13 November. In the more than 1,000 people's communes, 1,396 full-time transport companies and 4,042 part-time companies have been organized. Postal and telecommunications services surpassed their quotas of work and budgeted income early in December. The 48 kilometer long Feng-ch'eng Railway was built, and much work was done to modernize the Chekiang¹-Kiangsi Railway.

Construction of new, or reconditioning of existing routes, was accomplished on 8,000 kilometers of motor highways or simple highways, and on over 7,000 kilometers of rural big cart roads; 2,600 kilometers of rivers and streams were dredged and improved. Regular civil airplane service was established between Nan-ch'ang, Tsinan, and Kan-chou.

The task envisioned for 1960, when the production of steel will still be a dominant objective of the nation, calls for a continuation of the leap forward in performance to ensure fully meeting the transport needs of industry, agriculture and commerce and to provide immediate transport as needed for everything produced.

2. INCREASE OF FREIGHT HANDLING EQUIPMENT AT TIENTSIN -- Tientsin, Hopeh Jih-pao, 18 Jan 60, p 1

Tientsin is the chief land and water transportation center of North China, and its goods turnover is enormous, but its freight handling force has been weak due mainly to paucity of mechanized equipment. In the third quarter of 1959, the degree of mechanization was only 9 percent in the case of highway trucking, and 30-40 percent in the case of the railway freight yards and the wharves. Since then, in line with numerous suggestions made by the laborers themselves, the provision and use of some 50 kinds of tools and machines have been substantially increased, to the level where the degree of mechanization has been raised to 30 percent in the first case, and to 50-90 percent in the second case.

At the New Harbor, the time required for loading a 10,000 ton ship has been reduced from 72 hours to 24 hours, and the size of stevedore gangs has been reduced to only one fourth of their former size. The saving in time has had a marked effect in increasing the speed and volume of transport.

3. RESULTS OF CLOSE COOPERATION AT CH'IN-HUANG-TAO -- Tientsin, Hopenh
Jih-pao, 26 Dec 59, p 1

During this past year, substantial savings in time and cost have resulted from thoroughgoing cooperation at Ch'in-huang-tao between railway workers, harbor workers, stevedores, and ship personnel, in accord with the conception that the process of transportation from source to destination is all "one dragon," regardless of the means or management employed in successive stages of transit. This is shown by the fact that with practically no increase in equipment or facilities during the past 2 years, the volume of the turnover at this port between 1 January and 24 December 1959 was 101.92 percent of the planned figure, and was 50.8 percent more than in the year 1958.

In 1959, the time of unloading one car was reduced by almost one half, compared with that in 1958. This so shortened the layover time of ships in port while being loaded that in 1959 over 1,600,000 ship ton-days of sea going transport capacity were saved. The proportion of cargo transhipped from railway cars directly to the ships has been greatly raised, thereby saving 310,000 man-days of labor, and over 900,000 yuan in handling costs.

Due to the "one piece dragon" manner of transportation, the average total time in transit of coal from the Fou-hsin coal mines to Shanghai, by land and water, has been reduced by about 14 percent.

4. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN KIANGSI PROVINCE -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi
Jih-pao, 16 Jan 60, p 2

On 6 January 1960, after 2 months of day and night work by over 3,000 peasant laborers and skilled railway workers, construction was completed on a 6.15 kilometer long spur railway track to connect the Hu-chia-fang coal mine, of the P'ing-hsiang Mining Administration, with the Hsia-shan-k'ou railway station. For lack of adequate transport up till now, a great pile of mined coal at the mouth of the pit is now waiting to be moved by this new spur track for use at smelters and in various other industries.

A few days ago work began on a local railway track to connect the T'ien-ho coal mine with the Yung-yang railway station.

On 15 January, at Ho-chia, in I-yang Hsien, formal exercises marked the start of construction work, under the aegis of the Shang-jao party' committee, of the I'yang--Chang- [character omitted] branch railway. This 14.5 kilometer long line will connect the largest quarry of serpentine ore in Shang-jao Hsien, with the nation's railway network. This ore is a source of the raw materials for the production of potash, magnesia, and phosphate fertilizers.

5. NAN-CH'ANG RAILWAY BUREAU OCTOBER PERFORMANCE -- Nan-ch'ang Kiangsi, Jih-pao, 15 Oct 59, p 2

The daily average number of cars loaded from 11-13 October, in the territory of the Nan-ch'ang Railway Bureau, was 681 cars, which was ten more than planned, and 75 cars more than for the first 3 days in the first third of the month. In the first 2 days of the second third of the month 267.5 cars were loaded with coal at P'ing-hsinag, 10 cars more than on the first 2 days in the first third of the month.

6. ENLARGEMENT OF RAILWAY FACILITIES AT TIENSIN -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 1

Work on the first stage of construction to enlarge facilities at the Tientsin railway center, which was started in March 1959, was basically completed on 15 November, and many of the newly constructed features are now in use. Work is now proceeding on the second stage.

Among the new or enlarged features are the following: a new freight yard for breaking up trains arriving at the Nan-ts'ang classification yard, expansion of the yards, tracks and platforms at the Tientsin West, Chang-kuei-chuang, and Ch'en-t'ang-chuang stations. In executing the first stage of construction, 1,400,000 cubic meters of earthwork was done, 30 kilometers of yard tracks were laid, 6,400 square meters of superficial area of railway buildings were built, and 60 bridges were erected. There are now two gravity type classification humps at Nan-ts'ang. The new trackage laid includes 5 additional station tracks and 17 additional sidings; also platform storage space sufficient for 800 carloads of freight was constructed at Chang-kuei-chuang, Ch'en-t'ang-chuang, and Tientsin West stations.

Since completion of this work, the capacity for break-up, make-up, loading and unloading of trains at these stations has been greatly increased. The Nan-ts'ang yards, which formerly could handle only about 2,800 cars every 24 hours, can now handle 6,000 cars a day; the average

time per car spent in the classification yard is greatly reduced. The shuttling of trains between the stations and yards in the metropolitan area has been much speeded up, and the efficiency of transportation in general has been markedly raised. A side effect of this improvement has been to lighten the burden on short distance transport in the city area.

7. LOCAL TRANSPORT IN TIENTSIN DURING NOVEMBER -- Tientsin. Jih-pao, 5 Dec 59, p 1

The aggregate volume of goods transported in Tientsin in the month of November by all modes of local transport was 3.2 percent more than the quota for the month, and 21.2 percent more than the actual amount transported in October.

The volume of freight originated and shipped by rail equaled the quota for the month, and was 3.8 percent more than the actual amount shipped in October.

The cargo turnover at the Tientsin New Harbor in November exceeded that for October by 15 percent.

8. SHANGHAI RAILWAY BUREAU CAR REPAIR OUTPUT -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 3 Dec 59, p 2

The Shanghai Railway Bureau passenger car repair shops and freight car repair shops completed their work quotas for 1959 on 23 and 28 November, respectively, notwithstanding the heavy increase in traffic and inadequate equipment. The 1959 tasks assigned to the passenger car repair shops included major repair jobs on 34 cars, medium repair jobs on 35 cars, and annual repairs on 25 cars. Assignments to the freight car repair shops included inspection and repair jobs on 90 cars, medium repair jobs on 550 cars, and annual repair jobs on 1,570 cars. It is difficult to do this quantity of assigned tasks with the force of workers and machinery available.

The freight car repair shops, by handwork methods, are able to produce only 500 springs a month, which is far from the number needed. However, some machinery for manufacturing springs has been built and added to the equipment of the shops, and production efficiency has been thereby much increased.

9. **TEN NEW SPUR TRACKS PUT INTO USE IN HOPEH PROVINCE -- Tientsin, Hopeh Jih-pao, 12 Oct 59, p 1**

In Hopeh Province, ten lines of railway spur tracks have recently been completed and put into use. Their aggregate length is 28.06 kilometers. In addition to these, part of three other spur tracks are finished and in use. These spur tracks will do much to relieve the tight short distance transport situation, as is shown by the following instances. A spur track built [from a point on the Peiping--Shan-hai-kuan Railway] to the K'ai-lan Mining Administration's Hsai-lin mine in the Pai-ma-shan mining area, and the west shaft of the Chao-ke-chuang mining area, has released 127 horse carts for pressing needs elsewhere, and has quickly moved to market 120,000 metric tons of coal which had been stockpiled on the surface for lack of means of transport.

An open hearth furnace attached to the Liu-chuang iron mine, in the Han-tan Special District, has been unable to operate at full capacity because of lack of transport facilities; a newly built spur track serving this mine and its furnace is now taking the pig iron output to the steel furnaces.

10. **PEIPING--CH'ENG-TE RR TO BE OPENED -- T'ientsin, Hopeh Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1**

On 7 November, the project for the laying of track for the Ying-shou-ying-tzu--Mi-yun section of the Peiping--Ch'eng-te Railway was completed. At present, test runs are being made on the line and in the near future it will be opened to traffic.

11. **WUHAN RR BUREAU COMPLETES ANNUAL PLAN -- Hankow, Hupeh Jih-pao, 7 Nov 59, p 2**

On 6 November, the Wuhan Railway Bureau completed its annual transport plan established for 1959. The annual plan was overfilled for passenger transportation by 2,496,000 individuals. Records were set by unloading 1,398 cars in one day and loading 1,173 cars in one day.

12. **HSIANG-T'AN--LOU-TI RR SECTION OPENED TO TRAFFIC -- Ch'ang-sha, Hsin Hunan Pao, 12 Nov 59, p 1**

On 11 November, the Hsiang-t'an--Lou-ti section of the Hunan-Kweichow Railway was opened to passenger and freight traffic. This 102 kilometer section starts at Hsiang-t'an Shih and goes through Yun-hu Chiao, Hsiang-hsiang, T'an-shih, Ch'i-tzu Ch'iao and then reaches Lou-ti in Lien-yuan Hsien. The section goes straight through flat territory.

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At present, the speed of the trains is 35 kilometers per hour. In the future, together with the highways, a transportation network will be formed. According to preliminary statistics, up to 200,000 metric tons of goods will be transported over this section.

13. SPUR RR LINE OPENED TO KUEI-YANG IRON AND STEEL MILL -- Kuei-yang, Kweichow Jih-pao, 2 Nov 59, p 1

On 1 November, the spur rail line to the Kuei-yang Iron and Steel Mill was opened. At 1630 hours, the first train left for the mill. Hereafter, a large quantity of ores, pig iron, construction materials and some of the products of the mill will be transported over this line. This is one of Kweichow keypoint projects for 1959.

14. CH'ENG-TU--WEN-CH'UAN SPUR LINE OPENED TO TRAFFIC -- Ch'eng-tu, Szechwan Jih-pao, 16 Nov 59, p 2

On 1 November, the Ch'eng-tu--Wen-ch'uan spur line was opened to traffic. This is a spur line of the Pao-chi--Ch'eng-tu Railway. It starts at Ch'ing-pai-chiang station and it goes through Kuan-hsien, Lao-mu-k'ung, and then reaches the Wen-ch'uan iron mine area. The line is 117 kilometers long. Lumber and ores will be shipped over this line.

15. TRACK LAID ON SOUTHERN SECTION OF NEI-CHIANG--K'UN-MING RR -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 22 Mar 60, p 2

Track is now being laid on the southern section of Yunnan's first modern railway, the Nei-chiang--K'un-ming line. Automatic track-laying equipment is being used in this project. As a result, labor productivity has been increased more than two times in comparison with manual labor track laying.

16. PROGRESS ON THE NEI-CHIANG--K'UN-MING RAILWAY -- K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 3 Nov 59, p 2

Since June 1958 when unit 8505 of the Army Railway Corp was transferred from work on the Ying-t'an--Amoy railway to the Wei-ning--Yung-feng section of the Nei-chiang--K'un-ming Railway, it has accomplished a great deal despite enormous difficulties. Besides building 280 kilometers of service roads, it has excavated 8,860 meters of tunnels, built an aggregate of 1.929 meters of bridges, and done roadbed grading involving 6,590,000 cubic meters of earth and rock work. Some of this work has been done over Wu-meng Shan, along the route of the Red Army's long march. This line is being called the Hsing-fu Lu. Within the past year over 4,800 of the troops have received medals or commendations for their courageous and indefatigable work.

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17. SINKIANG PROMOTES LOCAL RAILWAYS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 Apr 60, p 2'

While building small modern railways, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has been promoting small local railways. According to incomplete statistics, almost 300 kilometers of small local railways have been built in Urunchi, Ho-tien, and K'u-erh-lo and 1,000 kilometers of small local railways are under construction.

18. TE-AN STONE ARCH BRIDGE OPENED TO TRAFFIC -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 8 Oct 59, p 1

On 30 September, the construction of the Te-an mixed-stone arch bridge which spans the middle of the Po-yang Ho was completed and on 1 October traffic began to formally flow across the bridge. This bridge is built with stones of various sizes. It is 133 meters long, 9 meters wide, and 13 meters high. It has three spans of 34 meters each. At present, throughout China the average span of a mixed-stone arch bridge is about 10 meters. This is not only a first in China but it is considered a rarity in the world.

In the construction of this bridge, most of the materials were obtained from the area and there was a great saving by reducing the use of steel. A mixed-stone arch bridge is strong and economical. The cost of this bridge is only 290,000 yuans which is only one half or one third of the construction cost of a steel bridge. The stones used in the construction of this bridge have many faces. This eliminated the need of manpower to process the stones, which is a savings.

19. SHANGHAI 1959 TRUCK TRANSPORT TARGET SURPASSED -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 3 Dec 59, p 2

On 2 December, trucks of the Shanghai Motor Transport Company surpassed the 1959 truck transport target. The volume of freight transported, without any increase in the size of the working force of number of trucks, was 41,000,000 tons, which is 47.98 percent greater than for 1958. The increase is accounted for by greater operating efficiency, such as the use of an average of one trailer per truck, use of mechanized equipment to reduce loading and unloading time, operating two or three shifts a day, more and better cooperation between the truckers and the railway stations, wharves, and other places of origin and destination of the goods transported, and the exploitation of other latent capacities.

20. CANAL AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AT TIENHSIN -- Tientsin Jih-pao,
30 Nov 59, p 1

Since mid-November, the problem of inadequate transportation facilities in the Tientsin area has been attacked vigorously and progress has been rapid. During the past week 79,000 laborers have been at work on the excavation of a new waterway, and as of 26 November, 2,920,000 cubic meters of earth had already been removed. This is 51.24 percent of the amount planned for removal this winter in connection with this channel. All that was planned for removal this winter from the Ho-tung section of the city (the area east of the Hai Ho) and from the Ho-p'ing section, has been excavated. Rivalry between different work groups has been keen, and has led to increases as much as 20-30 cubic meters in the average daily output per worker.

Among the workers temporarily pressed into service are students of Tientsin University and other educational institutions. Every tool, vehicle, machine, and method has been put into use to expedite the completion of the project. Workers of the people's commune of Hsiao-chan have been put to work pumping or bailing water out of the Nan-yueh-ya Ho to facilitate drainage of seepage water out of the sections of the new channel where excavation is going on.

With respect to highway construction, projects planned for 1959 were both numerous and extensive. The widening of the Tientsin--Paoting Highway, and the grading of the Sang-yuan--Ming-ching Highway are practically finished. Work is in progress on the Tientsin--T'ang-shan Highway, the Ts'ang-hsien--Yen-shan Highway, and the T'ang-shan--Yang-ts'un Highway. The total length of these five highways is 260 kilometers. They involve 2,700,000 cubic meters of earthwork and the building of 140 bridges and culverts.

To expedite work on these projects, workers from the city and surrounding countryside have been mobilized and have contributed 750,000 man-days of labor; 40 of the bridges and culverts have been built. With the completion of these highways, a new and more serviceable network of communications in the vicinity of the great and expanding North China industrial city of Tientsin will have been acquired.

21. HIGHWAY LINKING NORTH AND SOUTH SINKIANG UNDER CONSTRUCTION --
Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 22 Mar 60, p 2

Work has just been started on a 119 kilometer highway between I-li and A-k'o-ssu, linking north and south Sinkiang. There will be 130 bridges and culverts along this highway. At present, work is progressing in the snows of the I-li area.

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22. CONSTRUCTION OF KU-SHAN--LIN-SHAN HIGHWAY COMPLETED -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 20 Jan 60, p 2

The mountain area highway running between Ku-shan and Lin-shan has been completed. This was completed very recently by the Ch'eng-kuan People's Commune of Wan-jung Hsien in Shansi. Now fruit produced in this area is being transported out in large quantity.

23. MAJOR HIGHWAY IN CHI-SHAN HSIEN -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 25 Nov 59, p 2

In 10 days, 45 kilometers of major highways were graveled in Chi-shan Hsien.

At the end of October, over 10,000 civilians and 1,000 carts were mobilized for the renovation of two major highways, the Chin-ch'eng--Yu-men-k'ou and the Chi-shan--I-shih, by improving their road beds and road surfaces so as to make them trafficable in all weather. By 8 November, some 80,000 cubic meters of earth work were completed and some 16,000 cubic meters of material for road repairs and 45,000 cubic meters of gravel for road tops were transported for work on the 45 kilometers of road. The plans were to complete this project in 50 days and it actually only took 10 days.

Work on the repairing of highways in Chi-shan Hsien is continuing. The Hsiang-ning--Ho-chin Highway will involve 270,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work and 78 kilometers of highway facing. By the end of 1959, all the the major highways within the border of Chi-shan will be flat and passable in all weather.

24. EARLY JANUARY RAILWAY AND OCEAN TRAFFIC IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 13 Jan 60, p 2

In the first 10 days of January 1960, the railways operating under the Shanghai Railway Bureau carried 1,570,000 passengers, a figure which is 400,000 greater than for the same period in 1959. The average daily number of cars loaded was 270 cars more than in the last 10 days of December 1959. The volume of "opportune shipments" (shao-chiao) was 20,000 metric tons, and this was one seventh of the total freight traffic during this period. It should be noted that the equivalent of 4,000 carloads of freight were thus transported by the "opportune" method without expressly providing the 4,000 cars for those goods.

The Communist brand of thoroughgoing cooperation in transportation is now spoken of as the "ten dragon" system. The dragons connote elements of effort; namely, stevedores, trucks, railway station staffs,

Acting Secretary
of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

engineers, firemen, signalmen, train dispatchers, harbor officials, ship's crews, etc.) When all these work cooperatively they are like ten strands twisted together to make a strong rope.

The Shanghai Marine Transport Bureau reports the volume of cargo transported in the first 10 days of January as being 3.79 percent more than in the first 10 days of December 1959, which was the largest on record for any similar period of time. The increase in seagoing passenger traffic for the period was 8.43 percent more than in the same period of the preceding month.

The crews of a dozen or more steamers have unitedly proposed that the target of 6,000 ton-kilometers per month per ton of shiptonnage, be adopted as the norm of ship performance and a point of reference in emulation. Under the stimulation of this norm, many new advances have taken place. The SS Ho-p'ing No 50 unloaded over 10,000 metric tons of coal at Shanghai in 30.5 hours, which is 6.7 hours shorter than ever before. SS Ho-p'ing No 51 is planning to cut its time for a round trip between Shanghai and Tsingtao to 100 hours, and in January to make one more round trip than previously was customary. SS Ho-p'ing No 55, carrying nearly 3,000 metric tons of building sand was unloaded in 21 hours. SS Chung-hsing No 9, on its first trip in 1960, loaded over 3,000 metric tons of pig iron, in the unloading of which its stevedores had assisted the railway freight handlers. Steam tug Sheng-ch'an No 1, made two trips within 10 days time, towing rafts of logs totaling 10,000 metric tons, an unprecedented record.

To insure that ships all had full loads, the traffic section sent staff members to many river and coastal ports to drum up cargo, as a result of which, in the first 9 days of the month, the aggregate volume of cargo was 15.74 percent greater than in the same period of the preceding month; of this traffic, there was an increase of 10.05 percent in shipments of southern goods to northern ports.

25. ADVANCES IN HARBOR ACTIVITIES AT TSINGTAO -- Tsingtao, Jih-pao, 26 Mar 60, p 1

By the addition and improvement of over 1,000 pieces of mechanized equipment within the past 1.5 months, mechanization of cargo handling in the port of Tsingtao has been raised from 55 percent to over 80 percent. A large hydraulic hoist formerly used only for raising sunken vessels, and idle most of the time, has been put to work loading coal on to steamers at the rate of about 250 tons an hour. Recently, five electric storage battery operated trucks that efficiently handle 2-ton loads have been added, and these replace manual labor.

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Formerly it took 5 or 6 men with shovels 100 minutes to unload a 50-ton carload of coal; now with the increase in the use of electric shovels, a 50-ton coal car can be unloaded by 2-3 men in 60 minutes. Magnetic hoists are being used to unload pig iron. On 18 March, the SS Ho-p'ing No 22 loaded 3,100 tons of pig iron in 2 hours 50 minutes.

26. INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCES AT NINGPO HARBOR -- Hangchow, Chekiang
Jih-pao, 23 Nov 59, p 2

Ning-po is the throat of Chekiang Province. Its turnover during the first half of this year was 30 percent greater than in the same period in 1958. This increase was due in part to natural growth in the output of industry and agriculture, but also largely to the movement for innovations in freight handling equipment and methods, affecting all phases of both land and water traffic. The traffic consists mainly of coal, sand, lumber, marine products, foodstuffs, ores, tea leaves and herbs, and general goods.

Careful study has been given to the design and use of the tools and facilities best adapted to handling the various kinds of goods, the diverse ways in which they must be handled, and the forms in which they are packaged. Among the basic advances made are the use of conveniently-made wharf platforms, tracks, vehicles, conveyors, hoists, and weighing arrangements.

As a result, the loading and unloading of boats and ships now takes half as long, or less than before, and ship turnaround time has been correspondingly decreased.

27. TRIAL NAVIGATION ON UPPER REACHES OF T'A-LI-MU HO SUCCESSFUL --
Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 16 Nov 59, p 1

Trial navigation on the upper reaches of the T'a-li-mu Ho has been successful. This was done by a unit of a production-construction militia and participating in this run were four wooden vessels and one motorboat.

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IV. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF POSTAL OPERATION -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 24 Feb 60, p 1

The annual rate of increase in the volume of postal operation in the nation during the First Five-Year Plan was about 10 percent. In 1959, however, the volume was increased 31 percent over that in 1958.

2. ESTABLISHMENTS ON YUNNAN BORDER -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 24 Feb 60, p 6

The various nationality groups along the borders of Yunnan Province during the past 10 years exerted tremendous efforts in posts and telecommunications construction. According to the statistics of eight autonomous chous and nine autonomous hsiens, in 1959, some 800 posts and telecommunications bureaus and branches, 100,000 odd kilometers of postal routes, more than 600 line-kilometers of hsien telephone lines, and some telephone switchboards with more than 6,690 lines were established in these areas. At present, the annual volume of mail matter is some 18 million pieces some 50, million copies of newspapers and periodicals, some 600,000 telegrams, and more than one million long-distance telephone calls.

