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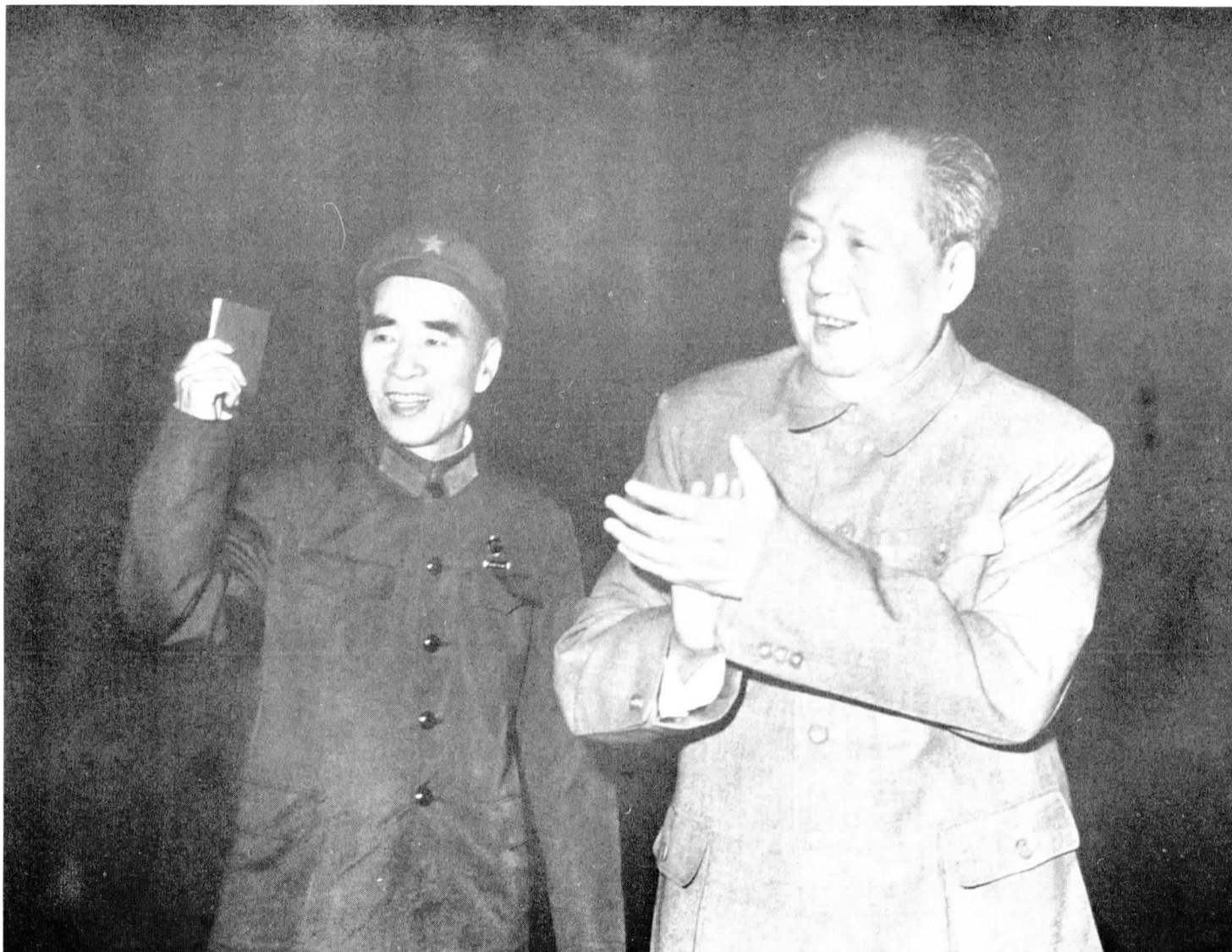
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Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! A long, long life to him!