3. KIRIN STRIVES TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION CAPACITY -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Feb 60, p 3

Through technical innovation and technical revolution, Kirin Province is striving to improve its communications equipment capacity 50-100 percent in 1960.

The technical innovation program for Kirin in 1960 will be as follows: (1) To study and produce some equipment such as 3-channel carrier-wave machines, 6-channel carrier-wave machines with underground cables, 3-channel carrier-wave machines for use with wire, conference telephone set for making connection of calls between hsien and commune, and common battery type switchboards; (2) to mobilize the broad masses of employees in the province's posts and telecommunications to participate in technical innovation work and to fully utilize the latent capacity of the existing equipment; (3) to put into practice the system of "automatic, semiautomatic, automation, and semiautomation" operation in various kinds of posts and telecommunications work; (4) to standardize the existing posts and telecommunications equipment; (5) and to raise the technical level of employees together with their work efficiency 20-70 percent, and their labor productivity, 15-20 percent.

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A technical innovation and technical revolution committee was set up by the Kirin Posts and Telecommunications Control Bureau to carry out the aforementioned program.

4. HSIENS IN SHANTUNG ESTABLISHES TELEPHONE NETWORK -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 3 Jan 60, p 1

The posts and telecommunications departments in Po-hsing, Kuan-hsien, Kao-t'ang, and two other hsiens in Shantung Province, under the leadership of the local party committee, achieved great accomplishments in posts and telecommunications constructions in their rural areas. As of 20 December 1959, according to statistics, more than 80 percent of the "natural" villages in these hsiens had set up telephone services.

Most recently in Po-hsing, Hsien with the aid of the people's communes in the area, the following were established and installed: 31 sets of telephone switchboards, 460 odd telephones, 10 posts and telecommunications branches, and more than 800 posts and telecommunications service stations. With these installations and establishments, villagers found it extremely convenient to send mail, order a postal remittance, subscribe to a newspaper, place a telephone call, and mail a parcel without going out of their villages.

From 5 November 1959 to the first part of December 1959, the total length of telecommunications lines newly installed in Kuan-hsien was some 620 pole-kilometers, and the number of telephones installed and being installed during this period was more than 1,580. Telephones were made available in 1,100 odd basic accounting units of the 16 communes in Kuan-hsien.

5. USE OF PIN-YIN IN TELEGRAMS -- Peiping, Wen-tzu Kai-ke, 30 Dec 59, p 15

[The following is from an article by the Shanghai Post and Telecommunications Bureau entitled, "How to Use Pin-yin Telegrams."]

As of 1 October 1958 all post and telecommunications bureaus throughout China began trial usage of Pin-yin (romanized alphabet) in telegraphic operations. All municipal and hsien post and telecommunications bureaus can now send and receive in this manner.

Utilization methods and essential ways of using Pin-yin in telegrams include the following:

Handwritten text, possibly a page number or reference, oriented vertically on the left side of the page.

a. The section of the telegram devoted to the address and name of the recipient should be written in block Chinese characters to guarantee correct transmission, but the contents of the telegram and the sender's name may be directly written in Pin-yin.

b. The 26 letters to be used in Pin-yin telegrams are limited to those found in the "Draft Copy for the Romanized Alphabet"; that is, A through Z. However, when it is necessary to use the Pin-yin umlaut ü as in nü and lü, a y should be used to substitute for the umlaut; thus, nyu and lyu. The four tones found in Mandarin Pin-yin are not to be transmitted.

c. A one word charge is to be applied to each word group of from one to five letters for both monosyllables and bound forms used in Pin-yin telegrams, and there is to be an additional one word charge for each word group which has more than five letters.

d. Pin-yin telegrams can be sent and received at all telegraphic and post and telecommunications bureaus.

Sample Telegram

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Name of recipient: | Hsing-lung Chen | } Original in characters |
| Address of recipient: | Hung-hsing Kung-she | |
| Name of receiving area: | Yang-chung | |
| Text: | Nimen mai de choushuiji (5) tai yijing zai zuotian yunchu | |

Dali

Wade-Giles of above: Ni-men mai te ch'ou-shui-chi (5) t'ai i-ching
tsai tso-t'ien yun-ch'u. Ta-li

English of above: The five pumps which you bought were shipped
yesterday. Ta-li

The above telegram is calculated to have 23 words [24 if the number five is included], and the cost would be 6.9 yuan. If it is calculated according to character telecode transmission standards, it has 26 [27] groups, and including telecode breakdown at 0.5 yuan per group the expense is 9.1 yuan.

6. SHANGHAI ESTABLISHES FIRST AUTOMATIC POSTAL BUREAU -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 2

On 12 April 1960, an automatic and semiautomatic postal bureau was established at Nan-ssu Lu in the Lu-wan district, Shanghai, and officially opened for operation. This bureau was the former Nan-ssu-lu Posts and Telecommunications Subbureau.

In this bureau, automatic and semiautomatic equipment were utilized to handle both in-coming and out-going postal matter. The process of canceling stamps, sorting, stamping, and recording of postal matter is now mechanized. Vending machines for stamps, newspapers, periodicals, envelopes, and writing paper were installed in this bureau. About 5.71 percent of the work in this bureau is now manual labor, and 85.72 percent of the work has been mechanized. The number of personnel in the business section has been reduced from 32 to 9.

7. HANGCHOW BUREAU TO SORT PARCELS BY MACHINE -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Feb 60, p 3

An automatic sorting machine for parcel posts will soon be put into operation in the Hangchow Posts and Telecommunications Bureau. This machine was designed, produced, and installed by employees of this bureau.

When in operation, the machine will be able to sort 1,200 pieces of 15-kilogram parcels per hour and only one man is required to operate the machine. The machine is 22 meters in length, and has an area of 30 square meters.

8. NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS CIRCULATION INCREASED -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Feb 60, p 2

During the first part of 1960, according to statistics, the circulation of the central newspapers and periodicals was increased 1.32-29.3 percent over that during the end of 1959, and that of newspapers and periodicals of the 23 provinces and shihs was increased 7.4 percent over the end of 1959. In the Shanghai area, the circulation of newspapers was increased 20.7 percent, and that of periodicals, 10.4 percent over that of last year.

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V. ELECTRIC POWER

1. **TSINGHAI ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY MAKES GREAT STRIDE -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 13 Nov 59, p 3**

Before the liberation Tsinghai Province was very backward in its electric power industry. There were only two water turbine generators with a capacity of 198 kilowatts in the province. The peak year production during this period was only 476,700 kilowatt-hours.

A decade after the liberation, Tsinghai Province, under the leadership of the party, made a great stride in the development of its electric power industry. During the past years, more than 23,570,000 yuan have been invested by the state in the province's electric power capital constructions. An installed capacity of 14,475 kilowatts (hydroelectric power, 717 kilowatts, thermal electric power, 13,758 kilowatts) was added or 73.1 times that during the early liberation period. During the great leap in 1958, the output of electric power in this province was 23,467,000 kilowatt-hours, or 49.2 times that of the peak year during the preliberation period. At the end of September 1959, the completed output of electricity was 29,610,000 kilowatt-hours, or an increase of 22 percent over that of entire year of 1958. The proportion of electric power consumed by industry in the province is indicated by following percentages of the total amount of electricity sold in a given year: 1949, 7.02 percent; 1954, 34 percent; 1958, 57.9 percent; and in 1959, it is expected to be 69.3 percent since the consumption is estimated to be 24,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

Beginning in 1956, the establishment of small electric power stations in the rural areas showed rapid development. By the first half of 1959, a total of 26 such electric power stations with a total capacity of 687 kilowatts were established.

2. **HSI-KU PLANT'S JANUARY-JULY 1959 PRODUCTION -- Lan-chou, Kansu Jih-pao, 1 Sep 59, p 1**

The completed output of electricity in the Hsi-ku Heat and Electric Power Plant during the period, January through July 1959, was some 330,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The fuel coal consumption per kilowatt hour of electricity in this plant was reduced from 0.537 kilograms in 1958 to 0.365 kilograms in 1959. In only half a year the plant saved about 2,700 kilograms of coal for the state.

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3. **LARGEST THERMAL POWER STATION IN KWANGSI STARTS OPERATION --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 9 Jan. 60, p 2

Recently, the largest thermal electric power station in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, the Liu-chou Electric Power Station, began regular operation of its 12,000 kilowatt generator which is part of the first engineering stage. This station is one of the above-norm projects in the autonomous region. This 12,000 kilowatt generator which was just put into operation is equal to three times the former total power generating capacity available in Liu-chou Shih.

4. **THERMAL GENERATING UNIT INSTALLED IN AMOY ELECTRIC POWER PLANT --** Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1

In the expansion of the Amoy Electric Power Plant, a 1,500 kilowatt thermal generating unit was installed and on 6 November it started to operate. This piece of equipment can generate 9 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. This is equal to 43 percent of the Amoy's original power generating equipment capacity.

5. **THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CHANG-P'ING --** Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1

To support production and construction in the P'an-lo iron mines and the Su-pang coal mines, a thermal electric power plant is being built near the seat of Chang-p'ing Hsien. During the first stage of its program, a 1,500 kilowatt generator will be installed. At the same time, two high tension lines will be extended to the iron mines and the coal mines. At present, buildings are being constructed and a power survey between Chang-p'ing and Lung-yen Su-pang is being made. According to plans, this plant will go into operations in 1960.

6. **SECOND GENERATING UNIT OF SAN-MING HEAT AND ELECTRIC POWER PLANT INSTALLED --** Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1

Work on the second stage of the above-norm San-ming Heat and Electric Power Plant is now in progress. A 6,000 kilowatt turbogenerator is now being installed. At present, work on the project involving the base for the 75 ton coal gas furnace, a major part of second stage is continuing. Workers have pledged to put the second generating unit into operation in November.

7. **INSTALLATION OF NAN-P'ING--SAN-MING POWER LINE IN PROGRESS -- Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 15 Nov 59, p 1**

The Nan-p'ing--San-ming ultra-high-tension electric power line is now being installed. It will be 78 kilometers long with a total of 165 iron structures from 24 to 35 meters in height. After completion, the power from Ku-t'ien hydroelectric power station will be transmitted to San-ming heavy industry base. Work on this project started early this year and by July the foundations for the iron structures were completed, and the construction of the structures began. At present, two thirds of the iron structures have been erected.

8. **NAN-TING--PO-SHAN POWER LINE VOLTAGE STEPPED UP -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 9 Feb 60, p 1**

On 25 January, the voltage of the 35,000 volt Nan-ting--Po-shan power transmission line was successfully increased to 110,000 volts. The new technic used will save the state some 500,000 yuan in capital construction investments. The first 110,000 volt circuit power network was formed with the major power stations of Tsinan, Nan-ting, and Po-shan. The power transmission capacity of this line was increased from 6,000 kilowatts to 40,000 kilowatts, which is an increase of more than five times. This is equal to the addition of an additional six 35,000 volt power transmission lines between Nan-ting and Po-shan.

Part 2. SOCIOLOGICAL

1. MAO TSE-TUNG'S WORK IS POPULAR IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 17 Apr 60, p 2

According to available statistics, from 1 January to 31 March 1960, the Shanghai bookstores sold over 2,670,000 copies of Mao Tse-tung's works or twice as many as the total number of copies sold in 1958 and 1959. The Shanghai Library and ten municipal libraries also reported that in those 3 months, 20,993 copies of Mao's works were loaned out. The Nanshih Library reported that in March 1960, readers borrowed three times as many copies of Mao's works as in the entire year of 1959.

2. EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN TIENSIN RECEIVE INTENSIVE HIGHER EDUCATION -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, pp 1, 3)

Breaking educational traditions, the Tientsin Electrical Equipment plant has made it possible for the experienced workers to acquire a higher education. Originally, this plant offered only spare-time and junior middle school education to the experienced workers. Now it is offering spare-time college courses under the principle of "teaching whatever [the experienced workers] need, supplementing what they lack, and then offering them higher studies," so that they can systematize and theorize their rich and practical experience. After more than 5 months of observation, it has been proved that the experienced workers can in 2 years or slightly more complete their college courses.

These college classes for experienced workers are being attended by 48 students. Their backgrounds are listed as follows:

a. Education: primary school, 2 persons; high-school 26 persons; and junior middle school, 20 persons (five persons had vocational training).

b. Technical Grade: grade three, one person; grade four, 8 persons, grade five, 24 persons; grade six, 10 persons; grade seven, 4 persons; grade eight, one person. The average grade is 5.2.

c. Occupation: lathe operator, 31 persons; fitter, 12 persons; heat treating operator, one person; planer, one person; grinder, one person; and milling operator 2 persons.

d. Years of Working Experience: 6 years for the shortest and 31 years for the longest. The average is 9 years of working experience.

e. Age: 25 years old, 12 persons; 26-35 years old, 34 persons; above 36 years old, 2 persons. The youngest is 23 years old and the oldest is 51.

f. Position in Factory: more than half of the students are leaders of small productive units, and five other students are work section chiefs.

3. TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN SUBURBAN AREAS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 7

A high tide in technological revolution has swept over the commune-operated factories in the suburbs of Shanghai. According to incomplete reports, since January 1960, some 1,100 communal factories have already proposed more than 20,000 new articles and of these nearly 10,000 have actually been created or are in the progress of being developed. At present, this movement is entering a new phase. Single working tools are being replaced by complete sets of machine tools. Many factories have converted their hand-operated equipment and tools to semiautomatic or automatic machines and devices. In agriculture, for example, the use of new types of machines and devices has extended into related industries such as lumbering, herding, subsidiary food production, fishing, food processing, and others.

4. IMPORTANCE OF CHAIN REACTION MOVEMENT -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 20 Apr 60, p 8

(The following is a full text of an article by Chang Hung.)

In an interview with K'o Ch'ing-shih, I received the most vivid description of the term "chain reaction." According to K'o, a "chain reaction" is like an atomic explosion. It is demonstrated by the model technological revolutionary "soldiers" who have started a hot race by trying to overtake one another, thus causing a rapid "chain reaction." It is now a fact that during the technological revolutionary movement, more and more people are getting into the wind of things by the way of the "chain reaction." After one takes the lead, everybody else would immediately and enthusiastically follow suit. For example, Wang Lin-ho of the Hu-kuang Scientific Instrument Factory successfully trial-produced a 10,000-volt high capacity bridge circuit. This accomplishment not only stimulated the workers of this entire factory but also workers in all other factories and industries in the city. Apparently, it was not difficult to find signs of "reactions" from the many technological revolutionary workers.

The wind of technological revolution came with a terrific force. It came as the result of a great "chain reaction." We have only to analyze it closer. It is not difficult to realize that this "chain reaction" is a kind of Communist ideology taking the form of a ray of light. When indoctrinated into Communist thinking, one can be stimulated to explode, change his outlook, and later create wonders. In regard to this, K'o Ch'ing-shih

cites the example of Lien-hua Strip Steelworks, which staged a 7-day revolution in response to the remarkable awakening spirit shown by the Chih Ch'eng Hsing Steel Products Factory. As a result, the Lien Hua Steel Works has produced several rays of light, thus causing all enterprises and industries in the city to start a movement to learn from Lien-hua, catch up with Lien-hua and finally to overtake Lien-hua. Cha-pei Strip Steel works and the Shanghai Ductile Steelworks provide other examples. They have already turned over a new leaf which means that they were exploded by the rays of light.

The central figures of this mass "chain reaction" movement are the pioneers among the people. These pioneers are not limited to one individual; they can be changed to include other persons. Today, Mr "A" may be the central figure but tomorrow, Mr "B" may also be one. Like blossoms after the spring showers, central figures will appear from time to time.

Actually, this Communist ideology of "chain reaction" should not manifest itself only in the technological revolution but should also appear in all phases of our society, according to K'o Ch'ing-shih. During this great era, Huang Chi-kuang, Hsiang Hsiu-lai, Chiu Ts'ai-kang and Hsu Hsueh-hui, formerly heroes of the proletarians, are now considered the atomic reactors of Communist ideologies.

This "chain reaction" is therefore a special feature of our era. The entire society comes under this atomic explosion. This explosion will soon be greatly felt everywhere. Within a short period, it will explode our country's two great obstacles: poverty and illiteracy; explode the thinking of the bourgeoisie; turn the wheel of history; and finally spread the wind of socialism and communism quickly everywhere.

5. MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Apr 60, p 7

In 1958 and 1959, China produced 2,236 documentary films, equal to the total number of documentary films produced from 1951-1957. The provincial, municipal, and autonomous region film production studios produced 70 percent of the documentary films. According to incomplete statistics the film, "Under the Brilliant Illumination of the General Line," was seen by over 80 million persons; the film, "Quelling the Tibetan Revolt," was seen by over 60 million persons; and the film, "Heaven Will Be Conquered by Man," was seen by over 30 million persons; and the film, "Symphony of the Shanghai Heroes," in only short time has already been seen by over 700,000 persons.

In 1958, 155 films were exported; 16 of them were lengthy films and 139 were short documentary films.

China now has 14,565 film projection teams (not including projection teams in the army); 87 percent of these teams have been dispatched to factories, mines, and rural areas. Because of the greater supply of films, the workers, peasants, soldiers, and minority nationalities everywhere all have a chance to see movies. In 1958 and 1959, the attendance was 7.1 billion, exceeding the total attendance of the previous 8 years by 6.82 billion. In 1959 alone, the total attendance was 4.14 billion.

In the past few years, the Shanghai Scientific Educational Film Production Studio shot over 310 scientific and educational films, 77 scientific and technical, miscellaneous (Cha chi) films, and translated over 300 scientific and educational films of the USSR and the people's democratic nations. The percentage of subject matters on industry and agriculture also has risen from 60 percent to 85 percent.

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APPENDIX

Name of Plants

Chinese Characters

Chen-hua Paint Plant

振華油漆廠

Shanghai Testing Solution (Shih Chi) Plant

上海試劑廠

Shanghai Yeast Plant

上海酵母廠

Ta-tung [Vegetable] Oil Plant

大統植油廠

CENTER FOR CHINESE STUDIES

OCT 11 1960



WEEKLY REPORT ON
COMMUNIST CHINA

Number 28

3 June 1960

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Prepared by

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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CHAPTER 1

The first chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sin x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period 2π and that it is an odd function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be the interval $[-1, 1]$.

1.1. The sine function

Let x be any real number.

Then $\sin x$ is defined as the

ordinate of the point on the unit circle

whose arc length from the point $(1, 0)$ to the point $(\cos x, \sin x)$ is x . This definition is valid for all real numbers x .

It follows from this definition that $\sin x$ is periodic with period 2π and that it is an odd function. The range of $\sin x$ is the interval $[-1, 1]$.

The function $f(x) = \sin x$ is continuous and differentiable. Its derivative is $f'(x) = \cos x$.

The function $f(x) = \sin x$ is concave down on the interval $(0, \pi)$ and concave up on the interval $(\pi, 2\pi)$.

The function $f(x) = \sin x$ has a local maximum at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and a local minimum at $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

The function $f(x) = \sin x$ is increasing on the interval $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ and decreasing on the interval $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$.

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NOTE: Names of plants followed by an asterisk are listed in the appendix; names are given alphabetically, followed by Chinese characters.

SOURCES

The information contained in this summary is taken from the following sources. Titles are given in the modified Wade-Giles transliteration followed by the P'in-yin romanization system in parentheses.

| <u>Newspapers</u> | <u>Place of Publication</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chieh-fang Jih-pao (Jiefang Ribao) | Shanghai |
| Jen-min Jih-pao (Renmin Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kazakhstanskaya Pravda | Alma Ata |
| Kuang-ming Jih-pao (Guangming Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kung-jen Jih-pao (Gongren Ribao) | Peiping |
| Pei-ching Jih-pao (Beijing Ribao) | Peiping |
| Ta Kung Pao (Da Gong Bao) | Peiping |
| Tsinghai Jih-pao (Qinghai Ribao) | Hsi-ning |
| Yunnan Jih-pao (Yunnan Ribao) | K'un-ming |
| | |
| <u>Periodicals</u> | |
| Jen-min Yu-tien (Renmin Youdian) | Peiping |

Part 1. ECONOMIC

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. "UNDERWATER FISHING PLANT" TOURED -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 5 May 60, p 6

The following item was signed by Wang Yung-lin.

On 5 December [year not given], I received a letter from my old classmate Wu Yung. He said he had been transferred to an underwater fishing plant and he wanted me to visit the plant at an arranged date.

This plant is 10 nautical miles from the coast and 1,500 meters deep in the water of the East China Sea.

On 14 December, I took a steamboat to reach the "upper sky" of the plant. Upon entering the sphere-shaped "elevator," I found a seat close to the window. When the "elevator" door closed with a slam, my heart leaped. I looked out a window and saw schools of fish flash by. With a steady "chi chi shua shua" sound, the "elevator" descended through light green water, dark green water, and then into darkness. I felt hot; just when I was about to take off my overcoat, I felt a quiver and the "chi chi shua shua" noise disappeared. The "elevator" had reached the plant. Upon entering the plant, I saw brilliant lights. The inside of the plant was more beautiful than a subway station. It hardly seemed that I had submerged to a place 1,500 meters below sea surface.

The plant is a spherical structure without any windows. Therefore, sunlamps are installed everywhere in the plant. Living in this plant is like living in any plant on land. Inquisitively I asked, "How do you distinguish day from night?" Still walking, my old friend Wu pointed at a round clock as large as a table and said, "It will tell us the time." The clock has ten hands. Three of them to tell the year, month, and day, and the three others to tell hours; minutes, and seconds. The hands are coated with a special chemical. In the morning the hands are in red; in the afternoon, they turn yellow; and in the evening they turn blue. From the colors of these hands, one can distinguish morning, afternoon, and night; the four other hands show the temperature, humidity, dryness, and atmospheric pressure.

The plant is divided into three floors. The first floor houses the recreation department, the medical room, the electrical generating shop, oxygen shop, etc. I was grossly absorbed in the scene until my friend Wu said, "Let's go and watch the plant production!"

We ascended to the second floor by an automatic elevator. This floor is the fish catching shop. There were two workers wearing white uniforms and gloves on the control platform. They were manipulating electric switches which control the supersonic detecting machine to search for schools of fish, and a machine to emit a special "W" electric current to lure the fish to the trap of the plant. The diameter of the pipe of the fish trap is wider than the height of a man. While the intermittent "hu, hu, hu" sound of machine was continuing, I saw live fish coming out of the pipe into a conveyor belt. (The fish are transported to a screen where the smaller fish fall through the eyes). The fish are divided according to size by the screens. Fish which have dropped through the screen of one size, would then be moved to a narrow channel and be neatly arranged in a line to be eviscerated and scaled. The fish are then washed, dried by a blower, seasoned, and fried, canned, and stored. All these operations are automatic.

The third floor of the plant houses the administrative and staff workers. It is now winter but strangely all of them wore only light clothes. I asked Wu where the heat was coming from. He said, "The plant has installed a natural water-heating system. In winter it is warm and in summer it is cool."

Lastly, we entered the designing section. The designers were busily designing a tremendous underwater plant which would include a underwater garden, nursery, college, etc.

I wanted to stay longer but the clock struck five times to warn me that this evening I had to attend a scientific report meeting. I then said good-by to my friend Wu.

Returning to the land, I visualized the beautiful picture of the underwater fishing plant.

2. MANY PLANTS CONTRIBUTE TO CONSTRUCTION OF PAO-T'OU IRON AND STEEL COMPANY -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60, p 2

Over 290 plants and enterprises in China helped to construct the open-hearth system of the Pao-t'ou Iron and Steel Company. Altogether they produced over 52,000 metric tons of construction materials and equipment to ensure the production of steel from the "open-hearth king."

Plants which supported the project include the Sian Mercury Pump Plant*, the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant*, the Chin-chou Ta-lu Machinery and Equipment Plant*, the Shanghai Electrical Communication Equipment Plant (chiao tien)*, Shen-yang Fan Plant*, Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, and the Shih-ching-shan Iron and Steel Company.

3. USSR ASSISTS PAO-T'OU'S OPEN-HEARTH CONSTRUCTION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60, p 2

[Russian names in this item have been transliterated from Chinese characters.]

The USSR gave tremendous support to the Pao-t'ou Iron and Steel Company during its construction of the huge open-hearth furnace No 1.

In 1957, the USSR's designing institutes delivered an entire set of open-hearth blueprints to the construction site of the Pao-t'ou Iron and Steel Company. In 1958, the company's designing department made some revision of the blueprints to suit the local conditions. During July 1959, the USSR dispatched Koshelev, head of the Ferrous Metals Metallurgical Designing Institute, and Andreyev, chief engineer of the Metallurgical Designing Institute to Pao-t'ou to check the blueprint revisions, to offer suggestions on the outlay for the open-hearth furnace, and to give instructions on the structural arrangement of the furnace. Later on, the USSR continued to send designing materials pertaining to ingot casting, overhead cranes, etc.

During installation, the Moscow Dynamo, Leningrad, New Kramatorsk, Kharkov, and many other machinery and equipment, and electrical equipment manufacturing plants delivered over 1,200 metric tons of equipment to Pao-t'ou ahead of schedule. A 350-metric-ton huge crane was scheduled for delivery in December 1960, but was delivered in February 1960 through the night and day efforts of the Soviet workers.

The Soviet experts headed by Kruglikov often were on the construction site to direct operations. Through the suggestions of Soviet plumbing expert Stalinko, the gas cooling system was installed in 50 hours instead of the scheduled 10 or more days. Through the suggestions of metal structure expert Kruglikov, 280 metric tons of steel bars were fully utilized, and the new technique of electric slag welding was mastered by the workers.

4. PIG IRON KEY TO IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 May 60, p 2

(The information in this item has been extracted from the Ta-chung Jih-pao.)

Based on present conditions, if the output and quality of steel are to be increased, the significant problem is to increase rapidly the output of pig iron. As the output and quality of pig iron increases, so will the output of steel and steel materials.

Can the output and quality of pig iron be rapidly increased and improved? We say it is wholly possible. We have all the conditions to make it possible but it can be said that, "All conditions are there, excepting 'East Wind.'" This "East Wind" is an effort that is sustaining and ever mounting and a determination not to quit until the goal is reached. With such determination and effort, all difficulties can be overcome. Therefore, self-contented feelings and rightist-conservative ideas should be replaced by greater work efforts.

5. MA-AN-SHAN PROMOTES TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 5

From 15 February to 31 March, the workers and staff members in Ma-an-shan submitted over 33,000 suggestions on technical innovations, of which over 5,900 were adopted. The suggestions helped to increase the mechanization and semimechanization of industry, transportation, and finance by 100 percent and to complete the April production plans of such major items as steel, iron, and steel materials 6 to 20 days ahead of schedule.

6. CHEMICAL FERTILIZER UNITS SET UP IN SOOCHOW -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 5

Hsien communes and commune teams in the Soochow Special Administrative Hsien are vigorously promoting the chemical industry. From January to April, 7,072 chemical fertilizers units were established in the hsien. These chemical units have produced 10,644 metric tons of ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium bicarbonate, and other modern fertilizers, and 234,500 metric tons of such native chemical fertilizers as native ammonium water, tribasic potassium phosphate, clam shell fertilizer, and a (hu min) sulfate to hasten the growth of vegetables. A mou of summer crops will need only 6 chin of modern chemical fertilizers or 123 chin of native chemical fertilizers.

7. NATIVE CHEMICAL PLANTS SET UP IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60, p 2

In response to the call of the people in the mountainous areas in Tung-hua Hsien, the government dispatched agents to the people's communes to set up small forest product chemical processing plants (yards). In less than half a month, the number of plants increased from over 100 to 410, and the variety of products increased from over 10 to more than 40.

8. ANHWEI SETS UP SYNTHETIC AMMONIUM FERTILIZER PLANTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60, p 2

To support agricultural production, the chemical industry in Anhwei is vigorously establishing small synthetic ammonium and nitrogenous fertilizers plants while simultaneously establishing a small phosphorous and potash fertilizer "modern mass." In Anhwei, 3 synthetic ammonium plants have been put into operation, 4 others are being tested, and 13 others have completed most of their construction work. Moreover, construction has begun on 13 of the 25 small synthetic ammonium plants of the second construction group.

9. HONAN MAKES DONKEY ENGINES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Apr 60, p 5

The local industrial units in Honan Province are engaged in producing donkey engines. The whole province plans to produce 200,000 donkey engines with a total capacity of 700,000 horsepower before the flood season in order to vigorously support the rural agricultural reform movement.

The donkey engine has these advantages: its production technology is simple, any county machine and equipment plant with a foundry can make it; material supply can be easily resolved, each engine needs only half a metric ton of pig iron; almost any kind of fuel, coal, charcoal, or wood, can be used; it runs continuously; it is easy to operate; and it is versatile, it can pump water for irrigation, and it can be used for grinding noodle flour, producing electricity, and processing supplementary industrial and agricultural products.

10. LIAONING BUILDS NATIVE GAS STOVE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Apr 60, p 5

In the past half month, 1,663 native gas stoves were built in the ten large and medium-size cities in Liaoning Province and 1,114 more are under construction.

Liaoning has many mining and factory enterprises and their consumption of coal is enormous, but their coal heat is not fully utilized and their coal by-products are not recovered. Therefore, the Liaoning Party Committee recently called on the workers in the whole province to achieve the entire utilization of coal gas. Responding to the call, the workers in such cities as Shen-yang, Dairen, Lu-ta, An-shan, and Chin-chou immediately joined in building and repairing coal gas stoves.

11. SHANGHAI ECONOMIZES ON COAL, ELECTRICITY, AND WOOD -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 1

Preliminary statistics of the respective departments show that during the first quarter of 1960, Shanghai economized on more than 500,000 metric tons of coal, 60,470,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, and 56,068 cubic meters of wood materials. The gross value of industrial output for the first quarter, however, was not lower than that of the fourth quarter of 1959.

12. SHANGHAI FACTORIES UTILIZING COAL GAS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 28 Apr 60, p 2

Up to 26 April, some 2,371 native coal-gas generating stoves (not including those of the Municipal machinery and Equipment Bureau, and the Construction and Engineering Bureau) have been built by plants and enterprises in Shanghai. Of the 423 native coal-gas generating stoves installed in factories, 140 are already in operation.

The movement to utilize coal gas for the conservation of coal, electricity, and wood fuels is developing rapidly in Shanghai.

13. SHANTUNG SETS UP MORE THAN 27,000 GAS OVENS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 May 60, p 2

Shantung is currently engaged in expanding the mass movement for the complete use of gas. By the end of April, 27,479 gas ovens had been set up, and of these, 20,385 were already in production. In nine cities, e.g., Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tzu-po, and 13 hsien, e.g., Kao-t'ang, the majority of the production and livelihood units have basically converted to gas.

In all areas of business, Shanghai is emulating Shantung, and the campaign for developing the use of gas by setting up ovens in all factories has been very effective. Statistics show that by 26 April, Shanghai had already constructed, or was in the process of constructing, some 2,371 ovens. Those previously constructed are being strengthened and improved.

14. SHANGHAI TEXTILE INDUSTRY REALIZES SEMIMECHANIZATION -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 5

The textile industry in Shanghai has made great strides in the technical innovation movement. By 20 April, 2,600,000 yarn spindles and thread spindles were tended by semiautomatic carriers. As of 15 April,

the number of automatic and semiautomatic looms has increased to 4,585. In March that number was 2,021. The various plants have also established more than 110 continuous operation lines and over 60 automatic and semi-automatic production lines.

During the movement, the various plants trial-produced over 2,300 products. About 700 of these products were graded as superior.

15. PLASTIC BRUSH PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 27 Apr 60, p 2

By 26 April, the plastic brush industry in Nan-shih District in Shanghai had completed its plastic brush production plans by 127.3 percent; the April production plans are 20 percent higher than those of March. The Shanghai Plastics Plant and the I-ch'ang Plastics Plant both completed their production plans way ahead of schedules.

16. YUNNAN PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL OILS UP -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 3 May 60, p 3

A mass movement for the production of essential oils in Yunnan is currently under way. By the end of March more than 23,000 caldrons, or 120 percent more than at the end of 1959, had already been produced; purchases of essential oils amounted to 5,000 tan, or more than 7 times that of the corresponding period of 1959.

The climate and environment in Yunnan are ideal for the growth of the wild plants from which the oils are extracted, and at present, oil is obtained from more than 150 sources. This production of essential oils is very beneficial to the communes; for each metric ton of oil produced they can realize an income of 14,000 yuan, and at the same time, they can produce 100 metric tons of high quality fertilizer.

To extend this campaign, commercial departments associated themselves with agricultural departments to develop the production of essential oils in the communes. Each central commercial shop dispatched one cadre to help each mess hall set up one caldron; each mess hall is able to produce one chin of essential oils in one day.

17. OUTPUT OF CRUDE SALT IN EARLY 1960 EXCEEDS THAT OF 1959 -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 May 60, p 2

Workers in the crude salt industry throughout China exceeded the first quarter plan for production by 41 percent. Total output from January to 20 April was 53.76 percent higher than in the corresponding

period of 1959. Many areas doubled their salt production plan for the first quarter of 1960; these include Kwangtung, Fukien, Inner Mongolia, Kansu, and Shensi.

During the second quarter, Kiangsu intends to raise the degree of mechanization and semimechanization in its salt industry from 15 percent to 40 percent. The degree of mechanization in this industry to a large extent determines the degree of overfulfillment of quotas, and it is closely related to the respite from heavy manual labor for which the 300,000 workers in China's salt industry are hoping.

18. **TWO CITIES COMPETE IN LIGHT INDUSTRY** -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 28 Apr 60, p 3

On 14 April, Canton and Wuhan concluded a contract for a friendly competition in light industry based on the following targets in percentages of increase of 1960 over 1959: 37 percent for Canton and 49.33 percent for Wuhan in value of output; 40 percent for Canton and 66.4 percent for Wuhan in labor productivity; and 95 percent for Canton and 90 percent for Wuhan in mechanization and semimechanization (on the basis of number of workers reduced). In the production of new products, Canton will produce 200 high quality, precision, and complex new products and Wuhan will produce 634 new products with 84 of them in the medium-quality, precision, and complex categories.

19. **NEW DIVING SUIT** -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 9 May 60, p 3

The Equipment Shop of the Shanghai Construction Engineering Bureau recently successfully trial-produced an "electrically heated diving vest" and a "light weight diving suit." A constant temperature can be maintained when the current is turned on the "electric diving vest." During the winter, a diver can submerge into cold water without wearing a heavy cotton or woolen garment. When wearing the "light diving suit," only the diving helmet and the oxygen respirator are needed to make the dive; it is no longer necessary to don a heavy helmet and suit, thereby making underwater movement easier.

The success of these two pieces of diving equipment will help the development of underwater construction engineering and also will support maritime construction activities.

II. TRADE AND FINANCE

1. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS GIVE FULL ASSISTANCE TO PARTY -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 27 Apr 60, p 2

Under the central leadership of the party committees, financial and banking departments throughout China have assisted relevant departments in organizing urban people's communes and in organizing mass movements for the economic livelihood of both the urban and rural people.

Finance departments have been very instrumental in promoting organized production and collective welfare operations. According to inconclusive statistics of 15 cities in Liaoning, banking departments helped establish more than 5,000 neighborhood production factories and units, more than 7,100 messhalls of all sizes, more than 5,500 nurseries and kindergartens, and more than 5,500 integrated service centers. Savings cadres of Tientsin banking departments helped establish 870 production workshops (or small units) within the last 2 months, and mobilized more than 20,000 laborers to participate in production. One savings office of the People's Bank in Harbin dispatched cadre to work in the office of some commune industries. According to tentative statistics of five major cities in Shansi, banking departments helped to set up 820 integrated service centers in 58 street and 630 resident committees.

2. TRADE, FINANCE, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 9 May 60, p 3

Trade, finance and technological exhibitions are now being held in various cities in China. From 23-30 April 1960, the Shantung Provincial Council sponsored a technological exhibition in Tsinan. There were more than 1,200 individual entrees in this exhibition and over 1,700 new industrial equipments, 100 models and charts, and many advanced and practical technological items were on display. A systematic arrangement was made to have scientists, technologists, industrial experts, and others conduct lectures on scientific and technological subjects and explain the operation and use of the items on exhibit. For example, a new cotton seed processing machine which combines 27 different operations into one single unit was on display. It is a combine which picks, cleans, selects, seeds, and bales cotton in one long complete process. It is claimed that this machine is able to do the work of 140 persons, thus lowering the cost of processing cotton from 1.50 yuan to 0.60 yuan per 100 cattiees of ginned cotton. During this exhibition, the exchange of experiences among the outstanding "red flag" modern technologists was very encouraging. As a result of this exhibition, the spirit of the people was raised to a new high in new and revolutionary technology.

Likewise, in Changsha the trade and finance circles opened on 26 April 1960 an exhibition in new and revolutionary technology. Among the 1,700 entrees, 76 men were acclaimed "red flag" modern technologists. Among their numerous exhibits were such items as fish processing devices, automatic cotton gins, weaving and sewing burlap bag machines, textile looms, etc.

In Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, the Moslem trade, food, and finance circles and the People's Bank jointly sponsored an exhibition of new technological and practical equipments. From 25-30 April 1960, over 9,100 new items were on exhibition, including 320 pieces of advanced equipments. The latter included special processing equipment for native agricultural by-products, food shipping containers, food serving utensils, retail marketing scales, price registering machines, inspection equipment, packing and packaging devices, inventory and accounting machines, etc. The entire exhibition was staged to stress the need and practicability of mechanization and semimechanization, and automation and semiautomation.

3. PURCHASE AND STORAGE OF VEGETABLE OIL IN HUNAN -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 30 Apr 60, p 3

The harvesting and storing of a crop of more than 4 million mou of oil seeds in Hunan is well under way. By 26 April more than 120,000 chin of vegetable oil were in storage, and because party committees at all levels had an earlier grasp of central purchase and storage operations, storage time was at least 10 days earlier than in 1959.

4. APRIL PURCHASES OF FRESH EGGS IN HUNAN, SHENSI, AND INNER MONGOLIA -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 30 Apr 60, p 3

Some outstanding results have been achieved in the campaign for shock purchases of fresh eggs. During April, Hunan purchased over 290,000 chin of fresh eggs per day; this was somewhat over 300 percent more than the average daily volume of purchases during March. In the first 10 days of April, Shensi purchased 340,000 chin of eggs, or 35 percent more than in the last 10 days of March, and in the second 10 days of April, egg purchases were 58 percent above the purchases for the first 10 days. From 1 to 20 April egg purchases in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region totaled 870,000 chin, or nearly double the figure for the first quarter of 1960; aggregate purchases up to 20 April were 31.7 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1959.

III. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

REPORT ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN YUNNAN -- K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao,
3 Dec 59, p 1

The report on the capital construction front is that as of 21 November, or some 40 days ahead of schedule, the annual state plan for building and installation work was already overfulfilled 0.38 percent. The total amount of work completed in the first 10 months of 1959 covered an area of 713,973 square meters, and 1,131 installation projects were either completed on time or ahead of schedule. Engineering companies subordinate to the Yunnan Department of Construction and Engineering fulfilled the annual state plans 46 days early; more than 95 percent of the engineering was of the first quality, costs were reduced 14.71 percent, and the amount of materials used as compared to the amount planned, was reduced as follows: steel materials, 14 percent; cement, 10.75 percent; and wood materials, 20.08 percent. The K'un-ming Construction and Engineering Bureau and other municipal construction and engineering companies also fulfilled the annual plans as much as 48 days ahead of schedule.

IV. TRANSPORTATION

1. NEW PLANE MAKES MAIDEN FLIGHT -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao 30 Apr 60,
p 5

The new Il-18 turboprop large passenger plane completed its 2,166 kilometer maiden flight from Peiping to Kun-ming in 4 hours, twice the speed of an ordinary passenger plane. The passengers all said that the new plane was faster, safer, and more comfortable than an ordinary passenger plane.

2. WATERWAY TRANSPORT EXCEEDS FIRST QUARTER PLAN -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao,
27 Apr 60, p 3

Since the beginning of 1960 the millions of waterway transport workers in China have expanded their technical innovations, technical reforms, and the mass emulation drive centered on "one dragon" transport; they were thereby able to exceed the first quarter transport plan by 25.6 percent. Incomplete statistics show that the monthly amount of transport per wooden sail boat in more than 20 hsien and cities has reached 1,000 ton-kilometers. The amount of transport by several wooden sail boats reached more than 2,000 ton-kilometers per month; coastal cargo ships in Chekiang and cargo ships of the Yangtze Boat Transport Bureau reached a monthly level of

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5,000 ton-kilometers, and seven cargo boats of the Shanghai Water Transport Bureau also achieved a monthly transport level of 5,000 ton-kilometers. Most of the tugs in Kiangsu and Hunan transported 15,000 ton-kilometers per horsepower per month, and several reached the level of 20,000 ton-kilometers per horsepower per month. The Yangtze Boat Transport Bureau had 24 tugs that transported 29,000 ton-kilometers per month, per horsepower.

Among other records set in transportation, Tsingtao harbor loaded a 10,000-ton coal barge in 5 hours (they made use of a 10,000-square-meter yard and an anchorage to transport in one month approximately 250,000 metric tons of coal over both land and water, thereby doubling the handling capacity in the past), and Huang-pu and Dairen harbors completely unloaded and loaded 10,000-ton ore boats in 22 hours 10 minutes and 23 hours 5 minutes, respectively.

According to the statistics of 25 provinces and cities with major waterways, more than 1,600 "one dragon" transport lines have been established between water transport lines and between provinces.

3. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SINKIANG PROVINCE -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Apr 60, p 1

In the vast areas of Uighur Autonomous Region of Sinkiang Province, local small modern railway lines are now being constructed. It is known that more than 220 kilometers of railway beds have already been laid. This includes a 54-kilometer stretch of railway from Urumchi to Liu-shu-kou, which is now opened to traffic.

4. HUNAN CAMPAIGNS FOR DAILY OUTPUT OF 1,000 TON-KILOMETERS PER VEHICLE-- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 29 Apr 60, p 7

After realizing a monthly output of 10,000 ton-kilometers per vehicle in March, the workers of Hunan highway transport departments embarked on an emulation drive for a daily output of 1,000 ton-kilometers per vehicle (i.e., a monthly output of 30,000 ton-kilometers per vehicle). This drive has already achieved tremendous successes. Eight of the 29 vehicle teams in the province have achieved a monthly output of more than 13,000 ton-kilometers; one vehicle of the Ch'ien-yang Transport Bureau, however, reached a monthly output level of 32,000 ton-kilometers.

5. "ONE DRAGON" METHOD REDUCES TRANSPORT TIME -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 26 Apr 60, p 3

By means of "one dragon" transport, shipping time for merchandise from Shanghai to Tsitsihar has been reduced from the previous average time of 25 days to only 7 days; shipment to Chin-chou now take only 4 days as compared to 20 days in the past.

Every month Shanghai handles and ships out about 100,000 metric tons of daily-use goods enroute from Ch'in-huang Tao to nearly all cities and rural areas in the Northeast; in return, coal, glass, magnesium, and materials for refining steel are transported to Shanghai.

The principal reason for this reduction in transport time, and the essence of "one dragon" transport, is all-around greater cooperation and faster loading and unloading of vehicles and boats.

6. PEIPING FIRMS INCREASE VOLUME OF TRANSPORT -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 3

By expanding upon the experiences of the Ma-kung-chuang Vehicle Yard, the Municipal Transportation Company and the Long-Distance Vehicle Company have been able to increase their outputs. In only 3 days, 14-16 April, the monthly vehicle-ton output level of the Long-Distance Vehicle Company increased from 12,536 ton-kilometers to 17,291 ton-kilometers, an increase of 30 percent. The monthly level of output by the Transportation Company increased from the 4,239-ton-kilometer rate during the first 10 days of the month to 5,565 ton-kilometers, an increase of 31 percent.

7. LIAONING UTILIZES LIQUIFIED COAL GAS IN MOTOR VEHICLES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 May 60, p 2

Communication and transport departments in Liaoning are using liquified coal gas for operating motor vehicles, and in the past several months they have economized on the use of more than 1,000 metric tons of gasoline. Experiments show that vehicles using the liquified coal gas, as compared to those using gasoline, have greater pulling power, that there is no harm to the engine of the vehicle, and that the cost is 32 percent lower. To extend this practice, Mukden, Wu-shun, and other areas are presently building complete gas stations.

V. ELECTRIC POWER

1. HSI-NING ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 13 Nov 59, p 3

Before the liberation, in the entire area of Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Province, there was only the Hsi-ning Hydroelectric Power Plant with a capacity of 198 kilowatts supplying electricity to the privileged groups, bureaucrats, and capitalists. A decade after the liberation, however, an abundance of electricity was made available to the broad masses of people. The state during this period invested more than 20 million yuan for capital construction in the electric power industry; beside expanding the existing electric power facilities in the Hsi-ning area, three comparatively large thermal electric power plants were established in Hsi-ning, Ch'iao-t'ou, and Ku-ch'eng forming an electric power grid with a capacity of some 7,270 kilowatts, an increase of 35.7 times that in the preliberation period.

After the liberation, 250 kilometers of power transmission lines were added, an increase of 5.6 times that in the preliberation period; the capacity of the transformers in the area was increased 110 times. In 1959, the output of electric power will reach 36,290,000 kilowatt-hours, as contrasted with 476,746 kilowatt-hours in 1949, an increase of 74.95 times. The total production value in 1949 was 28,600 yuan and in 1959 it will soon reach 2,434,900 yuan, or an increase of 84 times the 1949 value. In 1959 the transmission loss was reduced to 14 percent from 68.3 percent in 1949.