The great leader Chairman Mao together with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

Photo from Hsinhua News Agency



091001 -- excellent situation on china's industrial, agricultural fronts

peking, september 10 (hsinhua) -- resolutely carrying out the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" set forth by our great leader chairman mao, the chinese working class and poor and lower-middle peasants have firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and placed revolution in command of production since entering the great 1970's. the situation is excellent and an atmosphere of unprecedented vigour prevails in industry and farming.

succession of new industrial achievements

determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, the revolutionary industrial workers have deepened the socialist revolutionary emulation drive and the mass movement to increase production and practise economy. significant achievements are reported in iron and steel, coal, petroleum, power, machinery, chemical fertilizer, electronic instruments and textiles as well as railways and transportation this year.

in peking, the total value of industrial output for the first half of this year exceeded 53 per cent of the annual plan. this is 30 per cent more than that of the corresponding period of last year and equals the year's total for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in shanghai, an important chinese industrial base, the semi-annual total value for industrial output topped the same period of last year by a big margin. the city has made particularly important contributions in increasing the variety of new industrial products. mono-crystal silicon, solid state circuits and other new products of the electronics industry show output increases ranging from six to 11 times over the corresponding period of 1969. the ship-building workers are in particularly high spirits as they have made the outstanding achievement of launching four 10,000-ton class vessels in the past half year.

in liaoning province, total value of industrial output for the first half of this year was 16 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. the output of 37 major items rose constantly to surpass the same period of 1969 by big margins. the province built more than 1,200 industrial enterprises and put them into operation from early 1969 to the end of june this year. this is unprecedented both in number

*****QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO*****

BE PREPARED AGAINST WAR, BE PREPARED AGAINST
 NATURAL DISASTERS, AND DO EVERYTHING FOR THE
 PEOPLE.

* * * * *

GRASP REVOLUTION, PROMOTE PRODUCTION AND
 OTHER WORK AND PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR.

* * * * *

UNITE TO WIN STILL GREATER VICTORIES.

and in terms of speed of construction.

the chinese workers have made many new products and materials and devised new techniques and processes in the technical innovations campaign to catch up with and surpass world advanced levels. in technical transformation centred on electronics, various industrial branches in shanghai have popularized the application of the latest techniques in automatic control and micro-biochemistry. this has greatly raised the level of industrial science and technology in shanghai as a whole. a vigorous mass movement to make technical innovations enabled tientsin to adopt some 5,000 technical innovations and widely apply new techniques and processes in electronics, automatic control and precision foundry in the first half of this year. at the same time, the workers made big efforts to make multiple use of material. in maoming, kwangtung province, workers in the petroleum industry make multi-purpose use of spent shale, retorted shale, gas, water and sludge oil which previously went to waste, and are extracting and separating more than 30 important chemical industrial products and non-ferrous metals from them. this has created much wealth for the state.

our great leader chairman mao wisely pointed out back in 1957: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises".

spurred on by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the industrial departments have persevered in recent years in the policy of "walking on two legs" by simultaneously developing industry under the central government and local industry, big enterprises and small and medium ones, and modern methods and indigenous methods of production. they have given full play to the enthusiasm of the masses and local authorities at various levels to undertake industry and brought about a rapid development of small and medium enterprises in china.

in heilungkiang province, the number of small and medium enterprises in 1969 showed an increase of 56 per cent over that of 1966, and total value of output showed an increase of 52 per cent. there was a further development in the province in the first half of this year. these industrial and mining enterprises have played a big role in supporting agriculture and bringing prosperity to both the urban and rural economy.

in a high tide of the mass movement in china's countryside to build the power industry by self-reliance, the total capacity of the small and medium hydro-electric power stations built last winter and this spring was three times that of the rural hydro-electric power stations built over the previous 20 years.

more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china are at present producing trucks.

in the southern provinces of kiangsu, chekiang, kwangtung, hunan, hupeh, kiangsi and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, thousands upon thousands of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are engaged in locating coal deposits and mining coal. they have smashed the absurdity spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the coal industry that "there is no coal south of the yangtze river." they are accelerating the building of coal pits to put the small mines into operation. the age-old practice of bringing coal from the north to the south is now rapidly changing.

reports of good harvests keep pouring in

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and rural revolutionary cadres throughout the country are conscientiously studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have made further efforts to foster the concept of farming for the revolution. the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" is developing still more vigorously throughout the country. last winter and this spring, the commune members built many water conservancy projects and undertook other capital construction in agriculture. this year's harvest of wheat, early rice and other summer crops was excellent.

china's summer crops this year surpassed last year's by a fairly big margin. the country's major summer grain growing areas, including the yellow and hual river plains and the provinces north and south of the yangtze river, reported rich harvests this year, following good summer harvests in the past few years. in honan province, one of china's main wheat growing areas, the output in many administrative regions was 20 to 40 per cent higher than in 1969. hopei, shantung, shensi, chekiang, szechwan, hupeh, kiangsu and all the counties on the outskirts of peking reaped good summer harvests. a number of advanced agricultural units turned low yield fields into high yield fields or raised the output on high yield fields. in many communes and brigades, the summer harvest alone was above the annual harvest targets of per

hectare yield set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

after winning a good harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members promptly handed over their best grain as tax in kind and sold surplus grain to the state as their support to the socialist revolution and construction. by the end of july, the state purchase of summer grain was completed.