At present, the capacity of the generating equipment for use in the industry in the Hsi-ning area is some 21,144,000 kilowatts, which accounts for 75.56 of the total installed capacity in the area.

According to statistics, in 1950, the capacity of electricity for illumination in Hsi-ning was 216 kilowatts, lighting 5,412 forty-watt bulbs. During the past few years because the people's living standard was higher and the cost of production for electricity was lower, the capacity of electricity for illumination was increased to 6,454.5 kilowatts, lighting 161,364 forty-watt bulbs, or an increase of close to 30 times that of previous period. The amount of electricity used monthly by the peasants in the suburban areas in Hsi-ning was increased 1.7 times.

The number of employees in the electric power industry in Hsi-ning was greatly increased following the rapid development of this industry in the entire area. At present, there are 1,602 such employees, or 31.4 times the total number in 1949. There are now 483 trained technical workers and administrative cadres in the Hsi-ning electric power industry, or nine times the total number of employees in the industry in 1949.

2. SHANGHAI CONSOLIDATES ELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 22 Apr 60, p 3

Since 25 March 1960, the Shanghai electric power industry has started to consolidate its electric power supply on a wide basis. As of 19 April, eight electric supply districts in Shanghai have formally adopted a new system of stepping-up electric power, minimizing losses of electric supply, increasing safety measures, and economizing on equipment and materials. According to preliminary report, the electric power supply for the above-mentioned districts has already increased by more than 40,000 kilovolt-amperes. This amount is sufficient to provide a year's supply of electricity to produce 600,000 tons of steel or to operate more than ten 50,000-spindle textile mills. Electrical voltages have been stepped up by 5 percent, thus preventing the loss of electricity of more than 10 million kilowatt-hours. In the meantime, old, worn-out, and inadequate pieces of electrical equipment have been dismantled. For example, 125 transformers, 17,000 meters of wire, 8,000 meters of electric cables, some oil circuit-breakers, electric light poles, and other electrical apparatus, valued up to 800,000 yuan, were declared obsolete and ordered removed. Some electrical equipment was modified to meet the increased power load. Other equipment was improved to enhance the safety factor.

After fully modifying the method of producing and supplying electricity, the consumers of electric power took another step to see that every kilowatt-hour of electricity is properly utilized. Take the case of the China Textile Mill. Its three newly-constructed factory buildings will soon be ready for operation. However, its power transformer station is unable to handle the increased load. To solve this problem, the Ministry of Electric Power Industry originally envisaged a plan to install a high-voltage transformer near the new buildings and lay a long-distance underground electric cable of 35 kilometers for the electric supply. Fortunately, after adopting this new consolidated method of supplying electricity, the No 2 Steel Works located nearby was able to cooperate and turn-over its surplus electricity to the China Textile Mill, thus satisfying the electric power need of the three new buildings, eliminating the need of carrying out the plan of the Ministry, and saving the government 300,000 yuan. Similarly, the China Shipbuilding Yard is supplying its extra electricity to the new pier of the Fu-hsing-tao Lumber Company.

3. **TIBETAN POWER STATION INAUGURATED** -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
23 Apr 60, p 5

The Na-chin Hydroelectric Power Station was inaugurated on 19 April 1960. Over 4,000 people, including Acting Chairman Panchen Erdeni of the Tibetan Autonomous Region Preparatory Committee, Deputy Secretary Chou Jen-shan of the Tibetan Party Work Committee, Commander Chang Kuo-hua and Deputy Commanders Sang-p'o and Ts'ai Wang-jen of the Tibetan Military District, and Political Commissioner Tan Kuan-san, attended the inaugural ceremony.

The Na-chin Hydroelectric Power Station with a capacity of 7,500 kilowatts, is one of the key electric power projects of the Second Five-Year Plan. The project took 18 months to complete.

VI. POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. **TECHNICAL REVOLUTION PROMOTED IN BUREAUS** -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien,
6 Apr 60, p 2

The technical innovation and revolution movement with "mechanization semimechanization, automation, and semiautomation" as the core has already been extended into the various posts and telecommunications bureaus throughout the nation including Liaoning, Hopeh, Kiangsu, Tsinghai, Sinkiang, and other provinces. Through this movement many improvements were made in the various bureaus.

For instance, since the beginning of the year, employees in the Hopeh posts and telecommunications enterprise have so far made more than 32,000 innovation proposals, of which some 10,000 were approved and realized. Hopeh now has four maintenance shops with automatic and semiautomatic machines, 21 long-distance telephone lines equipped with semiautomatic relays, 64 telegraph circuits with semiautomatic relays, and 89 other lines attached with automatic and semiautomatic equipment. The degree of mechanization and semimechanization in the province's postal and telecommunications work has reached close to 50 percent.

The engineering department of the Sinkiang Posts and Telecommunications Control Bureau fully utilized both native and foreign methods to carry out technical innovation and technical revolution. About 80 percent of its line work are now mechanized. A remote control switch for the radio transmitter was test-produced by the Kashgar and A-k'o-su bureaus. The I-ning and T'a-ch'eng bureaus both have telephone conference equipment that require only a minimum of manpower to operate. The Sinkiang control bureau also successfully test-produced its first set of the 12-channel carrier-wave equipment and a simplified facsimile telegraph machine that can transmit message to a distance of 300 kilometers.

The Mukden bureau in Liaoning Province now uses crystal tubes to substitute the relays for transmission thus saving the manpower of eight persons in maintenance operation. The loading and unloading of mail matter in this bureau now utilize machinery, saving manpower and increasing speed for the handling of such matter.

According to statistics of ten bureaus and two plants in Liaoning Province, because of the development of mechanization in the various bureaus, more than 100 employees were saved for doing other productive work. The rapid development of technical innovation in the Tsinghai Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau accelerated the fulfillment of its first quarterly plan for volume of operation ahead of schedule by 21 days.

2. CHUNGKING BUREAU INSTALLS AUTOMATIC MACHINES -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Apr 60, p 2

On 1 April 1960, a section with 12 automatic machines in the Min-ch'uan Posts and Telecommunications Subbureau in Chungking, Szechwan Province, was completed and put into operation. The 12 machines installed in this section include a stamps vending machine, mail and postage receiving machine, envelope sale machine, newspaper vending machine, and a periodicals vending machine. There is also a tape-recording machine in this section with a recording of questions and answers concerning posts and telecommunications. Customers concerned about a problem may press the appropriate button attached to the machine and receive the answer to their question through the tape recording.

3. PEIPING-MUKDEN LINE RELAYS TELEGRAMS THROUGH DIALING SYSTEM -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Apr 60, p 3

The first dialing system established along the Peiping-Mukden telegraph transmission line recently began operation. This was another step toward the development of full automatic telegraph transmission equipment in the nation's telegraph communications.

In the past all telegrams handled by the various posts and telecommunications bureaus in Peiping had to pass through the Peiping Telegraph Building for transmission. Passing through this center involved waste of a great amount of time, manpower, and energy and delayed the arrival of the telegrams. When the dialing system was adopted by the various bureaus, telegrams could be sent directly, by passing the center. Beginning on 14 March 1960, the Tung-ssu, T'ien-ch'iao, and Fu-hsing-men bureaus adopted the dialing system; they are now able to communicate with the Mukden bureau directly. At the same time, the Ho-p'ing, Tieh-hsi, and Shen-ho bureaus in Mukden also adopted the same system so that all telegrams from these bureaus could be sent directly to Peiping through the Peiping Telegraph Building.

4. HANGCHOW PRODUCES HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPH MACHINE -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Apr 60, p 3

To simplify the procedure for transmitting a telegram, the Hangchow Posts and Telecommunications Bureau test-produced a typewriter-like high-speed telegraph machine.

The machine was a conversion of a teletype machine with an electric motor attached. When the keys of the machine are typed the other end will receive symbols on tape. When using the Morse apparatus, 3-6 steps are required to transmit just one character; now when the new machine is used, only one step is required thus increasing the transmission speed by more than 1.5 times.

5. PEIPING BUREAU USES NUMBER-TO-CHARACTER TRANSPOSING MACHINE -- Peiping, Jen-min Yu-tien, 6 Apr 60, p 3

The trial operation of a number-to-character machine to transpose incoming telegrams into Chinese characters without the aid of a telegraphic code book was successfully made in the business section of the Peiping Long-Distance Telecommunications Bureau.

The transposing machine is composed of a Chinese typewriter and other mechanical parts. The keyboard of the typewriter was rearranged in such a manner that the keys are in the order of the numeral code used in the telegraphic code book. A tray with all the numeral code was placed at the front of the machine; a movable lever with a pointer was attached to the side of the machine and it can be easily pointed to any number as desired. When the desired number is selected, a touch of the proper key will type out the character directly. More than 3,000 Chinese characters can be transposed in such manner in an hour.

6. NAVIGATION RADIO STATION OPERATES IN CHAN-CHIANG -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Apr 60, p 8

Chan-chiang Port is the gateway of south China. Chan-chiang City has a temperate climate and much green foilage. Its numerous new buildings are surrounded by palms, coconut, and other fruit trees, and fragrant flowers. Especially beautiful is the Seaside (Hai-pin) Garden.

In front of the port's huge warehouse, there is a large wharf where many foreign and Chinese ships may be found moored. On the wharf, giraffe-like cranes are arranged in a row, trains move under the thighs of the cranes, ship cargoes are unloaded on to trains, trailer cars, trucks, conveyor belts, and electric cars, and cargoes for shipments, such as mineral

ores, lumber, rice and machinery, are hauled and transported on the wharf. Near the busy port area is a radio station for navigational aid. This station is the eyes and ears of the port. The station's duties are to ensure safe navigation by maintaining close contact with other seaports and transmitting safety navigating information to foreign and Chinese ships.

Regardless of day or night, holidays or Sundays, we, the workers of the radio station, are close by our receiving and transmitting sets waiting for signal calls from the sea. Instructions on ship movement, cargo loading and unloading, safety navigating, and other operations are transmitted by radios.

We have served several hundred ships of more than 40 nations including the USSR, Poland, other socialist countries, Lebanon, Italy, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, and Norway.

Sea communication work is busy and intense; and because of our prompt transmittal, the lives and property of many distressed ships have been saved. Besides giving guidance to ships on safe navigation, we perform other services. Several times a day, we monitor weather reports from Canton and Hong Kong and relay the reports to those concerned. During the typhoon season, we monitor and issued typhoon warnings more than 10 times a day. Everyday, we check the accuracy of our standard time. All the clocks and watches in the city are adjusted to our standard time. In addition, we monitor reports of epidemic diseases in other ports and pass such information to the maritime health inspection organ.

The personnel of this station are all about 20 years of age. Most of them came from distance places, such as Tsingtao, Dairen, Wuhan, and Shanghai. Some were in Chan-chiang before the establishment of the station; some have just graduated from school: however, their enthusiasm for work is all the same. When they first came to work, most people thought their abilities were far below the work requirements. They thought that they must possess a good knowledge of complex international shipping terms, astronomy, geography, foreign languages, typing, and codes. However, after joining the station, through party discipline, all this knowledge is acquired rapidly. Every year a group of young trainee comes here, and after completing their training, the trainees go to other ports or ships.

Under the guidance of the party and Chairman Mao we have initiated automation. The station now has only ten persons to do all the work which formerly required more than 30 persons. We were the first in the nation to need no person on duty for transmitting messages. We were the first to promote the Han-yu Pin-yin [Romanized Chinese Phonetic System] telegraphic communication in the shipping system. With these improvements,

the quality and efficiency of our work have greatly improved. Also, we have manufactured various pieces of "native" and "modern" telecommunication equipment and materials. The work enthusiasm of our comrades is such that even after they have worked two shifts, they have participated in loading and unloading work on the wharf, repaired roads, and planted trees.

When we first came to Chan-chiang, the suburbs had very few trees; the mountains were bare; whenever there was a gale, churning dust filled the air and almost blanketed the beaches of white sand; and the steeple of a church, the only tall structure in the city, was toppled over by a strong wind. The city now has many tall buildings and it is fast becoming an industrial area.

Our radio station has consistently maintained the glorious title of an advanced unit. Some comrades have participated in municipal and provincial advanced workers' conferences and some have earned champion titles in technical performances, and positions in the provincial sports teams. We are now engaged in the great "four movements" [mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation, and semiautomation] and have begun experiments in radio guidance for navigation, and with rapid communications equipment. -- Cheng Erh-hsing, radio operator, Chan-chiang Ship Affairs Bureau in Kwangtung

VII.. MANPOWER

1. FARM AND FACTORY WORKERS JOINED BY 150,000 CADRES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 10 May 60, p 7

To obtain good results in farming and industrial production, the Hupeh Provincial Committee has taken advanced measures to fulfill their objective. It has assigned government employees, students, organizational workers, and others, totaling more than 150,000 cadres, to participate in inspectional and manual labor. Comrade Wang Jen-chung, First Provincial Secretary of Hupeh Province, and other departmental secretaries will soon join the production front.

2. COAL AND IRON ORE MINING DEVELOPING IN FUKIEN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60, p 2

Inspired by the slogan "fight coal and iron ore," an army of several 10,000 men in the Min-hsi area of Fukien have plunged into the work of mining, excavating, and transporting coal and iron ores. As of today, they have delivered 30,000 metric tons of iron ore and coal to the furnaces. Their slogan is "to give sufficient feed to the small modern iron and steel masses." Thousands of vehicles of various types are busily moving between the mining areas and the iron smelting plants.

3. SINKIANG TROOPS SOW COTTON SEED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 60,

A Sinkiang production and construction regiment has sown cotton seed on more than 60 fields of one million mou. In spite of the extra 440,000 mou the sowing was completed in less than half the time required last year.

4. PEIPING ORGANIZES "PEOPLE'S LINE SECURITY WATCH" -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 60, p 2

The electrical workers of various units using electricity in Peiping have organized "people's line security stations" to inspect and repair public electrical equipment within the city. As of now, 47 such "people's security stations" have appeared, and 50 percent of the 12,000 electrical workers have been organized. This method of pooling will change the conditions whereby in the past the electrical workers were often too busy to make repairs and it fully develops the usefulness of the people and the equipment.

5. **NURSERIES AND KINDERGARTENS THROUGHOUT CHINA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 May 60, p 1**

As the tens of million women join the production fronts and other working positions, millions of nurseries and kindergartens are being, established. According to statistics, by the end of 1959, over 3.6 million nurseries and kindergartens have been established and they are caring for 60 to 80 percent of the babies and children in Shansi, Hopeh, Shantung, Szechwan, Kweichow, and Kiangsi.

During the first half of 1959, over 28,000 nurseries and baby-feeding rooms were established in factories and mines and they cared for over one million babies and children, an increase of more than 300 percent over 1957. According to preliminary statistics, over 42,000 nurseries caring for more than 1.2 million children have been established by people's communes and street organizations in large and medium-size cities and municipalities.

VIII. PLANS AND PLAN FULFILLMENT

1. **DATA ON PEIPING OUTPUT IN FIRST PART OF 1960 -- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 1 May 60, p 2**

State plans were overfulfilled during the first quarter of 1960 as daily output increased 75.8 percent over that of the first quarter of 1959, and 15.7 percent over that of the fourth quarter of 1959; the quality of most of the products improved; more than 1,500 varieties of new products were trial-produced; and labor productivity of all personnel was 41 percent higher than the average for 1959. The steady rise in output continued in April; by 28 April the monthly state plan had already been exceeded, and daily output was 5.3 percent higher than the average during March.

The volume of transport by railway and highway during the first quarter increased 8 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively, over the fourth quarter of 1959; in April there were respective increases of 2.1 percent and 9.6 percent over March. Outstanding achievements were also realized in building projects and municipal government projects.

Up to the present, the area under irrigation in the suburbs has increased 30 percent over the same period of 1959, and early spring planting of vegetables has fulfilled the plan 150 percent.

For a larger and stronger organization of neighborhood resident production and to organize collective welfare operations, 38 communes were established. The establishment of urban communes has greatly expanded neighborhood production. During the first 20 days of April, more than 10,000 neighborhood residents joined in production, and the operation of 45 new factories was undertaken. As a result of expanded production, collective welfare operations, too, were expanded. The total number of people eating in mess halls in all of Peiping increased from more than 190,000 at the end of March to more than 239,000 at present; the number of children in nurseries increased from more than 100,000 to 210,000.

Through technical reforms, many enterprises have had changes in production and reductions in personnel. Statistics show that by 25 April more than 23,300 production workers had been transferred from industrial and communications departments to newly constructed or expanded projects. By the end of March, the building industry throughout Peiping had freed almost 12,000 men from manual and heavy labor.

A major criterion for measuring development in cultural reform is the rising trend in worker and peasant education. In industrial and communications departments, 86 percent of the personnel who should be studying are now doing so. Of this number, more than 20,000 were newly enrolled in spare-time colleges and middle technical schools; this is far in excess of the originally planned number. Enrollment of suburban peasants in spare-time educational courses now totals 360,000.

Also in the first quarter of 1960, the gross value of industrial production fulfilled the state plan 117.9 percent, and comparable costs during this period were 8.2 percent lower than the average cost during 1959.

The people must strive for a bigger fulfillment in May than in April, and a bigger fulfillment during the second quarter than in the first quarter. Both of these goals are entirely feasible.

2. NATIONAL PLAN FULFILLMENT IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1960 -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 May 60, p 2

The "usual pattern" of the annual plan not being fulfilled in the first half of the year, and the first quarter having the lowest output of any quarter in the year, has been altered by the exceptionally good output conditions in the first quarter of 1960. The average daily value of industrial output during that period was 14.6 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1959; up to date approximately 30 percent of the annual plan has been fulfilled. Within the annual plan, the output of iron has fulfilled the annual plan by about 26 percent; the steel plan has been fulfilled about 24 percent; and the coal plan was fulfilled nearly

27 percent. Special emphasis must be put on the output of major products in the next 2 months so that the annual plan for the first half of 1960 will be fulfilled.

3. DATA ON UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION IN SINKIANG -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 9 Oct 59, p 4

In the Uighur Autonomous Region of Sinkiang, 532 people's communes have been set up, and more than 5,800 agricultural producer cooperatives incorporate 98 percent of all the peasant households. The gross grain harvest for 1958 was 57.3 percent more than in 1957. Animal husbandry cooperatives were introduced in 1955. By April 1957, there were over 1,200 livestock-breeding and merged agricultural-livestock collectives. There were 58 state-owned cattle-breeding farms at the beginning of 1959. At present, there are over 400 industrial enterprises. There were more than 125,000 workers at beginning of 1958. In 1957, the volume of industrial production was 662 percent greater than in 1952.

The number of secondary schools in 1959 is more than four times the number in 1949 and during the 10 years the number of elementary schools doubled. Today there are 1,218 secondary and 4,534 elementary schools. In 1958, more than 500,000 persons were enrolled in courses to eliminate illiteracy.

Sinkiang has built an agricultural institute. Also in operation are mining and medical institutes and a Russian-language institute. The Sinkiang Medical Institute will become one of the large centers in the near future for training cadres in China with a student group of 3,000. Preparations are now being made to create a branch of the Academia Sinica in Sinkiang.

The publishing business is a very important one; 13 newspapers in the Uighur, Kazakh, Chinese, Mongolian and Sibir languages are being published here. Thirty one district newspapers are being published in these languages.

Sinkiang has 8 theaters, 63 movie houses, 100 palaces of culture, libraries, museums and 185 mobile movie-projector units. A new 1,200-seat theater, The National, was recently opened in Urumchi.

Public health has become increasingly important. Recently, several clinics with 900 beds and the latest equipment and laboratories began operating in the suburb of Urumchi.

All enterprises operate on the 8-hour day. The pay of average workers increased 27.1 percent during the First Five-Year Plan (1952-1957). Purchasing power increased 1.25 times. -- K. Kotev, Candidate of Juridical Sciences

Part 2. SOCIOLOGICAL.

1. ADVANCED SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS ESTABLISHED IN TIENSIN UNIVERSITY -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 Apr 60, p 2

As part of China's rapid scientific and technical developments and to prepare students for rapid and better assault on advanced sciences, Tientsin University recently established a mathematics-physics department and a radio-engineering department.

Two months were required to establish the departments. This involved the transfer of college students from other departments to the four specialized branches (chuan yeh) and eleven specialized courses (chuan yeh hua) offered by the radio engineering department, and the two specialized branches offered by the mathematics-physics department. Part of the laboratory of the radio-engineering department has been completed. The reason for the transfer of students of relatively higher classes to these departments is because such students can grasp the modern scientific techniques readily and, consequently, they will be available to serve the state sooner.

2. SOPHOMORES CRITICIZE OUT-OF-DATE TEXTBOOKS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 23 Apr 60, p 6

Sophomores of the Fu-tan University in Shanghai have exposed various contradictions in the textbooks. They said, "Contents of the physics textbooks are out of date, lacking information on atomic energy, electronics, supersonics, and semiconductors." "The content of lessons, experiments, and courses contain theories which are divorced from actuality, and the steps in many lessons cannot be applied to actual production"; and "because of the minimal criticism of idealism, the students are ignorant of the conflict of the two world views on natural sciences."

In regard to all these contradictions, the sophomores demanded that a thorough revolution be carried out. At the same time, they themselves voluntarily organized small groups for the reformation of courses, and presented a draft for the rearrangement of the subjects in chemistry.

After reading references of four foreign languages and dozens of articles, they wrote and edited teaching materials of more than 70,000 Chinese characters on physical chemistry and crystallography, the two most difficult subjects for the students, and on machinery; and a thesis on "the philosophy and ideas of Mao Tse-tung with regard to natural sciences."

In practice, the sophomore students found an easily accessible material to replace the polyvinyl chloride imported from Britain for vessel linings. This discovery will help the school's electrolytic plant to step up its production of ammonium persulfuric acid by 400 to 500 percent and, will greatly help the iron and steel industry.

3. WORKER EDUCATION PROGRAM EXPANDS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 4 May 60, p 1

As a part of the all-out technical revolution movement, since the beginning of 1960, there has been extensive development in the spare-time education of industrial and mining workers throughout China. By the end of March upward of 22 million workers were participating in spare-time study; this represents a 35 percent increase over the 16.8 million or more engaged in this type of study at the end of 1959. During this time the number of spare-time colleges also increased, and by the end of the first quarter there were more than 370,000 workers enrolled in these spare-time colleges. As a result of this expansion, illiteracy was wiped out in the cases of 2 million workers in the first 3 months of 1960; this is equivalent to the total figure for 1959. The total figure for the elimination of illiteracy in the majority of the provinces and municipalities is 40 percent or above.

4. INCREASED PUBLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL BOOKS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 3

At a recent meeting of the Bureau of Publication, the publishers of scientific and technological books revealed their work and experiences. The publishers in Shanghai rely to a great extent on the cooperation of various organizations to encourage the literary circles to contribute materials for publication. In this respect, all the publishers have indicated the necessity of "learning about science and technology," of "catching-up with science and technology," and finally of "overtaking science and technology."

The publishers in Shanghai depend on and cooperate with various organizations for writing materials; they firmly believe in political guidance, and clearly understand their political objectives, their obligation to socialist construction, their aim among the workers, peasants, and soldiers. Serving as an "outlet for new technological materials," the publishers have become a formidable weapon in support of the technological revolution. The literary societies of Shanghai affiliated with the Shanghai Science and Technological Association have organized an editorial committee for the purpose of studying and discussing the objectives of various publications and also of selecting titles for books. This all adds up to a closer cooperation between the publishers and the literary societies.

The building up and strengthening of a foundation based on cooperation would raise the standard of book publication. The party has repeatedly pointed out that the standard of publication work must be elevated continuously. This is a directive which the publishers will carry into effect.

Other steps must be taken to raise the standard of publication. Editors are sent directly to interview persons engaged in new research projects and the actual details of the project are written up for publication. For example, a 10,000-word manuscript intended as a small handbook on scientific theories was finally expanded to a fine technical science book of nearly 90,000 words. This was the result of an editor's suggestion. Besides new materials on work techniques, more than 20 outstanding books on labor have been published.

In mid-March 1960, to meet the current situation, the entire publication force was put to work publishing current articles on more than 400 new technological materials for use in the advancement of science and technology.

5. PROGRAM TO STIMULATE SHANGHAI YOUTH -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 28 Apr 1960, p 1

To organize the youth in Shanghai so that they will further develop their interest in the collective welfare work in lanes and alleys, display their love for common labor, and show their loyalty to communism, the Shanghai Youth Corps Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation, and the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station will, at 1900 hours, have a "six good" live radio broadcast and television show for the young cooks, instructors and attendance of children, and service personnel. At the same time the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station will broadcast the show on 1,110 kilocycles. Youths who wish to express their determination and to make promises can call telephone number 282906.

APPENDIX

Names of Plants

Chinese Characters

Chin-chou Ta-Lu Machinery And
Equipment Plant

錦州大陸機械廠

Shanghai Electrical Construction
Equipment Plant

上海交電廠

Shanghai Electrical Machinery
Plant

上海機電廠

Shen-yang Fan Plant

瀋陽扇風機廠

Sian Mercury Pump Plant

西安水銀整流器廠

* * *

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WEEKLY REPORT ON
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Number 29

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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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SOURCES

The information contained in this summary is taken from the following sources. Titles are given in the modified Wade-Giles transliteration followed by the P'in-yin romanization system in parentheses.

Newspapers

Place of Publication

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Chekiang Jih-pao (Zhejiang Ribao) | Hangchow |
| Chieh-fang Jih-pao (Jiefang Ribao) | Shanghai |
| Jen-min Jih-pao (Renmin Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kiangsi Jih-pao (Jiangxi Ribao) | Nan-ch'ang |
| Kuang-chou Jih-pao (Guangzhou Ribao) | Canton |
| Kuang-ming Jih-pao (Guangming Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kung-jen Jih-pao (Gongren Ribao) | Peiping |
| Pei-ching Jih-pao (Beijing Ribao) | Peiping |
| Sovetskaya Litva | Vilnius |
| Ta Kung Pao (Da Gong Bao) | Peiping |
| Tsinghai Jih-pao (Qinghai Ribao) | Hsi-ning |
| Tsingtao Jih-pao (Tsingtao Ribao) | Tsingtao |

Periodicals

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Canton Chung-kuo Hsin-wen | Peiping |
| Kung-lu (semimonthly) | Peiping |

Part 1. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. 1960 TO BE THIRD LEAP FORWARD YEAR -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 1 May 60, p 1

(Editorial) -- By the efforts of all the people, China has surpassed the targets of the major products set for the whole Second Five-Year Plan in 2 years. The output was 13,350,000 metric tons of steel, 347,800,000 metric tons of coal, 540.1 billion chin of grains, and 48,200,000 tan of cotton.

The third great leap forward year in China is 1960. The second session of the National People's Congress has approved of the following target for 1960: 298 billion yuan in the value of output of industry and agriculture, an increase of 23 percent over 1959. In other words, the rate of development of industrial and agricultural output in 1960 will be twice as fast as the average annual rate of development of the First Five-Year Plan. Completion of the 1960 production and construction plans will further narrow the gap between China and Great Britain in the production of major industrial products.

About 30 percent of 1960's target in value of [industrial] output has been reached in the first quarter of 1960. This is about an 80 percent increase over the corresponding period of 1959. The average daily value of output in the first quarter of 1960 is about 14 percent higher than that of the corresponding period of 1959.

2. KWANGTUNG FERTILIZER INDUSTRY EXPANDING -- Peiping, Canton Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, No 2200, 23 Mar 60, p 8

A synthetic ammonium plant with an annual capacity of 800 metric tons is under construction in the suburbs of Mei Hsien, Kwangtung. It will go into production during the third quarter of 1960. This is the first of two such plants to be constructed in the Shan-t'ou Special District.

Kwangtung is exploiting indigenous methods in chemical fertilizer manufacture. From December 1959 to the present, indigenous methods have been used to produce calcium-magnesium-phosphorous fertilizer. Some 22 plants are already in production. Shao-kuan Special District has 16 such plants in experimental production. In the Nan-hai Chemical Fertilizer Plant,* a shop with an annual capacity of 10,000 metric tons of ordinary calcium super-phosphate is in operation.

Already this year the whole province has produced 10,400 metric tons of chemical fertilizers. In January [1960] alone, more chemical fertilizer was produced than in all of 1959. Though all the 1960 production has been by indigenous processes, the quality is up to standard.

Kwangtung is rich in such chemical fertilizer raw materials as phosphorous, pyrites, oil shale, and alkaline by-products of salt fields, suitable for the production of nitrogenous and potassium fertilizers. The Chan-chiang Chemical Industry Plant*, the Kuang-chou* and Fan-yu* Nitrogen Fertilizer Plants, now under construction, and basic to the chemical fertilizer program will soon be in production.

Sixty-three medium and small plants are already in production and 97 are being constructed under an accelerated program. The recent Kwangtung Province Chemical Fertilizer Conference called for a speed-up in 1960 output of these products.

3. ANSHAN STEEL WORKS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Apr 60, p 2

The Anshan Steel Mill recently stepped up its mechanization and semimechanization program. During the last 2 weeks of April, more than 13,000 pieces of equipment have been either mechanized or semimechanized by the use of modern revolutionary and constructive ideas. As a result, more than 7,000 men were relieved of heavy manual work. New constructive concepts were either implemented on an individual or wide-scale basis in the mines, industrial factories, production shops, staff offices, and mess halls. For example, the First Steel Mill set up three spare-time finishing shops to produce new essential tools and equipment. After mechanization and semimechanization, the Kung Ch'ang Ling Iron Mines stepped up the production rate by 40-200 percent. Other divisions of the Anshan Steel complex also showed a marked increase in the production rate after mechanization or semimechanization.

4. DAILY OUTPUT OF IRON, COAL, RISES IN HONAN -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 14 May 60, p 2

The average daily output of pig iron in Honan during the first 5 days of May was 2.9 percent higher than the daily average in April and 6.2 percent higher than the daily average output during the first 5 days of April. The average daily output of coal from 1 to 5 May was 12 percent higher than in April, or 29 percent in excess of the coal output plan; the transport plan for railways, highways, and international waterways during these 5 days was exceeded by 6 percent.

5. CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL PLANTS IN SHANGHAI DROPS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 9 May 60, p 2

The consumption of pig iron by the iron and steel plants in Shanghai is dropping appreciably. During April, the average amount of pig iron used to produce one metric ton of steel dropped more than 190 kilograms below the first quarter figure. For example, the amount of pig iron used to produce one metric ton of steel by the No 1 converter shop of the Shanghai Steel Works No 1 dropped from 1,825.83 kilograms during the first quarter to 1,416 kilograms in April. The amount of pig iron used to produce one metric ton of steel by the No 2 converter shop of Shanghai Steel Works No 3 dropped from 1,346.83 kilograms in the first quarter to 1,295 kilograms in April, and the consumption of pig iron in the production of one metric ton of steel by the converters of the Shanghai Steel Works No 2 dropped from 1,579.43 kilograms in the first quarter to 1,358 kilograms in April.

6. PIG IRON CONSUMPTION IN STEEL CONVERTERS GREATLY REDUCED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 May 60, p 6

Statistics for April show that the consumption of pig iron in steel converters throughout all provinces and municipalities averaged about 100 kilograms less than in March. In Honan and Hunan the average consumption was more than in the preceding month by 300 kilograms and 200 kilograms, respectively; and in Kweichow and Kirin consumption was down to 1,330 kilograms and 1,370 kilograms, respectively.

7. TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS IMPROVE PEIPING INDUSTRIES -- Peiping, Peiching Jih-pao, 28 Apr 60, p 2, 9 May 60, p 2

Since 1 February, the degree of mechanization of the forging industry rose from 38 percent to 68 percent; 29 of the 79 forging works have been mechanized or semimechanized. Since 1 February, the 70 forging works produced 1,545 machines and tools.

Over 95 percent of the more than 900 manually operated stocking weaving machines in Peiping have been converted to electrically operated stocking weaving machines.

To mechanize and semimechanize the chemical industry in Peiping, the chemical industry installed 13,600 meters of pipes for conveying materials through 292 channels.

The degree of mechanization and semimechanization in the construction industry in Peiping rose from 30.5 percent to 46 percent. The degree of heavy labor in the industry dropped from 43 percent to 26 percent. Because of mechanization and semimechanization, the number of construction workers was reduced by 1,300 during the first quarter.

Through mechanization and semimechanization, the February value of industrial output in Peiping increase 11 percent over that of January; the March value of industrial output was 15 percent higher than that of February; and the April value of industrial output was 8 percent higher than that of March. The steady climb has broken the tradition of many previous years in which the value of industrial output in the first quarter has consistently declined.

The average cost of industrial goods of the first quarter of 1960 also showed an 8.2 percent decrease compared with that of the first quarter of 1959. Labor efficiency of the first quarter of 1960 was 41 percent higher than that of the corresponding period of 1959. The 1960 plans for trial-producing new products and for raising the quality of products to advanced standards were all met during the first quarter of 1960.

8. T'AI-YUAN REALIZES TECHNICAL INNOVATION -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, May 60, p 2

Through the first stage of technical innovation and revolution, T'ai-yuan has raised its degree of mechanization and semimechanization from 42 percent to 65 percent and its labor productivity by 50 percent. These two factors have enabled T'ai-yuan to conserve the labor of 40,000-50,000 men.

Through technical innovations, over 800 processing industrial production lines were mechanized or semimechanized, over 4,100 machines were made automatic or semiautomatic, and many modern tools and equipment were produced to free the workers from heavy manual labor.

9. MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IN HOPEH PROVINCE -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 5 May 60, p 1

Since the start of the technical renovation and technical revolution movements in Hopeh Province this year, industrial mechanization has been accelerated. The degree of mechanization and semimechanization of the industrial system in Hopeh Province rose from 38.4 percent at the end of 1959 to the present 54.1 percent. The degree of automation and semiautomation of the industries also rose notably.

10. WIDESPREAD USE OF COAL GAS IN KIANGSU PROVINCE -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 5 May 60, p 1

There is widespread utilization of coal gas among businesses and industries in Kiangsu Province. According to incomplete statistics from Nanking, Wu-hsi, Ch'ang-chou, Hsu-chou, and Soochow, a total of 3,448 coal gas generating ovens of all types had been built during the period from the last half of February to the first half of April. About 2,000 of these ovens are already in operation. All industries, business enterprises, and quite a few government organizations, schools, and mess halls throughout Kiangsu are using coal gas to some extent.

11. COAL GAS OVEN CONSTRUCTION IN SHANTUNG -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 11 May 60, p 3

Shantung Province continues the drive to develop complete use of coal gas. By the end of April, 27,479 coal gas ovens had been built throughout the province, and of these, 20,385 have already been put in production.

12. SZECHWAN LIGHT INDUSTRY AIDS AGRICULTURE -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 12 May 60, p 1

According to statistics, Szechwan produced over 900,000 metric tons of various kinds of fertilizer in the last 2 months.

According to incomplete statistics, since last winter, light industry departments have aided rural communes in building and expanding over 4,600 agricultural implement, agricultural insecticide, and agricultural fertilizer plants and agricultural implement repair stations, over 3,380 agricultural subsidiary product processing plants, and 94 hydroelectric stations and power stations. In the first quarter of 1960, rural commune straw pulp processing plants produced over 8,000 metric tons of straw pulp, increasing commune income by over one million yuan.

13. STEREOPHONIC EQUIPMENT MADE IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 8 May 60, p 2

China's first stereophonic recording equipment set for the motion-picture industry has been made in Shanghai. This achievement means that the stereophonic sound for wide screens in motion picture theaters will come from all directions instead of just from the two sides of the screen.

This high-grade, large motion-picture sound recording set was made through the support of the Scientific and Technical Research Office of the Cinematic Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality, the designs of the Shanghai Cinematic Technical Plant, and the cooperation of the Pa-i Cinematic Machinery and Equipment Plant, and the Li-wen Radio Plant. The entire set is made of materials tested and produced in China.

The set has many precision parts which require complex and advanced techniques in manufacturing. The circuit alone has more than 100,000 soldering points.

The set was completely made, tested, and adjusted in one month and is now in use.

14. FUKIEN MANUFACTURES FOUR CHIN TEA PICKER -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 May 60, p 5

The staff and workers of the Fu-an Special District Institute of Tea Leaf Science, Fukien, have manufactured a "gap type" tea selector which is three times as efficient as hand labor, and if run electrically, would be 10 or even 20 times more efficient. This machine can automatically select delicate young tea shoots and pick tea leaves with 90-95 percent accuracy, and it will not damage the old leaves. This tea picker is made of wood, bamboo, and iron; its total weight is not more than 4 shih chin and it is small and convenient to use.

II. AGRICULTURE

1. RAINFALL IN NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 16 May 60, p 1

According to the Central Meteorological Institute, in many parts of North and South China rain fell on 14 May 1960. Rainfall was light in North China but heavy in South China. The Peiping area reported less than 10 millimeters of precipitation. Northern Hopeh, Central Inner Mongolia, East China, Eastern Shensi, and Northern Sinkiang had light rainfall. Local areas had medium precipitation. Rain also fell in areas south of the Yangtze River except the western part of Kwangsi Province.

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2. DROUGHT AREA IN KWANGSI EXPANDS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,
12 May 60, p 6

The most recent communique from Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region states that due to small amounts of rainfall, various areas of that region are experiencing drought in varying degrees. Reports of 3 May from these areas indicate that the area affected by the drought covered a total of 3,460,000 mou, and that it was still spreading.

The party committee of this autonomous region feels that in order to ensure a good agricultural harvest in 1960, the prime target of the areas hardest hit by the drought is to combat the drought by efficient operations at pumping installations, to produce large volumes of simple water-lifting devices, and to find a means of irrigating larger areas from reservoirs and ponds having a large water supply.

3. PESTS CONTROL IN NINGHSIA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 May 60,
p 3

The Moslems in Ninghsia Autonomous Region have actively begun a drive against agricultural pests. To conduct this campaign, they have made plans and announced them everywhere. Pest control technicians were trained and supported in their work. In 12 hsiens and towns of the Yellow River Irrigation District, 95 percent of the straw and the weeds in 600,000 mou of land were burned. Some of the pests which survived the winter were destroyed in the burning of straw and weeds. During springtime, every people's commune helped use "666" insecticide powder for dusting over 300,000 mou of land. Disinfecting work was also carried out during sowing time.

4. INSECTICIDE BOMB PRODUCED BY HONAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE -- Peiping,
Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 30 Apr 60, p 5

The Honan Agricultural Institute, with the help of the Huang-ch'uan-pien Gun Plant, successfully produced an insecticide bomb which is simple to produce and has a high rate of efficiency. Each bomb contains 2 chin of "666" insecticide and is more than 7 times as effective as the hand spraying method. Tests showed one bomb is 99 percent effective in destroying insects in one mao of land.

III. TRANSPORTATION

1. KIANGSI BUILDING SIX LOCAL RAILWAYS -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 12 Jan 60, p 1

The sources of the fuel, ores, and other raw materials needed for the expanding iron and steel industry in Kiangsi are, for the most part, located 10-30 kilometers from the main railway and river transport routes. The volume of these materials needed by industry far exceeds the capacity of the available carts and trucks, and it would be difficult or impossible for the existing roads to accommodate any large increase in the number of trucks and carts. Therefore, to meet production quotas the provincial committee has decided on the construction of six local railway lines with local resources.

These railway lines are: the T'ieh-k'eng-- Fen-i line; the Ch'eng-men-shan -- Sha-ho line; the T'ung-ling --Ma-t'ou-chen line; the Ch'i-pao-shan -- Ch'a-shan line; the Li-ts'un (below the Yu Chiang)-- Hsin Chiang line; and the T'ien-ho -- Yung-yang line. Their aggregate length is over 100 kilometers. In addition, a seventh project is the laying of about 5 kilometers of track in the Nan-ch'ang Iron and Steel Works. The first and the last of these seven projects are expected to be completed and in use by the end of January, and the others by the end of March. Several departments of the provincial government will cooperate in the work, and a specially organized office in the Nan-ch'ang Railway Bureau will contribute technical engineering assistance.

Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 10 Feb 60

Rapid progress is being made in building these lines. By 2 February, there were 34,521 persons at work on the roadbed, including 6,682 students from various schools; 282,000 cubic meters of earth work and 8,480 cubic meters of rock work has been done.

2. KIANGSI BUILDING FIRST LOGGING RAILWAY -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao 19 Feb 60, p 1

On 10 February, work began on the building of Kiangsi's first logging railway to facilitate the exploitation of the abundant lumber resources in the Ch'ing-i and Shang-yu forest areas. The line, starting at Kan-chou, will cross Kan-chou Hsien, Nan-k'ang Hsien, and Shang-yu Hsien as far as Shih-hui-yao, a distance of 90 kilometers (including sidings). Earthwork will amount to 1,280,000 cubic meters, rock work to 350,000 cubic meters, and length of tunnels to 500 meters; 160 bridges and culverts will be built.

It is expected that 10,000 laborers will be at work on this project by March, and that trains will be running on the line by 1 July. When completed, it is planned to run 24 trips a day. In the course of one year the total volume of freight expected to be transported is over 500,000 tons (of which 300,000 tons will be lumber). The line will also carry mineral and agricultural products of the area traversed as well as passengers.

3. SHORT-HAUL TRANSPORT MOVEMENT IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE -- Hangchow, Chekiang Jih-pao, 24 Nov 59, p 1

A peasant mass movement to supply more short-haul transportation has reached a new high point. Over 140,000 members of communes are engaged in full time or part time transport work, in which more than 24,000 hand carts, and river boats and bamboo rafts with a total capacity of 10,000 tons are being used. This short-haul drive is closely geared to the long-distance transport traffic. The bulk of the freight consists of lumber, bamboo poles, fuel, food stuffs, cotton, ores, and other products of secondary rural industries. In October, this amounted to more than 1,600,000 tons almost twice as much as in September (this was exclusive of manufactured goods delivered to the rural areas).

During the first 10 days of November, 217,000 people were at work on short-haul transport, and the number of hand carts had increased to more than 27,000. During this time, 640,000 tons of freight were transported, at a rate 90 percent greater than in October. Beginning in October, when farm work began to let up, more than 30,000 peasants started work on building 60 sections of roads and highways, and to date have completed work on 150 kilometers.

4. GENERAL ADVANCE IN MECHANIZATION OF FREIGHT HANDLING OPERATIONS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 21 Mar 60, p 2

At the heart of a widespread movement for a technical revolution, is the rapid advance in the mechanization of freight handling operations on the short haul transportation battlefield. In all the great cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, peiping, Mukden, Dairen, and Harbin, 70-90 percent of the freight turnover is loaded and unloaded with the use of mechanical and electrical equipment. At many railway stations, freight yards and wharves, the masts and booms of cranes and derricks rise like forests. By means of improved tools and machinery, operations are so speeded up that the stevedores and truckers work to the tune of such slogans as: "one ton per minute, one cart per minute, no more than one day for major repairs on a motortruck," and "no more than one hour for a minor repair job on a truck or cart." The Shanghai Motor Transport Agency states that instead of 30 percent of the working time of trucks being

spent in loading and unloading operations, now only 10 percent is required, and transport efficiency has been raised 27 percent. As a result of the mechanization of freight handling and the introduction of innovations in methods at the Hsuan-wu-men freight yards in Peiping, the size of the freight handling gangs have been reduced by 47.4 percent.

5. MECHANIZATION OF CARGO HANDLING AT CANTON -- Canton, Kuang-chou Jih-pao, 13 Jan 60, p 2

Vigorous efforts are being made at Canton to expedite the mechanization of cargo handling operations. Self-reliance is a conspicuous characteristic of these efforts. Among the tools and equipment recently added are 62 of the 15-ton capacity mobile hoisting cranes, Fang-ts'un type tube conveyors, and electrically operated drag nets for use in the holds of ships. More than 400 towing trucks and carts of various kinds have been added as well as some 360 pieces of other kinds of machinery. Improved methods of working lighters serving ships moored in the stream are also in use.

Since the mechanized equipment and innovations in methods have been introduced into cargo working operations, the stevedores have been released from much heavy labor, and efficiency has been increased 2-4 times.

6. RAPID MECHANIZATION OF FACILITIES IN TSINGTAO FREIGHT YARDS -- Tsingtao, Tsingtao Jih-pao, 24 Feb 60, p 1

As a result of 8 days of intensive day and night work, 16-23 February, in the freight yards at Tsingtao, the following work was accomplished: new tracks laid, 490 meters; new high loading platforms built, 260 meters; existing high loading platforms rebuilt, 173 meters; new half height loading platforms built, 60 meters; new low freight storage platforms built, 300 meters; and additional joint-use loading and unloading freight platforms built, 60 meters. The following items of equipment were also added: 42 coal handling machine shovels, 19 belt conveyors, 5 "shao-hsien" hoists, 35 derricks, one set of shear legs, 10 chutes, and 93 hand trucks.

7. YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE AT CHI-MAI IN TSINGHAI PROVINCE -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 30 Oct 59, p 1

In the Tibetan people's Kuo-lao Chou in Tsinghai Province, a permanent type reinforced concrete highway bridge has been built across the Yellow River at Chi-mai, and is now open to traffic. This bridge is 154.48 meters long, and 8.5 meters wide. Construction formally started in May 1958, and notwithstanding the difficulties of securing construction materials, the bridge was completed in a little over one year. This bridge has survived the worst flood in 40 years.

On the occasion of the formal opening to traffic, a long line of Liberation model motor trucks crossed the bridge carrying passengers, skins, rhubarb, and other local products. This project was executed by the bridge building engineering team of the highway section of the Tsinghai Provincial Department of Communications, with the cooperation of the local authorities.