china's major early rice producing areas including the provinces of kwangtung, fukien, hunan, hupeh, chekiang, kiangsi, kiangsu, anhwei, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and the outskirts of shanghai all had good harvests this year. both per-hectare yield and total output were higher than in 1969. total output of early rice in most of these places reached an all-time high.

china's cotton production this year also looks better than ever. guided by chairman mao's great policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in cotton-growing areas have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and overcome various natural disasters, so that cotton was sown earlier and is growing well. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the cotton-growing areas in china are busy tending the cotton crop at the late stage of its growth and are striving for a high cotton yield.

illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, people of various nationalities in inner mongolia, sinkiang, tibet and other border regions are united in struggle. the situation in both revolution and production in these regions is excellent. there were good harvests everywhere on the inner mongolian grasslands. the region has achieved great success in livestock breeding. the survival rate of both adult and young animals was higher than last year's, and over 900,000 young animals were added.

in the vast farming and stockbreeding areas of sinkiang, people of various nationalities have brought in fairly good summer harvests after overcoming a long and serious drought. stockbreeding was better than in any previous year.

the farming and stockbreeding areas of tibet are undergoing a profound and tremendous social transformation. to date, 34 per cent of hsiangs (townships) in the whole tibet have set up people's communes. the high tide of the surging socialist transformation of agriculture and stockbreeding is resulting

in a new upsurge in production.

great mao tsetung thought brings victory

all the victories won by china's industry and agriculture result from the efforts of the revolutionary masses to follow chairman mao closely and act in accordance with mao tsetung thought, and they spell a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

since the beginning of the 1970's, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in all parts of the country have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, firmly put the living study and application of chairman mao's works above everything else, constantly armed the minds of the people with mao tsetung thought and used ideological revolutionization to promote production. the nanpao production brigade of the yinchu people's commune in tunglu county, chekiang province, was hit by an exceptionally big flood in the summer of 1969. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres ran mao tsetung thought study classes in which they recounted the goodness of chairman mao and the communist party, the superiority of the socialist system and the favourable conditions of the collective for fighting the flood. production soon resumed and they still reaped a good crop to give them a surplus last year. output of this year's summer crops was double that of 1969 and topped the previous peak.

following our great leader chairman mao's teachings "grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the masses take class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link, and carry out extensive mass activities to analyze problems on the basis of the two lines in close connection with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment). this has given great impetus to the struggle for production. shanghai workers this year are deepening the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere, criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, completely discrediting the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the line of exclusive dependence on experts. they are firmly implementing chairman mao's policies of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", "hard struggle" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality", and making sure that the enterprises advance

victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

our great leader chairman mao long pointed out: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." direct reliance on the revolutionary masses, adherence to the mass line and vigorous mass movements are other important factors behind the new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production in the first half of this year. in line with chairman mao's teachings, workers in china's capital, peking, fought battles of annihilation with concentrated strength in this period. they organized city-wide mass coordination to bring about fundamental changes in such formerly weak industrial branches as electronics and petrochemicals and building mines. many plants and mines and even some small neighbourhood factories can now produce important electronic elements, and output of mono-crystal silicon and poly-crystal silicon increases by big margins.

china's workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have a rich revolutionary tradition. they keep the country in mind and the whole world in view. they regard every new project, product and additional pound of grain or cotton as a contribution to the socialist construction of the motherland and to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they are arming themselves with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, are trying to do a good job of ideological revolutionization, and are welcoming the 21st anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china with still greater victories in "grasping revolution and promoting production".

end item

092201 -- china's financial and monetary situation excellent

peking, september 22 (hsinhua) -- the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao has given great impetus to china's industrial and agricultural production and brought about an even more stable and consolidated financial situation.

state revenue between january and august of this year was much greater than for the corresponding period of last year and came in much faster than this year's plan, and the situation is unusually good. state expenditure ensured that the needs of production, construction and national defence were duly covered. revenue exceeded expenditure, striking a very favourable balance. the plan for bank credit receipts and payments was fulfilled satisfactorily. capital turnover was considerably accelerated. savings deposits in both urban and rural areas rose steadily. china's renminbi (rmb) is one of the few stable currencies in the world and enjoys an ever higher prestige internationally.