8. ROADBED GRADING FOR LAN-CHOU--TSINGHAI RAILWAY -- Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 30 Nov 59, p 1

On 29 November, the Tsinghai provincial government was officially informed that the grading of the roadbed of the Hsi-ning--Ta-t'ung section of the Lan-chou--Tsinghai Railway was completed, 33 days ahead of schedule, and is ready for the laying of track. This includes the work on 45 bridges and culverts.

The effort is being confidently made to lay the track and have trains running to Ta-t'ung by 25 December.

9. WIDESPREAD CONSTRUCTION OF NATIVE-TYPE RAILWAYS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 3 Apr 60, p 2

Up to the end of 1959, in the little more than one year since the first native-type railways have been built in Yu Hsien, Shansi, something over 2,400 kilometers of native-type and short sections of foreign-type railways have been built, scattered in many different parts of the country. These do much to strengthen local transport capacity, economize in labor, and promote the continuance of the leap forward in industrial and agricultural production. Plans for 1960 also call for building both light and heavy track, native- and foreign-type, railways. Besides the financing by the central government of 1,040 kilometers of light railways, the various local governments will also build to the extent of their resources, iron track railways to meet local needs.

This year, Shansi Province already has started construction on 42 sections of local rail lines, of which 10 sections, totaling 36 kilometers in length, are already operating. Among these are one in the vicinity of Yang-ch'uan from Pai-yang-shu to Nan-chuang, one from the Sha-ti Ironworks near Lin-fen to Chiao-hua, and one near Ta-t'ung from Ma-p'i-po to Ho-er-yai.

One feature of the construction of local native-type railways is the eager participation of the masses in contributing labor, funds, and materials. The employees of the Ch'ien-ch'eng Ironworks have guaranteed the supply of iron for the rails of these lines, to be made during their leisure time. The people's committee of Hsin-ting Hsien has decided to build this year 105 sections of wooden rail lines having a total length of 116 kilometers.

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In Yunnan Province, a 20 kilometer section of native-type railway is under construction in the territory of the Pai People's Autonomous Chou, between the headquarters of the Feng-wu people's commune in the vicinity of Ta-li, and Sung-mao-p'o. This is the first of its kind to be built in Yunnan in the territory of a minority people. Trains are already running on a portion of this line.

In Kiangsi Province, work is proceeding rapidly on the building of 15 lines totaling 400 kilometers in length. Wooden rails are to be used on some of these lines. On six of the foreign-type rail lines being built by the provincial government, rails are now being laid; trains are already running on a 8.5 kilometer long line between the T'ien-ho coal mines and a port on the river. This line is now bringing out to market four times as much as before, and is rapidly cutting down on an accumulated stock-pile of some 100,000 tons at the pit which is badly needed for iron smelting. Most of these lines are standard gauge, laid with a view to eventual connection with main line railways.

In Anhwei Province, the Hsin-hsiang Special District, relying almost wholly on their own resources, between November 1959 and 20 March 1960, built 845 Chinese li (2 li equal one kilometer) of native-type railways. These lines together provide substantially all the transport between iron mines and iron smelters, between coal mines and main line railway stations, and between railway stations and river port wharves. This accomplishment is a good example of how native-type and foreign-type railways complement each other in forming a short distance and long distance transport network.

The rails, spikes and bolts needed on these lines were made at the Chiao-pei Ironworks at Chiao-tso, Honan. The rails were cast directly into molds as the molten iron came from the smelter, without first making pig iron and then reheating for casting the rails. The rails now are made with a "⊥" cross section, and not a "⊥" cross section, as before. Instead of 40 rails a day, the output is now 300 rails a day.

In building these native-type railways, the various operations of surveying, designing, grading of roadbed, manufacturing of rails and hardware, production of ties and other lumber, clear through to the beginning of train operations, are effectively telescoped. This was true in the case of the building of the Po-ai--Hao-chuang iron mine line, which from start to finish took only 2 months.

At present, the popular movement, in Hsin-hsiang Special District, to build native-type railways is being continued. In 1960, it is planned to build here 1,500 kilometers of native-type railways and 10,000 kilometers of "field tracks." [Refers to so-called "light railways," where the track is laid across the fields with a minimum of preparation of the roadbed.] The aim is to have "railways," or "roads with tracks," running to all the hsiens and large industrial plants in the district.

The Wu-hu Special District, in Anhwei Province, has recently started work on 11 sections of native-type railways, having a combined length of 413 kilometers. The planned dates of completion of these lines are 1 May, 1 July, and 1 November, respectively. These lines, when completed, will do the work which now requires the labor of over 100,000 people. They will facilitate bringing out of the mountainous parts of the province, lumber, bamboo, tea leaves, and other local products.

In Kweichow Province, besides active work in progress on three main line railways within its borders, the Szechwan--Kweichow Railway, the Hunan--Kweichow Railway, and the Yunnan--Kweichow Railway, the people of the province are building 11 different local railways, of which six are now in operation. Three of these are short-length foreign-type lines, on which the weight of the rails used varies from 15 to 34 kilograms per meter, and the motive power is either steam locomotives or diesel oil engines. Six of the local lines are native type railways using cast iron rails and adapted coal gas or gasoline engines.

10. YELLOW RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR CHENG-CHOU NEARLY FINISHED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Mar 60, p 2

On 25 March, the large steel truss of the new permanent, double-track railway bridge across the Yellow River near Cheng-chou, for the Peiping--Canton Railway, was erected between piers No 35 and No 36. With this accomplishment, the construction of the bridge is practically finished. Completion jobs are being rushed so that the bridge may be turned over to the government for use at the earliest possible time.

This bridge, designed and built by Chinese engineers and workmen, is 3 kilometers long, and is the longest railway bridge in China. More than 50 engineering and industrial concerns, including the Shan-hai-kuan and Mukden bridge works, and machine shops in Tientsin, Shanghai and elsewhere, cooperated in the manufacture and installation of the things of which the bridge is composed.

11. COMPLETION OF PEIPING--CH'ENG-TE RAILWAY -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 2 Apr 60, p 3

On 1 April, formal exercises were conducted at Ch'eng-te opening to regular service the 256 kilometer long Peiping--Ch'eng-te Railway. Shortly after the cutting of the ribbon by the deputy governor, Chang Ming-ho, a train pulled out of the Ch'eng-te station bound for Peiping.

This railway, on which work has been in progress since 1956, crosses the northern portion of the Yen Shan mountain range near the Great Wall of China, and several tributaries of the Ch'ao Ho and the Pai Ho, which required more than 100 bridges. It also passes through more than 20 tunnels, varying from 200 to 1,100 meters in length, chief of which are the Ch'ing-shih-ling, Ch'ien-chi-ling, and Hsi-sha-ling tunnels.

Together with the line between Ch'eng-te and Chin-chou, this Peiping--Ch'eng-te line comprises a second railway route connecting the main part of intramural China with the industrial Northeast, which is farther from the coast, and much shorter than via Tientsin and T'ang-ku.

12. BRIDGE OPENS OVER THE YELLOW RIVER -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 May 60, p 3

On 1 May 1960, the large Lung-wu Yellow River Bridge was officially opened to traffic. This bridge is situated at the upper reaches of the Yellow River in the Huang-nan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province.

This bridge, 50 meters long, is located in the middle section of the P'ing-an -- Ho-nan Mongolian Autonomous Hsien Highway. It is a hollow-type masonry bridge with a span of 83.45 meters; it is 14.7 meters high, 7 meters wide, and is capable of handling two-way truck traffic.

It is claimed that this bridge will not only effect the political, economic, and cultural development of the Huang-nan Tibetan Autonomous Chou, facilitate the export of timber, fur, and leather from the Huang-nan area, but will also support the socialist construction of the province and the nation as a whole.

13. NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRESS -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 11 May 60, p 3

In the first quarter of 1960, the amount transported throughout the country on highways, waterways, and civil airways fulfilled the plan 104 percent. At the end of April, although the amount of people engaged in short haul transport was 14.3 percent less than in March, the average daily transport volume increased 4 percent over March. The degree of mechanization and semimechanization of loading, unloading, and handling throughout the country reached 55 percent in the first 4 months of 1960.

At present, small-scale power engines with a total of 70,000 horsepower have been installed on boats throughout the country and 280,000 metric tons of junks have been motorized, raising the transport efficiency 2.5 to 3 times.

14. **TRUCK-TON MONTHLY CAPACITY RECORDS SET IN TSINGHAI --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 11 May 60, p 2

After establishing a truck-ton monthly capacity record of 50,000 ton-kilometers in March, Liu Hsin-kuo, a young driver in a Tsinghai transport bureau, went on in April to set a new record of 100,090 ton-kilometers. His amount of transport during April was equal to the monthly capacity of 22 trucks. The small team which he heads has generally exceeded the truck-ton monthly capacity of 20,000 ton-kilometers.

15. **FIRST LIGHT RAILWAY OPENS IN SINKIANG --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 11 May 60, p 2

The first light railway in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, with a total length of 54 kilometers, has just been completed and opened to traffic. This railway starts at Lo-shu Kou in the southern part of Urumchi and terminates at Ning-tzu Kou in the western part of Urumchi. It is a section of the light railway network currently under construction in the Urumchi area. Some 400,000 metric tons of goods can be transported annually on this railway. This would ensure the prompt supply of all raw materials needed by the iron and steel, cement, and other industries in Urumchi.

16. **MORE THAN 1,500 KILOMETERS OF LOCAL RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED IN EARLY 1960 --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 10 May 60, p 2

Incomplete statistics for the first 3 months of 1960 show that more than 180 small modern and small native railway lines are under construction; of these a total of 1,500 kilometers or more have been completed, and more than 800 kilometers are open to traffic. Construction was fastest in Honan where in the first 3 months of 1960, 300 kilometers were built. More than 200 kilometers are already open to traffic.

17. **LANG-CHUNG--I-LUNG HIGHWAY OPENED TO TRAFFIC --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 15 May 60, p 5

The highway running from Lang-chung to I-lung in Szechwan Province have been completed and opened to traffic. This road is 63 kilometers long. The completion of this road provides a direct route for the transportation of coal, silk worm cocoons, and goods from I-lung to Lang-chung.

18. DRIVE FOR BETTER MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT -- Peiping, Kung-lu, No 14, 1959, pp 12-13

The major technical indexes of public truck transport are as follows:

| | Actual Average For Whole Country | | Actual 'Advanced' Performance For Oct (or Sep) 1959 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| | Year 1958 | Oct 1955 | |
| Percentage of Vehicles in Working Condition (%) | 82.5 | 79.1 | Shanghai trucks 96.8 Peiping trailers 89.8 |
| Daily Kilometrage per Vehicle (km) | 174.3 | -- | Tibet, 245.71 Fukien, double shift, 258.54 |
| Percent of Full Loads (%) | 75.34 | -- | Kweichow (Sept) 88.60 |
| Monthly Output per Truck-Ton (ton-kms) | 3,423 | 4,759 | Shantung (Oct) 8,897 |

19. COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVITY TABLE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS FOR OCTOBER 1959 ---Peiping, Kung-lu, No 14, 1959, pp 12-13

| <u>Location of Unit</u> | <u>Average Monthly Output of Trucks (ton-km per Truck-Ton)</u> | <u>Buses and Trucks Reaching or Exceeding Monthly Output (in %) of 10,000 ton-km per Truck-Ton</u> | <u>Buses and Trucks Operating on Daily Plural Shift System (%)</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Shantung | 8,897 | 34.76 | 45.00 |
| Hunan | 7,704 | 24.56 | 40.00 |
| Chekiang | 6,901 | 14.56 | 37.67 |
| Honan | 6,863 | 27.46 | 35.44 |
| Anhwei | 6,853 | 20.18 | 28.26 |

| <u>Location of Unit</u> | <u>Average Monthly Output of Trucks (ton-km per Truck-Ton)</u> | <u>Buses and Trucks Reaching or Exceeding Monthly Output (in %) of 10,000 ton-km per Truck-Ton</u> | <u>Buses and Trucks Operating on Daily Plural Shift System (%)</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Kiangsu | 5,530 | 10.37 | 37.62 |
| Shanghai | 5,335 | 3.69 | 85.56 |
| Szechwan | 5,165 | 9.65 | 25.84 |
| Kwangsi | 4,939 | 25.00 | 33.28 |
| Yunnan | 4,855 | 9.89 | 1.00 |
| Fukien | 4,681 | 1.95 | 5.71 |
| Hopeh | 4,669 | 7.03 | 31.84 |
| Kweichow | 4,551 | 7.31 | 12.36 |
| Liaoning | 4,436 | 7.56 | 28.78 |
| Inner Mongolia | 4,315 | -- | -- |
| Peiping | 4,123 | 7.45 | 30.86 |
| Kansu | 4,061 | 7.10 | 28.47 |
| Hupei | 4,033 | 1.94 | 2.85 |
| Shensi | 3,959 | 5.18 | 23.15 |
| Heilungkiang | 3,844 | 6.99 | 42.09 |
| Tibet | 3,729 | 2.11 | -- |
| Kwangtung | 3,605 | -- | 24.60 |
| Tsinghai | 3,401 | 2.8 | -- |
| Ning-hsia | 3,348 | 2.64 | 31.43 |
| Sinkiang | 3,323 | 1.82 | -- |
| Kirin | 3,233 | 6.53 | 38.08 |
| Shansi | 2,613 | 2.70 | 6.09 |
| Kiangsi | -- | -- | -- |

| <u>Location of Unit</u> | <u>Trucks / Probably Buses</u> | | <u>Trucks</u> | | <u>Rate of Utilization (%)</u> | <u>Cost of Transport per 1,000 Ton-Kilometers by Gasoline Burning Trucks (yuan)</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | <u>In Working Condition (%)</u> | <u>Rate of Utilization (%)</u> | <u>In Working Condition (%)</u> | <u>Rate of Utilization (%)</u> | | |
| Shantung | 87.40 | 86.4 | 74.7 | 69.7 | 105.14 | |
| Hunan | 82.8 | 82.5 | 74.0 | 73 | | |
| Chekiang | 91.0 | 89.8 | 76.0 | 68.2 | | |
| Honan | 87.1 | 83.0 | 79.3 | 67.5 | | |
| Anhwei | 79.0 | 77.8 | 60.4 | 57.8 | | |
| Kiangsu | 87.4 | 83.8 | 66.8 | 61.4 | | |
| Shanghai | 96.8 | 92.4 | 91.6 | 66.4 | | |
| Szechwan | 85.3 | 83.3 | 64.8 | 60.7 | | |
| Kwangsi | 85.5 | 83.6 | 69.2 | 57.4 | | |
| Yunnan | 78.1 | 76.8 | -- | -- | 187.07 | |
| Fukien | 86.2 | 81.4 | 81.6 | 63.2 | 147.22 | |
| Hopeh | 88.7 | 88.1 | 75.6 | 64.9 | | |
| Kweichow | 80.6 | 79.7 | 76.6 | 61.4 | 177.26 | |
| Liaoning | 78.5 | 74.6 | 62.9 | 46.9 | | |

| Location of Unit | <u>Trucks / Probably Buses</u> | | Trucks In Working Condition (%) | Rate of Utiliza- tion (%) | Cost of Transport per 1,000 Ton-Kilometers by Gasoline Burning Trucks (yuan) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | In Working Condition (%) | Rate of Utiliza- tion (%) | | | |
| Inner Mongolia | 69.0 | 64.2 | 57.6 | 48.0 | |
| Peiping | 94.0 | 90.1 | 89.3 | 74.2 | 115.7 |
| Kansu | 67.4 | 66.3 | 55.2 | 43.6 | |
| Hupei | 75.3 | 65.8 | 75.7 | 47.8 | |
| Shensi | 79.0 | 76.8 | 43.6 | 34.9 | |
| Heilungkiang | 78.6 | 68.8 | 57.6 | 35.9 | |
| Tibet | 61.2 | 56.5 | 58.0 | 28.8 | |
| Kwangtung | 78.6 | 78.2 | 65.5 | 53.1 | |
| Tsinghai | 74.8 | 69.1 | 17.8 | 17.8 | |
| Ningshia | 60.6 | 60.6 | 38.2 | 38.20 | |
| Sinkiang | -- | -- | -- | 41.0 | |
| Kirin | 79.5 | 69.1 | 52.4 | 48.0 | |
| Shensi | 73.0 | 68.7 | 63.7 | 40.0 | |
| Kiangsi | -- | -- | -- | -- | |

20. INCREASED OUTPUT IN LONG-DISTANCE TRANSPORT BY PEIPING COMPANY --
Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 8 May 60, p 2

By 6 May 1960, the Long-Distance Transport Vehicle Company of Peiping has fulfilled its semiannual leap forward plan for amount of transport and volume of transport by 98.56 percent and 78.44 percent, respectively. Computations according to vehicle-kilometer show that since April more than 210,000 liters of fuel has been saved.

The output of the said company rose month after month; it fulfilled its output plans for the first quarter of 1960 and for the month of April, 11 days and 5 days ahead of schedule. Moreover, it is determined to better the April fulfillment by 10 percent during May.

21. LOU-TI SHAO-YANG RAILWAY COMPLETED--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao,
5 May 60, p 1

The laying of tracks of the Lou-ti Shao-yang Railway, which runs through central Hunan Province, was completed on 1 May. On the same day, a loaded freight train successfully made the trip from Lou-ti to Shao-yang. This line is 98 kilometers long and it joins the Hsiang-ch'ien line at Lou-ti Chen in the north and runs south through Lien-yuan Hsien, Shuang-feng Hsien, and Shao-tung Hsien to Shao-yang City.

IV. ELECTRIC POWER

1. ONE MILLION PEOPLE UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC POWER WORK IN RURAL
KWANGTUNG--Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 May 60, p 6

The rural areas of Kwangtung have just organized one million people to participate in the movement for a mass undertaking to construct water power and hydroelectric stations. Kwangtung currently has nearly 1,000 hydroelectric stations with a generating capacity of more than 21,900 watts, and it has more than 15,000 water power stations with a total of 81,000 horsepower. These are of great significance toward resolving the problem of insufficient labor force confronting the rural areas.

Kwangtung's water power resources are plentiful; there is ample rainfall, the rivers and streams interlock, and since the liberation, thousands of reservoirs and ponds have been constructed; hence hydroelectric facilities are very favorable. In 1960, Kwangtung will strive to utilize the motive force of 300,000-500,000 horsepower of water power.

2. FUKIEN ESTABLISHES TIDAL ELECTRIC POWER PLANT -- Vilnius, Sovetskaya Litva, 10 Mar 60, p 4

The Chi-mei Tidal Electric Power Plant, which uses the power of ocean tides to produce electric power, has been built in Fukien Province. A 20 square kilometers sea area serves as the reservoir for this central electric power plant, the first of its kind in Fukien. The power of this plant which is 22 kilowatts, will be increased in the future.

Two auxiliary reservoirs will be built to ensure a more uniform output of electric power at this plant.

In the past 2 years, a whole series of small tidal electric power stations have been built on the coast of South China, East China, and the Yellow Sea.

Part 2. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SOLIDARITY AGAINST IMPERIALISM--- Peiping, Peiping Jih-pao, 2 May 60, p 6

On 1 May, International Labor Day, the Shih-ching-shan Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune celebrated the occasion with a gala affair in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. In the morning, factory and production workers, students, employees of enterprises and organizations, farmers and soldiers gathered at the open plaza to greet the embassy staff of the USSR and Bulgaria, representatives of the Korean Central News Agency, Algerian Youth Corps members, and friends from French Somaliland.

During the rally, the visitors unanimously voiced their spirit of African friendship and solidarity and also indicated their determination to fight against imperialism and colonization.

The chief of the Korean delegation, Ko Song-sun [deputy director, Korean Central News Agency,] said "While our socialist camp is getting better day by day, the enemy's [camp] is deteriorating day by day. The people of South Korea have already ousted Syngman Rhee who was supported by US imperialist rifles (ch'iang kan tzu). However, the struggle is not over. It has just begun. US imperialism is our common enemy, and we, the peoples of Korea and China must maintain a resolute struggle against US imperialism to drive it out of South Korea and Taiwan."

Harbi, former prime minister of French Somaliland, remarked that his people have been oppressed by imperialism for a long time. They wish to obtain freedom and independence. An Algerian Youth Corps representative said that his people are fighting for racial dignity, independence, and freedom. They can not but take up arms to fight, revolt against French colonization, and sacrifice themselves for freedom. They are revolting against their own enemy, French imperialism. During their long struggle, they are learning from the experiences of the Chinese people in their fight against imperialism, the Algerian representative said.

Chou Kuan-wu, chief of the commune and also of the Shih-ching-shan Iron and Steel Company, first welcomed the foreign visitors. He then spoke of the achievements and production by industries and agriculture in the communes. In his speech, he remarked that they must definitely expose US imperialism and its smoke-screen for peace. They must also oppose the modern revisionists and must support the general line, the leap forward movements, and the people's communes. He added that they must continue to increase the solidarity of the socialist camp under the leadership of the Soviet Union, accelerate the socialist construction of Communist China, and finally struggle for the preservation of world peace.

Among those who attended this rally were: Chou Yang, deputy director of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Propaganda Department, Ch'en K'e-han, secretary in the Office of the Secretariat, Peiping Municipal Council, and Soviet experts and their families working in the Shih-ching-shan Steel Iron and Steel Company.

Part 3. HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

1. CULTURAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEVELOPMENTS IN TIBET -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 29 Apr 60, p 2

According to preliminary reports, over 80,000 people in Tibet have enrolled in the more than 1,200 primary schools, night schools, and word learning classes organized by the people; in the Lhasa area, more than 8,000 students are attending over 200 of these establishments and more than 90 percent of the residents committees in Lhasa have established primary schools.

Many schools have been defraying their expenditures from the incomes earned by students during their after-study hours. For example, over 500 students in the Thasa suburbs gathered 12,000 chin of faggot and collected over 2,100 loads of fertilizers.

In cultural recreation, the Lhasa area has organized folk cultural teams, and the masses wrote, arranged, and presented many excellent plays and songs.

In 1959, 3,800 films were shown in 712 motion-picture theaters to 4,410,000 persons; this was the first time 1,600,000 liberated serfs had seen a motion picture.

In public health, over 100 hospitals and clinics were established in 1959. According to statistics, patients made 750,000 visits to hospitals and clinics, and the hospitals released 38,000 completely cured patients.

2. DISCUSSION MEETINGS ON PROBLEMS OF LOGIC -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 May 60, p 2

The Shanghai Philosophy Society recently held two meetings to discuss the science of logic. The consensus of those who attended these meetings was that to understand clearly the thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the fundamental aim of our students in philosophy and the key to our determination to develop and reform the science of logic.

In the study of logic, it is necessary to understand the relationship between theory and reality. In this struggle between the two worlds, we must understand the teachings of Marxism and Leninism, actually study the laws of dialectics, combine logic with epistemology and revise the structure of obsolete theories.

In the discussion of the problem of relationship between actual theory and reality, a few persons agreed with Chou Ku-ch'eng who says, "Formal logic can not explain whether a logical premise is true or false. It must definitely be considered mutually as one problem sooner or later. It is also not absolutely right to consider reality entirely in an objective sense. Formal logic is still formal logic."

Many other persons, however, disagreed with this view. They believed that formal logic should govern the final truth and should control the innate truth. Their reasoning is as follows: "Formal logic itself can not explain the true nature of a problem; however, it demands a logical premise. And yet, it can not make such a demand and say that it is a substitute for other sciences. Are problems of formal logic used as tools to investigate truth or is it used as a tool to carry out paradoxes? Guidance in dialectical materialism must materialize in concrete problems."

It was also pointed out in the discussion that laws in logic are directly reflected in the laws of objective things and also in the rules of thinking. Similarly, the rules of thinking are also reflected in the laws of objective things.

3. INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY ESTABLISHED IN INNER MONGOLIA -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 May 60, p 2

From 18 to 20 April 1960, the Inner Mongolia Philosophy Society and the Inner Mongolian Branch of the Academia Sinica jointly sponsored a conference to discuss the science of philosophy. At this meeting, the establishment of the Institute of Philosophy was formally announced, and the topic "Problems of Thinking and Survival" was thoroughly discussed.

4. HUANG-P'U DISTRICT PUBLICATION EXCEEDS OUTPUT PLAN -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 8 May 60, p 2

From 1 to 5 May, the publication concerns in the Huang-p'u (Whang poo) district in Shanghai completed 17.28 percent of the May publication output plan with a 1.5 percent increase over the average daily output plan and more than 20 percent increase over the publication output of 1-5 April.

5. PLAGIARISM DENOUNCED BY READERS -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
5 May 60, p 6

On the same day the article, "Advancing Foward Under Gale and Storm," appeared in the newspaper, our editing department received many letters and telephone calls from our readers exposing the plagiaristic act of Chang K'o-hsien and criticizing the negligence of our editing work. We fully accept the criticism of our readers and thank them for their love and concern for the interest of our newspaper. -- Editor of the Chieh-fang Jih-pao

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APPENDIX

Names of Plants

Nan-hai Chemical Fertilizer Plant

Fan-yu Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant

Chan-chiang Chemical Industry Plant

Kuang-chou Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant

Chinese Characters

南海化肥廠

番禺氮肥廠

湛江化工廠

廣州氮肥廠

* * *

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NOV 8 1960



**WEEKLY REPORT ON
COMMUNIST CHINA**

Number 30

17 June 1960

Prepared by

**Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.**

PLEASE NOTE

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WEEKLY REPORT ON COMMUNIST CHINA

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Note: The name of the plant followed by an asterisk is listed in the appendix.

SOURCES

The information contained in this summary is taken from the following sources. Titles are given in the modified Wade-Giles transliteration followed by the P'in-yin romanization system in parentheses.

| <u>Newspaper</u> | <u>Place of Publication</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bakinskiy Rabochiy | Baku |
| Chieh-fang Jih-pao (Jiefang Ribao) | Shanghai |
| Jen-min Jih-pao (Renmin Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kung-jen Jih-pao (Gongren Ribao) | Peiping |
| Kuang-ming Jih-pao (Guangming Ribao) | Peiping |
| Leninskoye Znaniya | Moscow |
| Pei-ching Jih-pao (Beijing Ribao) | Peiping |
| Promyshlennno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta | Moscow |
| Sovetskaya Belorussiya | Minsk |
| Sovetskaya Estoniya | Tallin |
| Ta Kung Pao (Da Gong Bao) | Peiping |

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories for housing, utilities, food, and entertainment. The goal is to identify areas where spending can be reduced without affecting the quality of life.

The third section focuses on investment strategies. It suggests diversifying the portfolio to include stocks, bonds, and real estate. The author also mentions the importance of regular reviews and adjustments to the investment plan based on market conditions.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key takeaways. It reiterates the need for discipline and consistency in financial planning. The author encourages readers to take control of their finances and work towards their long-term goals.

Part 1. ECONOMIC

I. INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

1. "SMALL NATIVE MASS" AND "SMALL MODERN MASS" ENTERPRISES ENTER NEW PHASE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 22 May 60, p 3

"Small native mass" and "small modern mass" enterprises are becoming more important in the national economy. For example, Hopeh Province has established over 9,200 "small native mass" and "small modern mass" enterprises which are engaged in the iron and steel, coal, machinery, construction material, petroleum, chemical, and light industries. Up to now in this year, 58 percent of the entire provinces' value of industrial output was contributed by "small native mass" and "small modern mass" enterprises. The characteristics of these small enterprises are: small investment, simple equipment, fast erection, and rapid returns. The investment in the small petroleum refining plant with a planned annual output capacity of 300 metric tons of crude oil was about 10,000 yuan. It was equipped with one blower, one water pump, and an 18-horsepower motor and was built in 20 days. The small enterprises in Ting Hsien, Hopeh, have an annual potential capacity of 15,000 metric tons of pig iron, 10,000 metric tons of steel, 8,000 metric tons of steel materials, and 300,000 metric tons of coal.

Up to 30 April 1960, more than 100 nonferrous "small modern mass" enterprises have been established in China; 400 more are under rapid construction.

In the Fukien timbered areas, over 8,000 small chemical plants have been established to process tree branches, bark, and sawdust for making fiber board, varnish, and 20 other chemical products.

The street plants in Shanghai have been utilizing waste materials, liquid, and gas to produce all sorts of chemicals. In March, the Yangshu-p'u district alone produced from wastes over 150 industrial raw materials, with 27 of them rated as high-grade products.

2. CHUNGKING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES IN FIRST HALF OF MAY -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 20 May 60, p 1

During the first half of May, the gross value of industrial output of Chungking rose 20.34 percent above that of the same period of April, and the coal and coke output rose more than 13 percent above that of the same period of April.

During 11-15 May the average daily output of steel was 34.12 percent above that the first 10 days of May; the output of steel materials was 49.15 percent higher.

3. MAY PRODUCTION FIGURES--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 2

Hopeh Raw Coal Output

Hopeh Province's raw coal output from 1 to 10 May exceeded the state plan 7.24 percent and exceeded the April average daily output 7.76 percent. The daily tunneling rate exceeded the April average daily tunneling rate 12.74 percent.

Chekiang Iron and Steel Output

Compared with April average daily output, Chekiang Province's iron and steel output increased 8 percent and 21 percent, respectively, during the first 10 days of May.

Honan Coal Output

In the first 10 days of May, Honan's coal output exceeded the state plan 24.3 percent and the average daily output level was 8.5 percent higher than April. Of this, the daily output level of coking coal and dressed coal for iron and steel production increased 11 percent and 6.82 percent, respectively, over April.

Chungking Pig Iron Output

In the first 10 days of May, Chungking's pig iron output increased 3 percent over the last 10 days of April, which had the highest output thus far in 1960.

Wuhan Iron and Steel Output

In the first 10 days of May, the average daily output of pig iron and steel in Wuhan increased 5 percent and 8 percent, respectively, over April.

4. DATA ON CONVERSION TO COAL GAS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY--Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 17 May 60, p 1

The campaign for the use of coal gas in light industry throughout China expanded so rapidly that before 1 May 1960 some 14 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions basically realized full utilization

of coal gas (i.e., about 70 percent of the ovens had been constructed and more than 50 percent of them have gone into production). These areas include Shantung, Chekiang, Hopeh, Kirin, Honan, Tsinghai, Peiping, Shanghai, Sinkiang, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Kweichow, Ninghsia, and Kiangsi. Incomplete statistics show that a total of 20,613 ovens had been constructed throughout the country by the end of April 1960, and of these, 11,035 have gone into production.

In the K'ai-feng Special District of Honan, 177 gas ovens were put into production, and in somewhat more than 10 days they were able to conserve more than 210 metric tons of coal and labor force of 543 men. In a porcelain plant in Shansi, when coal gas was used, firing time was reduced from 168 hours to 49 hours, equipment utilization rates were raised 250 percent, and coal consumption was reduced 43 percent, or from 37-21 metric tons. In other instances, coal gas was used to run diesel engines, thereby reducing fuel consumption by as much as 57 percent.

5. HUAI-NAN CITY PROMOTES COMPREHENSIVE UTILIZATION OF COAL--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 12 May 60, p 1

Huai-nan City in Anhwei Province is actively promoting the comprehensive utilization of coal movement by adopting native methods and combined native-modern methods to produce coke, oil, gas, and chemicals. As of 30 April, a total of 45 comprehensive coal utilization plants were built throughout the city and 36 types of products were in regular production. During the month of April, 536 metric tons of coal tar were reclaimed from which more than 9 metric tons of gasoline, over 28 metric tons of kerosene, over 51 metric tons of light and heavy diesel oil, and great quantities of crude phenol, asphalt, and anti-corrosive oil were produced.

6. FOUR LARGE COAL MINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ANHWEI -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 9 Feb 60, p 3

Construction has begun on a large coal mine the "Lu-ling" (Anhwei), with a planned annual productivity of 2.1 million tons of coal in the Su-meng Coal Basin.

The Su-meng deposits of high-grade coking coals which were recently discovered and reserves which will exceed 10 billion tons are one of many coal deposits discovered within recent years in East and South China.

In addition the "Lu-ling" mine, construction will soon begin on three other large mines in the Su-meng area. These four mines will have a total planned capacity of 8.1 million tons of coal and will begin operations in 1952.

7. KWANGSI COAL OUTPUT INCREASES -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 17 May 60, p 1

Through technical innovations and technical revolution, the workers of the Kwangsi coal industry have increased the coal output rapidly. Up to 30 April, the crude coal output in Kwangsi has met 42 percent of the 1960 state assigned coal output plan, an increase of 34 percent over that of the corresponding period of 1959.

8. WU-TA MINE AREA PUTS FIRST MODERN COAL DRESSING PLANT IN OPERATION-- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 15 May 60, p 2

The first modern coal dressing plant in the Wu-ta mine region in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is already being put into operation. Major facilities of this plant include raw coal crushing facility, coal washing facility, processed coal storage facility, processed coal transportation facility, and auxiliary facilities including agitation tanks, coal dust precipitation tanks, and warehousing facilities. This plant has an annual production capacity of 600,000 metric tons and produces superior grade coal, medium grade coal, and coal dust. The plant's superior grade coal will eventually all be consigned to the Pao-t'ou Iron and Steel Company.

9. INDUSTRIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS CONVERT FURNACES TO BURN COAL GAS-- Peiping, Pei-ch'ing Jih-pao, 13 May 60, p 2

In the mass movement to economize on coal consumption, all factories, enterprises, organizations, schools, restaurants, bathhouses, etc., in the Peiping area are now converting their furnaces and boilers into coal gas burners. At present, 822 furnaces and boilers have already been converted with a saving of 30 percent in coal consumption. This change over is not only an economy move but also a labor saving measure for the furnace operators and boiler men.

10. NATIVE CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANTS IN SHENSI PROVINCE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING MANY PRODUCTS--Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 May 60, p 6

Over 2,000 native-type chemical fertilizer plants in Shensi Province are producing more products. At present, all the small native-type chemical plants can produce a minimum of 5 kinds and a maximum of over 200 kinds of products. The products produced by these plants include ammonium sulphide, calcium-magnesium-phosphorus fertilizer, calcium phosphate, tribasic acid, and aureomycin.

11. POTASSIUM FERTILIZER PLANT IN KUEI-P'ING HSIEN--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 22 May 60, p 2

Recently ground was broken in Kuei-p'ing Hsien in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region for the construction of a potassium fertilizer plant. When completed, this plant will have an annual production output of 400,000 metric tons of potassium fertilizer. In addition to the production of potassium fertilizer, it will also produce potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, and slag cement.

12. SYNTHETIC AMMONIA PLANT CONSTRUCTED IN MUKDEN--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 17 May 60, p 2

The construction of a synthetic ammonia plant was completed in the period of 45 days in the Ta-tung District in Mukden. The plant's annual output of 800 metric tons of synthetic ammonia is enough to produce from 3,200 to 5,000 metric tons of aqua ammonia which, in turn is enough to fertilize more than 200,000 mou of land. Tests showed that each chin of aqua ammonia produced by this plant is capable of increasing the production per mou of grains by 3 chin, the production of fruits by 5 chin, and the production of vegetable by 25 chin.

13. HONAN TRACTOR PLANT BUILT -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 8 Apr 60, p 3

The country's first tractor plant has been built in Honan Province. Its construction was begun on 1 Nov 1955 and it began production in November 1959. It is completely automatic and mechanized. It has 222 production lines and its planned annual productivity is 15,000 machines.

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14. SHANTUNG CONSTRUCTS NEW TRACTOR FACTORY--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 May 60, p 2

To hasten the technological revolution and mechanization of agriculture, Shantung Province recently began construction of the first section of the Hsing-chien Tractor Factory*. This factory will have the latest tools and equipment for the building of tractors. The factory plan is designed by the Chinese themselves and covers a total building floor area of 240,000 square meters. At present, more than 2,000 workers are employed to do the foundation work with modern earth excavators and earth removers.

15. MOBILE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT BEING BUILT IN HA-MI--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 15 May 60, p 2

A 2,500 kilowatt mobile electric generating plant is being built in Ha-mi, Sinkiang Province. This mobile electric generating plant consists of nine cars housing a boiler, steam turbine, and the electric generating equipment. All equipment in this plant is completely automatic.

16. MACHINE REPAIR TEAMS VISIT RURAL AREAS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 May 60, p 6

The industrial units in Hai-lun, Heilungkiang Province, organized three teams of more than 30 technicians to tour the rural areas so as to give instructions to the peasants on the care of agricultural machines and to repair any broken agricultural machines. Because of the activities of these teams, not one of the 144 tractors in the hsien had a failure or breakdown since 1 March.

17. NEW OIL FOR ELECTRIC CONDENSERS PRODUCED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 7

The Sian Chemical Research Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the School of Chemistry of the Northwest University, and the Sian Electrolytic Condenser Plant recently jointly trial-produced a new electric condenser oil. The oil has passed strict examinations.

Use of this oil in a condenser can increase the capacity of the electric condenser by more than 50 percent can greatly reduce the size of the condenser, thus conserving a large quantity of steel materials and high-grade insulating papers, and can prolong the life of a condenser because of the chemical stable, nonexplosive, and oxidizing resistant characteristics of the oil. Electric condensers which normally last only 5 to 6 years can be made to last 20 years with the use of this oil.

18. SHANGHAI TEXTILE INDUSTRY USES WILD FIBERS TO PRODUCE YARN AND FABRIC--Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 22 May 60, p 1

The Shanghai textile industry is using wild fibers in the production of yarn and fabrics. Since February of this year, the industry has successfully used wild hemp, cotton stocks, wild reeds, and bean stock fibers mixed with reclaimed cotton and silk fibers to produce yarn and fabrics. So far, the industry has produced nearly 3,000 chien of mixed fiber yarn and has trial-produced 408 kinds of fabrics.

19. CONSUMER GOODS PLANTS INCREASE IN MU-TAN-CHIANG--Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May, p 6

Mu-tan-chiang in Heilungkiang Province is actively establishing large and medium plants for the production of consumer goods. In one month, over 3,300 plants were established in the municipality. The plants produce 627 kinds of products including over 200 kinds of scarce commodities. To streamline operations, the government has merged the more than 3,000 plants into 430 plants.

20. SEMI-ANNUAL PLAN FULFILLMENT OF HUNAN HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY--Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 17 May 60, p 3

Hunan's handicraft industry exceeded its production plan for the first half of 1960 2 months ahead of time. The gross value of production for the first 4 months of 1960 was 102.3 percent of the amount for the same period of 1959, and the variety of handicraft products increased from 4,000 at the end of 1959 to more than 4,200 at present. Some 200 items, such as bicycles and microscopes, which up till now have not been produced in Hunan can now be turned out in large quantities.

II. AGRICULTURE

1. AGRICULTURAL PLANS FOR 1956-1967 ANNOUNCED--Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 14 Apr 60, p 3

On 10 April 1960, the second session of the All-China People's Congress announced the basic plan for China's agricultural development for 1956-1967. By 1967, the production of chemical fertilizers will amount to 15 million tons. The arable land on state farms will increase from more than 13 million mou in 1955 to approximately 100 million mou during these 12 years

2. HEILUNGKIANG GROWS TOBACCO--Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 May 60,
p 6

Heilungkiang plans to cultivate 25,000 mou of tobacco in 1960, an increase of approximately 400 percent above the land area sown in tobacco in 1959.

3. INNER MONGOLIA PROMOTES FISH RAISING--Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 May 60, p 3

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is broadly developing its fish raising industry. Lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and paddy fields are all being utilized. In 1960, every state-operated fish farm in the region will build hatchery ponds to raise small fry, and the people's commune will build over 2,000 ponds and enlarge over 5,000 ponds for raising fish.

Before the liberation, the annual fish production in the region was 12 million chin. In 1959, the region's fish production was 40 million chin, 230 percent higher than the peak production year of preliberation years.

Since 1956, Inner Mongolia has established many fresh-water fish farms. At present, the region is utilizing 5,600,000 mou of water surface for its fish raising industry.

4. HUNAN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS INCREASE--Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 May 60, p 2

Because of the great leap forward of the people's commune and agricultural industry, the production of domesticated animals in Hunan has developed rapidly. In 1959, the entire province had 70 million domesticated animals, twice as many as in 1958. In 1959, after subtracting the number of domesticated animals consumed by the masses and purchased by the state, 55 million domesticated animals still remained by 1 January 1960, an increase of 320 percent over 1959. This constituted a firm foundation for the fresh egg purchasing work. From January to April 1960, the state purchased 94 percent more fresh eggs than during the corresponding period of 1959.

III. TRADE AND FINANCE

1. PURCHASES AND SALES IN SZECHWAN -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 12 May 60,
p 2

From January through April 1960 the total purchases and sales by the Szechwan trade and finance network increased 71 percent and 45 percent, respectively, over the same period in 1959.

2. INNER MONGOLIAN EGG PURCHASES -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 21 May 60,
p 4

Since April, Inner Mongolian fresh egg purchases have risen each 10 days. In the first 10 days of April the volume of purchases was 538,000 chin, in the middle 10 days the volume rose to 585,000 chin, and in the last 10 days it rose to 666,900 chin. The first 10 days of May, the volume of purchases increased 48.7 percent over the last 10 days of April. The autonomous region party committee called a telephone conference on 10 May and after purchasing work centered on fresh eggs, hogs, and wool was further arranged, the volume of fresh egg purchases rose abruptly. According to incomplete statistics, from 10 to 15 May over 650,000 chin of fresh eggs were purchased. The major reasons for the rapid progress in fresh egg purchases were the concern given by all levels of party committees, concentration on mass drives, and the organization of all forces to carry out purchases.

3. HUNAN EGG PURCHASING DRIVE EXPANDS -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 13 May 60, p 2

During the fresh egg purchasing drive, Hunan, after completing its first quarter fresh egg purchasing plan, has completed 50 percent of its second quarter fresh egg purchasing plan. The daily egg purchases in the province are around 500,000 chin, highest in the whole nation.

IV. TRANSPORTATION

1. FU-SUI SPUR OF FU-LI-CHI -- HSU-CHOU LINE OPENED TO TRAFFIC --
Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 22 May 60, p 2

The Fu-Sui spur (from Fu-li-chi to Sui-ch'i) of the Fu-li-chi to Hsu-chou railway line was recently opened to traffic. This branch of the line is one of the branches constructed to develop the Huai-pei

coal field. When the entire line is completed, it will be possible to directly transport construction material, and mining equipment from the Tientsin-- Pu-k'ou line and the Lung-hai line to the mine fields and also to ship coal out from the mine field. In addition, this line would relieve some of the freight traffic on the Fu-li-chi to Hsu-chou Highway.

2. YUNNAN--KWEICHOW RAILWAY TUNNEL OPENED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 6

The 2,715 meter Yen-chiao-chai tunnel, a key project of the Yunnan -- Kweichow Railway, was opened on 6 May 1960.

3. LAN-CHOU--SINKIANG RAILWAY STRETCHES WEST -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 6

By 10 May 1960 the track on the Lan-chou--Sinkiang Railway had been laid to a point 46.55 kilometers west of Ha-mi.

4. PEIPING--CHENG-TE RAILWAY OPENED -- Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 3 Apr 60, p 4

Traffic has been opened on the 256-kilometer Peiping--Cheng-te Railway. The new railway, which intersects the mountain ridge of Yan-shan, was built in spite of complex geologic conditions. It has 12 tunnels and over 100 bridges.

This year, the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan, China has a big railway construction program. More than 8,000 kilometers of new railways will be built in 1960, 82 percent more than in 1959.

5. NEW HIGHWAY TO LINK OIL CITY WITH RAILWAY -- Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 8 Apr 60, p 4

The new 430-kilometer Hung-liu-an--Leng-hu Highway is being built in northwestern China. It will connect the Lan-chou--Sinkiang Railway with the rapidly growing city of Leng-hu (a city inhabited mostly by Chinese petroleum workers). By the end of the year, China will have built 65,000 kilometers of highways and will have rebuilt 19,000 kilometers.

6. **DAIREN STEVEDORES RAISE LOADING EFFICIENCY --** Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 6

During the technical innovation movement, the workers in the Dairen Port built all types of small overhead cranes, native conveyor belts, wood chutes, electrically-operated transverse shovels, ball-bearing hand pushcarts, and universal loading machines to replace clumsy manual labor. The loading rate per shift of stevedores has increased from last year's 20.9 metric tons to 28.73 metric tons.

7. **FIRST CHINESE-DESIGNED AND CHINESE-BUILT REFRIGERATION SHIP COMPLETED AT TSINGTAO --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 12 May 60, p 2

Construction of the Feng-ch'an ship, the first refrigeration ship to be designed and built entirely by Chinese was completed recently in Tsingtao. This ship has a displacement of 1,000 metric tons and a speed of 11 knots per hour; all equipment aboard is electric powered. The refrigerated compartments are guaranteed to maintain a constant temperature of 15-18 degrees centigrade below zero.

8. **CH'ANG-SHA SOUTH STATION CAN HANDLE ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT --** Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 2

By employing various new methods the freight line car unloading capacity of the Ch'ang-sha South Station was raised 15 times, the freight space turnover time was shortened to one third of what it was, and the number of workers was decreased from 588 to 335.

Previously, the Ch'ang-sha South Station freight yard could not be expanded due to terrain limitations. There were only 75 freight spaces in the station, just enough for over 3,000 metric tons of freight; consequently, inability to load, unload, or move freight about the yard was normal. Since February 1960, the employees of the station have introduced various new methods and in less than one month they built a 40-meter overhead platform and a 960 meter low freight space, and manufactured 59 machines and implements such as conveyers and slides; the degree of mechanization and semimechanization of the station leaped from 46.3 percent in January to over 90 percent. The processes for loading and unloading trains in this station were joined together and organized into six continuously flowing operational lines, forming a method for joining trains and ships, with each segment linked together not allowing the freight to touch the ground, and making loading, unloading and moving a continuous operation. The freight handling capacity doubled and the average freight space turnover time was shortened from 2.4 days to 0.8 days; the car unloading capacity was raised from 5,000 metric tons to 80,000 metric tons and a situation where any

amount of freight can be unloaded was created. This method which enabled the freight space capacity to be greatly expanded was labelled "never full freight space" by the employees.