the country's financial and monetary situation, which is constantly improving, fully shows the incomparable superiority of the socialist system in china. this excellent situation stands in sharp contrast with the imperialist countries, which are stricken with financial crisis, and with social-imperialism, which is beset with numerous economic difficulties.

the revolutionary masses on china's financial front have used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon during the great proletarian cultural revolution to grasp the struggle between the two lines in the financial and economic fields. they criticized in depth the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed on this front by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. all this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. it greatly strengthened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's general policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies" to guide economic and financial work. they have taken a firm stand to direct their work in support of production and the development of the economy, so as to serve proletarian politics still better and help carry out the party's general line for building socialism.

financial workers everywhere have acted in line with chairman mao's teaching and gone down to enterprises, people's communes and brigades to help organize coordination among related units and solve problems arising from production so as to promote production.

the shanghai financial and tax bureau helped the instruments and meters trade sum up experience in increasing efficiency in the utilization of single crystal silicon. this was quickly popularized in some enterprises. this saved great quantities of single crystal silicon and sharply cut production costs.

the financial department of chaotung county in heilungkiang province helped develop the county's industry. it helped enterprises re-arrange factory buildings, equipment, circulating capital and bank credits. a phosphate fertilizer plant planned to buy a mixer that costs rmb 60,000 yuan. when personnel of the financial department went to the plant they worked with the workers and consulted other units to get some of the parts needed. they worked hard for 18 days and with just over 10,000 yuan were able to make the mixer. daily output of phosphate fertilizer rose five-fold.

chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." following this teaching, the financial departments in all parts of the country have sharply criticized the past erroneous practice of relying exclusively on "specialists", and further encouraged the practice of relying on the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to manage financial affairs.

the financial department of tientsin municipality has depended on veteran workers' investigation teams to start a vigorous drive for the masses to do financial work. this has deepened the movement to increase production and practise economy. as a result, enterprises have handed over much bigger profits. organizations for economic supervision which have workers as the backbone have been set up in more than 90 per cent of the enterprises in shanghai. they are playing an increasingly important role in production and construction.

financial workers everywhere publicize the importance of cost accounting to get enterprises to improve their work in this respect, thereby increasing accumulation. the talien dyestuff mill in liaoning province mobilized the workers for a mass drive to do cost accounting, so that the mill could do a good job of planning raw materials, analyzing costs, estimating output and checking up on quality. as a result, there was a general drop in consumption covering 70 per cent of the raw materials in the first six months of this year.

financial workers have also joined the capital construction workers in examining and revising designs. this has helped speed up the construction of projects and helped

investments produce quicker results. initial statistics from kwangtung, hupeh and shensi show that total investments for many capital construction projects have been cut by more than 20 per cent in this way.

with poor and lower-middle peasants handling the work, financial work in many rural areas has taken on an entirely new look. the financial workers of the tungchiao people's commune, wuhsien county, kiangsu province, firmly rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants to help the commune's 231 production teams attain self-sufficiency in funds for agricultural production. this is a great impetus to agricultural production and has helped expand the collective economy. end item

091507 -- brisk market in china's cities and countryside

peking, september 15 (hsinhua) -- china's revolutionary commercial workers have made strenuous efforts to carry out chairman mao's general policy on economic and financial work, which is "to develop the economy and ensure supplies", since the beginning of the 1970's. with the vigorous development of industrial and agricultural production, commodities are plentiful, purchases and sales are brisk, prices are stable and stocks of goods have increased in the thriving market of the cities and countryside throughout the country.

shops throughout the country purchased 19.3 per cent more commodities in the first half of this year than in the same period of 1966, with sales being 15.7 per cent higher. stocks on hand also increased greatly. food grain and edible oil are in ample supply for the vast population, and far greater supplies of meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit are available than before. peking, shanghai, tientsin and other major cities have a constant supply of such fruit as apples, pears, bananas and oranges even in slack fruit seasons. fresh vegetables are on sale the year round. vegetable sales in peking this year are running 35 per cent above the same period of 1969. the vegetable-growing communes on the outskirts of the city are also able to provide supplies for other places.