The "never full freight space" method has many features. One is that the low freight space is equipped with a smooth board conveyer. Coal is loaded and unloaded directly onto the smooth board conveyer and the conveyer runs in both directions directly to and from the dock. After it gets to the dock, slide troughs are used to slide the coal into bins. Unloading and moving is done simultaneously and the freight space is always empty, guaranteeing a continuous car unloading process. Another feature is that wharves inclined toward the ships have been built on the dock and light rails have been laid on the inclined wharves connecting the cars with the ships so that freight can be transported back and forth. A third feature is that the natural slope of the Hsiang-chiang dock has been utilized and a long slide has been connected with the freight line enabling freight to slide directly onto the ships. A fourth feature is that a ditch has been dug under the dock with a conveyer installed in it. It is covered with boards and freight can be conveyed directly between cars and ships under the dock while operations continue normally on top.

The station employees are now building a "suspended freight space," an overhead loading funnel, and a heavy freight platform; the freight platforms will eventually be changed to two story freight spaces to meet the need of the continuous loading and unloading process.

9. KANSU EXTENDS SEMITRAILER TRUCK OPERATIONS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 11 May 60, p 2

At present Kansu has 356 semitrailer trucks of various capacities in operation. The Lan-chou Transportation Company has converted 109 trucks into semitrailer trucks with a total load capacity of 804 metric tons; this would be the same as increasing the load of 201 trucks by 4 metric tons. Once the entire plan for conversion to semitrailers in Kansu is realized, transportation efficiency will be increased three to four times. The semitrailers built in Kansu are generally of 8 metric tons capacity.

The semitrailers weigh less than the regular trailers, thus saving on energy expended by the tractor or principal vehicle. Furthermore, the semitrailer is highly maneuverable, it is not easily damaged, and it has other points of superiority, such as simple and easy construction and reduced fuel consumption. Kansu statistics show that to build a semitrailer, as compared to building a trailer, it is possible to economize on 40 percent of the steel materials, 70 percent of the pig iron, 60 percent of the wood materials, and 40 percent of the tires. Moreover, per each 100 ton-kilometers, fuel consumption for the semitrailers is 30 percent less than for the trailers.

10. HIGH VEHICULAR TRANSPORT OUTPUT -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 19 May 60,
p 3

The drive for a safe, economical truck-ton monthly output of 10,000 metric ton-kilometers in vehicular transport is advancing on a firm, continuous, and healthy path. In April, the average truck-ton monthly output of trucks of highway transport departments throughout the nation increased 13.8 percent over March, reaching 6,509 metric ton-kilometers. In April, Shantung, Honan, Chekiang, Shensi, Szechwan and Hunan provinces all realized a safe, economical, truck-ton monthly output of 10,000 metric ton-kilometers; Kwangsi, Peiping, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Hupeh also increased their output greatly.

For this drive to progress rapidly, attain a great increase in output, and be spread to all segments of highway transport, it was necessary to strengthen party leadership and organize mass movements. After the Shensi Party Committee made the March resolution of "Strive in the First Quarter to Guarantee 10,000 Metric Ton-Kilometers in April," all area, municipality and hsien committees, with the secretaries in command, and all the specialized personnel and municipality and hsien heads on the first line of production, distributed work contracts and responsibility among all levels. Enterprise management cadres, from party and government leadership to maintenance workers, cooks, medical personnel, materials personnel, and statisticians, joined in the work and struggled day and night to form a magnificent mass drive for high output. Along with concentration on high transport output, an average of over 50,000 people were activated each day to maintain the highways throughout the province and crude platforms were set up along 3,600 or more kilometers of trunk lines. To allow the vehicles to "fill up," the Ank'ang area committee directed the hsien subordinate to it to carry out short haul transport so that the vehicles and trains could keep moving fast. Shensi's average truck-ton output leaped from 4,689 metric ton-kilometers in February to 10,141 metric ton-kilometers in April. To expand the area of high transport output in Szechwan, all levels of leadership went to basic levels to strengthen the first line of production, and the truck-ton monthly output reached 11,872 metric ton-kilometers, top in the nation. Lo-shan and Chungking transport companies reached a truck-ton monthly output of 40,000 metric ton-kilometers, and the No 3 Chungking vehicle team had an average truck-ton monthly output of 91,000 metric ton-kilometers.

Hunan Province manufactured over 380 trailers in April and repaired old trailers increasing the load capacity nearly 3,000 metric tons, nearly equal to the capacity of 740 "Liberation" vehicles. Kansu Province manufactured over 350 large capacity semitrailers. Compared with regular trailers these semitrailers save 40 percent of the steel material, 70 percent of the pig iron, 60 percent of the lumber, and 40 percent of the tires required for an equivalent load capacity, and save 30 percent of the fuel consumption required per 100 kilometers.

Part 2. EDUCATION

1. DATA ON STUDENTS GIVEN -- Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 10 Apr 60, p 4

In 1959, some 810,000 students studied in China's higher educational institutes and 300,000 studied in evening schools without interrupting their production jobs.

The number of students in secondary and elementary schools exceeded 102 million. During 1959 over 66 million persons became literate.

2. EDUCATION IN INNER MONGOLIA GROWS RAPIDLY -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 23 May 60, p 2

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region now has 1,510,000 students enrolled in various schools. This number is 580 percent larger than before the establishment of the autonomous region. Of these students, 210,000 are members of national minorities. There has also been a spectacular development in spare-time education. In the past 2 years, 1,720,000 people were freed of illiteracy. More than 1,540,000 persons are attending senior primary schools, and over 220,000 persons are attending spare-time middle schools. Spare-time elementary education is now popular in some ch'i.

Productive labor bases have also been established in the various schools. The elementary and middle schools alone have established 1,237 factories 2,346 agricultural farms, and 469 pastoral farms.

3. ANHWEI SCHOOLS BECOME RESEARCH BASES FOR COMMUNES -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 7

The Anhwei Provincial Party Committee plans to use the agricultural middle schools in Anhwei as scientific research bases for the people's communes.

At present, the 812 agricultural middle schools in Anhwei are actively engaged in scientific research activities in conjunction with local production. An agricultural middle school in Lai-an Hsien has gained some early success in its scientific research on paddy rice, millet, corn, soil conditioning, and fertilizers. The agricultural middle school of the Huang-k'ou People's Commune in Hsiao Hsien has, through research, produced such bacteriological fertilizers as Ku ting t'an as [stable nitrogenous?] bacteria, and phosphate bacteria. More than 60 teachers and students have learned the methods of making them. Moreover, this middle school has built a native chemical fertilizer

plant with a daily production capacity of 30,000 chin of nitrophoska, potassium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, and native potassium to ensure the supply of fertilizers for 150,000 mou of crops.

4. **KIRIN PROGRAM TO COMBAT ILLITERACY PROGRESSES SMOOTHLY** -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 May 60, p 7

A new group of illiterate-free communes, streets, plants, and mines recently appeared in Kirin Province. This is a result of movement to combat illiteracy with spare-time education.

At present, 16 people's communes, 245 administrative districts, and 18 city streets have been freed of illiteracy. Before 1 May, the province already had 284 plants and mines completely free of illiteracy.

Since being freed of illiteracy, these units have begun to operate spare-time primary schools and spare-time middle schools. Two people's communes in Ta-an Hsien have established 104 spare-time senior primary schools, 12 junior-middle schools, and one technical class with a total enrollment of over 4,200.

The workers and peasants who are now literate are actively studying Chairman Mao's works and scientific and technical journals. The number of persons studying Mao's works in the Liang-shui People's Commune in Hui-ch'un Hsien has increased from the 1958 figure of 78 to more than 3,100.

On this illiterate-free foundation, the Chao-yang People's Commune in Yen-chi Hsien has trained 50 tractor operators and over 600 technicians.

5. **MIDDLE SCHOOLS SUCCESSFULLY CONSTRUCT MECHANICAL ROBOT** -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 10 May 60, p 5

At a middle school science and technical project exhibition in Shanghai recently, a "walking" and "talking" mechanical man was shown to the spectators. This robot was able to walk slowly, stop, raise its arms and execute several hand gestures. When a boy from the audience asked the robot: "Why are you called a mechanical man?", the robot answered: "Because I am made up of mechanical devices." This robot was constructed in one month by 14 young boys of the China Fu-li Club who were interested in radio, chemistry, and model airplane and ship building.

6. EDUCATORS SUPPORT NONFERROUS INDUSTRY -- Peiping, Kuang-ming
Jih-pao, 16 May 60, p 2

To actively support the construction work of the nonferrous "small modern mass," movement, 1,300 teachers and students of the 17 institutes and schools of the metallurgical system have promised to participate in and give technical assistance to the construction work.

Part 3. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

PEKING UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST US PROVOCATIONS -- Peiping, Pei-ch'ing Jih-pao, 21 May 60, p 3

For the last few days, the faculty and students of Peking University have been listening to the radio broadcasts and reading the newspapers on news about the intrusion of US plane into the air space of the Soviet Union. They all showed great indignation against the action of bandits.

To express their greatest indignation against this hostile provocation, Kuo Hua-jung, Yen Chih-liang, and Hsu T'ien-hsin, three professors of history who have returned from the Soviet Union, issued the following joint statement at the rally: "The hostile provocation of the US imperialists against the Soviet Union is also a hostile provocation against us as well as against all member of the socialist camp. We will stand permanently together with the Soviet people and are determined to smash US imperialism."

At a round table discussion, Professor Cheng Kuang-ming severely chided US imperialists by saying that China can not bear to see the destruction of the four-nation Summit Conference. China earnestly wants peace; however, China will not go begging for it.

On 21 May, the tide of indignation reached its climax. Some 5,500 faculty and students of the Peking University participated in a mass rally in Tien-an-men Square. More than 50 Soviet students of the Peking University also joined in the rally. Nikolayev Polyukov said with emotion: "All of the Soviet students here are incomparably indignant over the criminal act of US imperialism. We are determined to join in close alliance with the Chinese people and all peace-loving people in the world to firmly oppose US imperialism."

Some 4,000 faculty and students who remained on the university campus also staged a rally. Their representatives unanimously voiced their moral stand in support of Soviet condemnation of the criminal and aggressive act of US imperialism. Professor Cheng Hsin stated: "Wolves will be wolves, imperialism will be imperialism. Its natural characteristics can not be changed. The best way to deal with it is to expose its secret plots and resolutely carry out the struggle against it."

APPENDIX

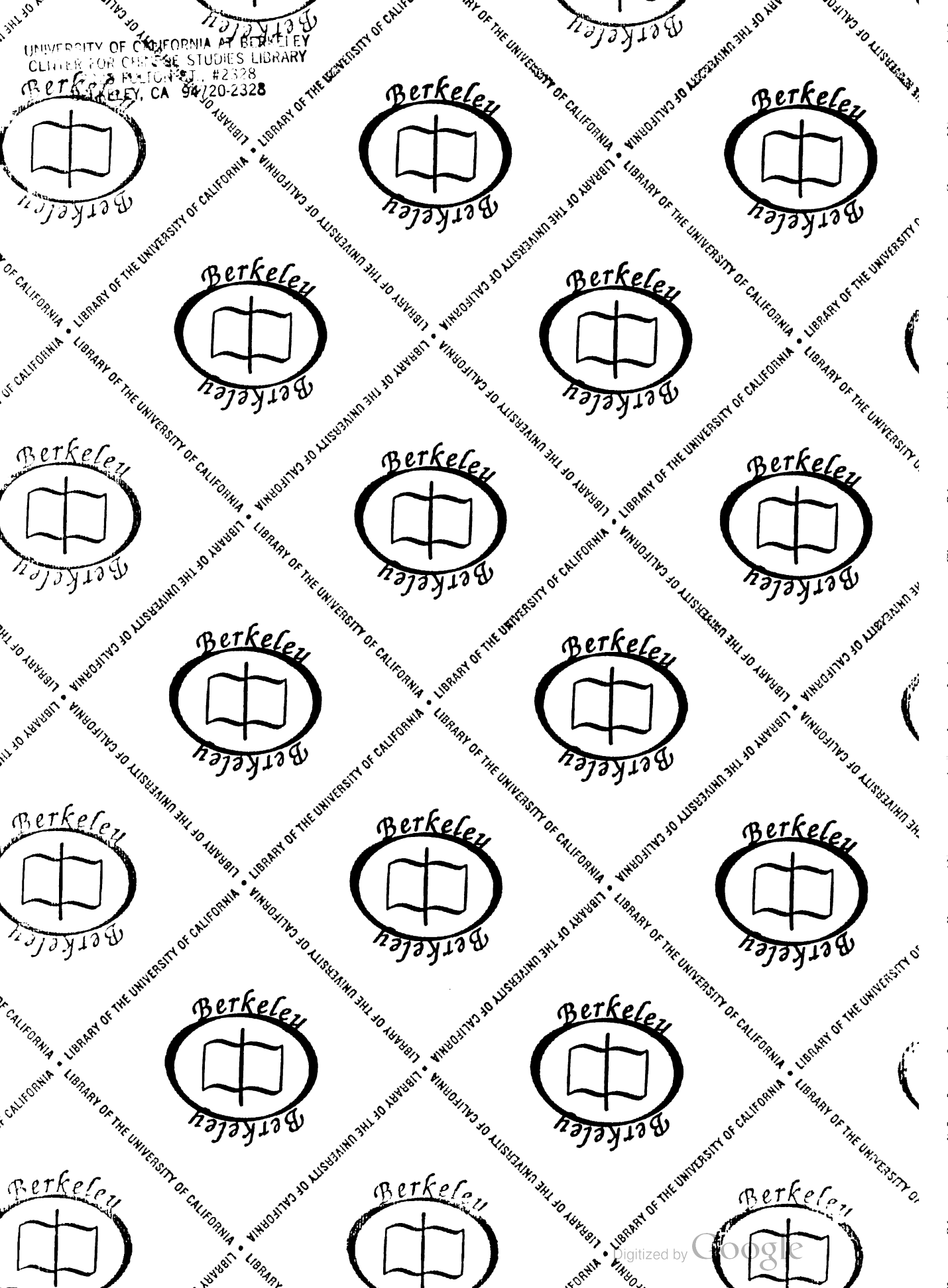
Name of Plant

Hsing-chien Tractor Factory

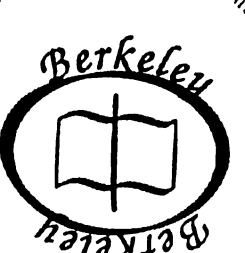
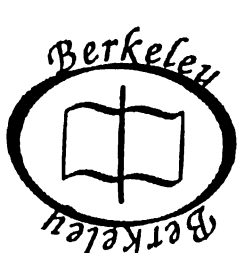
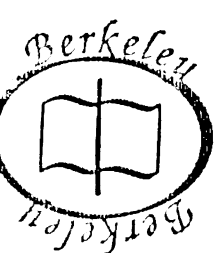
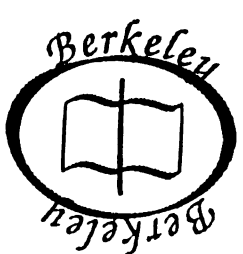
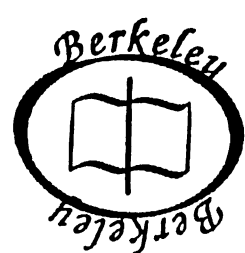
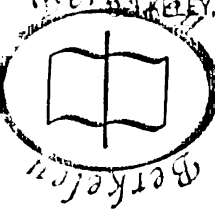
Chinese Characters

興建拖拉機廠

* * *



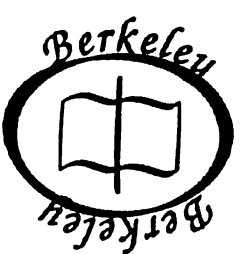
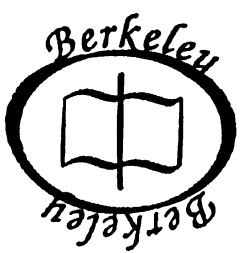
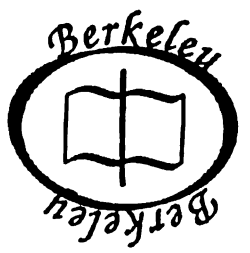
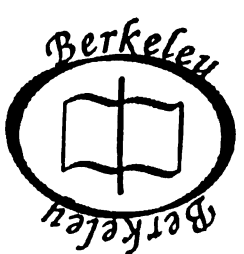
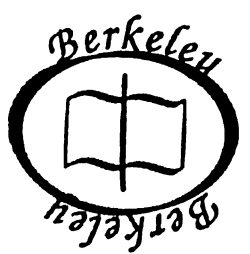
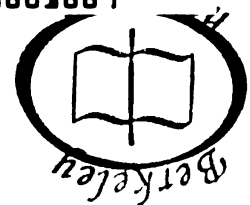
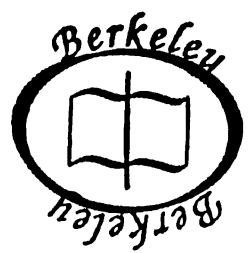
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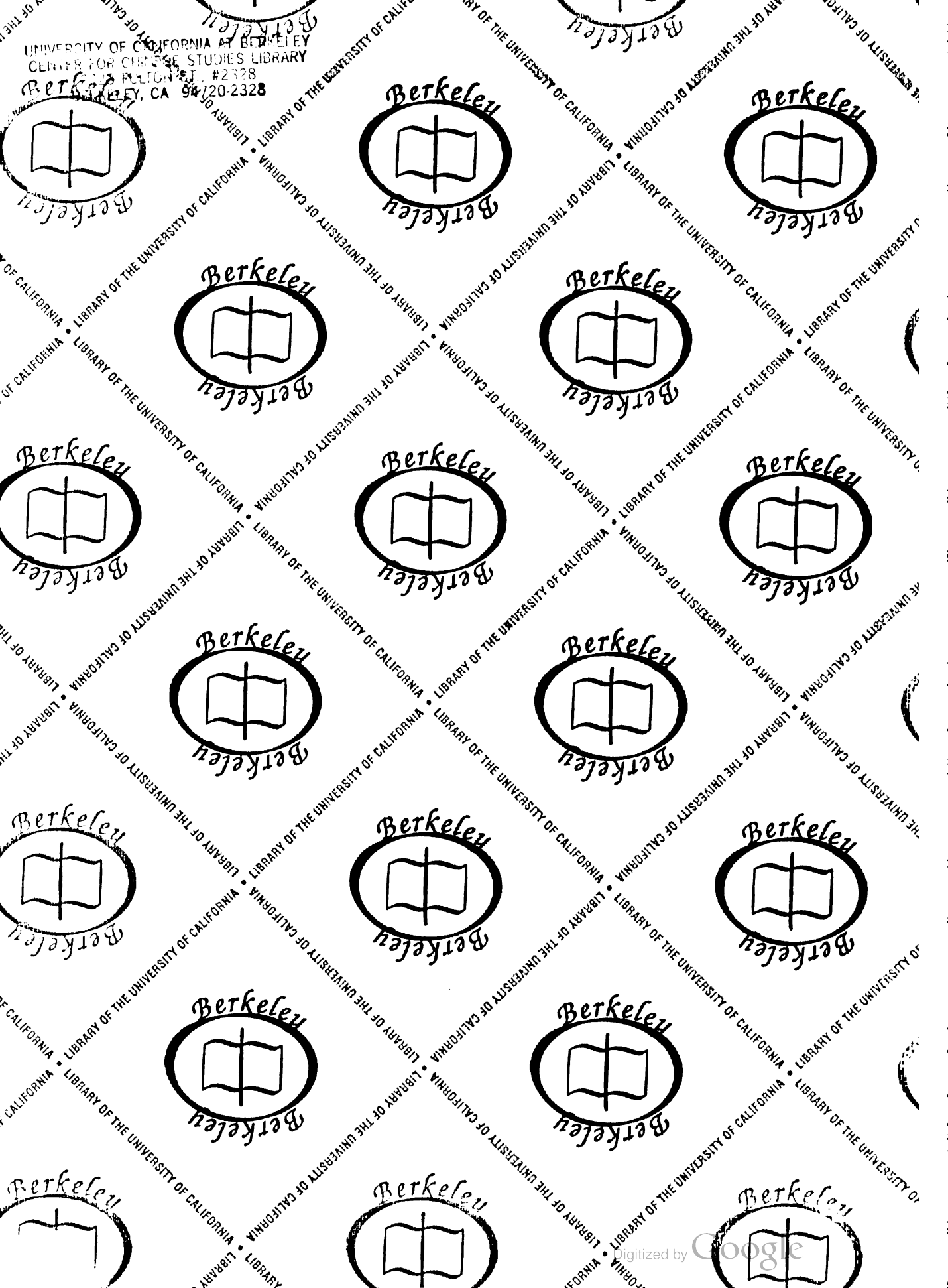


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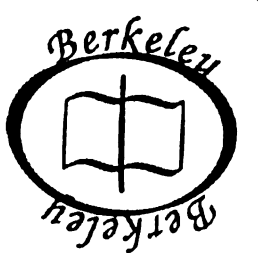
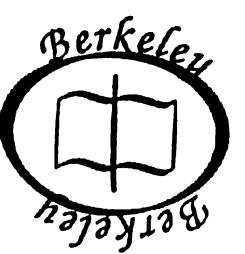
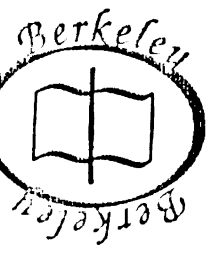
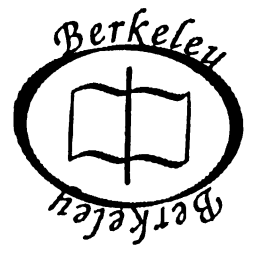
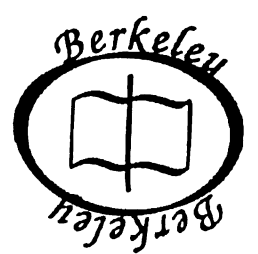
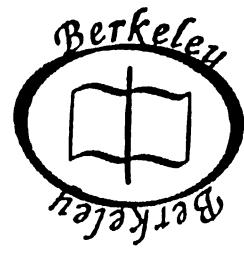
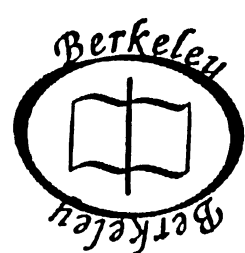
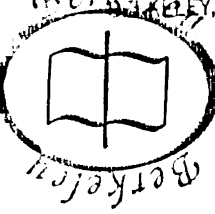


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