more manufactured goods are available in cities and rural areas all over the country. department stores, shopping centres and supply and marketing cooperatives at basic units offer a wide range of woollen fabrics, cotton knitwear, enamelware, bicycles and transistor radios. varied and colourful synthetic fabrics and plastic products are in abundant supply. means of production, including chemical fertilizers, insecticides and iron and wooden farm tools in demand for farm production, have been sent promptly from various places to the forefront of production in the rural areas.

market prices are stable. retail prices of many kinds of manufactured goods have been reduced. there have been three price-cuts in medicines in a little over a year. the cut was 37 per cent in august of last year. prices now average only twenty per cent of those in 1950. one ampoule of 200,000 units of penicillin cost the equivalent of a 25-kilogramme sack of flour before liberation. a similar ampoule now costs less than half a kilogramme of flour. this fully shows the loving care of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee for the vast number of working people and demonstrates the unmatched superiority of the socialist system in china.

the thriving market reflects the rapid progress in industry and agriculture under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

having had good harvests for eight years running, china again got good crops of summer grain this year. a good autumn harvest is in sight. china's light and textile industries are advancing with greater, faster, better and more economical results thanks to carrying out the policies of "walking on two legs". these include the simultaneous development of industry under the central government and local industry, and the simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises. provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which had a comparatively poor foundation in light industry, have started large numbers of light industrial enterprises in a short time. they soon became more self-sufficient by relying on the local supply of materials. total national output of major light industrial products from january to august this year was a new record and provided the market with ample supplies.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." since entering the 1970's, the commercial workers have deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as the "theory of giving equal service to the entire population", "profits in command" and "vocational know-how comes first". they have roundly criticized the bourgeois concept of commerce and the bourgeois way of doing business. they are determined to move over to the side of the worker and peasant masses and help factories and villages develop production. investigation teams from commercial departments in many localities have gone to factories, mines and villages to solicit suggestions and criticism of the merchandise among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. on the basis of their findings, **new products have appeared** that the workers, peasants and soldiers like.

a joint investigation team of industrial and commercial departments has done some 200,000 interviews among poor and lower-middle peasants and workers in different industrial branches engaged in different types of physical labour. among early results of the extensive investigation, which began in september of last year, are a variety of new shoes that fit better and are better suited to the labour and daily life of the working people.

many commercial departments have made active efforts to supply cotton cloth, knitwear, sewing machines and other merchandise that are economical, practical, plain and durable and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

many stores at the basic level have set themselves the task of delivering goods to production teams and helping with the maintenance and repair of farm machines and implements. shop assistants of a number of pharmaceutical and medical apparatus stores have undertaken to study medicine so that they can treat minor ailments and give patients advice in case of serious diseases. to cater to the night-shift workers, stores, restaurants and other branches of the service trades in the cities have instituted early morning, late evening or all-night service. the worker, peasant and soldier masses appreciate these improvements.

the revolutionary workers on china's commercial front are at present deepening the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the field of economy. they are trying to eliminate thoroughly the remnant pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carrying the struggle-criticism-transformation on the commercial front through to the end, so as to help bring about a new leap in industry and agriculture. end item

092403 -- "people's daily" investigation report: from tachai brigade to hsiyang county

peking, september 24 (hsinhua) -- the "people's daily" published an investigation report yesterday on how hsiyang county in shansi province learned from the tachai production brigade. following are excerpts from the report, entitled "from tachai brigade to hsiyang county":

hsiyang has become tachai-type county

"build hsiyang into a tachai-type county within three to five years!" this stirring slogan was raised in april of 1967 by the revolutionary committee of hsiyang county, where the tachai production brigade is located.

with profound loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, the people of hsiyang have since conscientiously implemented chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", launched a vigorous mass movement to learn from tachai and have brought the slogan to life.

the tachai spirit nurtured by mao tsetung thought has spread to the whole of hsiyang county. the principle of putting politics in command and taking ideology as the leading factor, the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective, which the tachai brigade has adhered to, have taken deep root in the minds of the people throughout the county.

consciousness is transformed into matter. there has been a tremendous change over the past three years in the land of hsiyang, which is situated in the taihang mountains. all the communes and production brigades in the county have been fighting the elements and transforming nature. some 2,000 hectares of farmland have been built in the dry, boulder-strewn river-beds. over 14,600 hectares of land on the slopes which were subject to erosion have been turned into tachai-type terraced fields that provide high stable yields. this is more than half the total acreage under cultivation in the county.

hsiyang's grain output rose continuously and sharply in the past three years. grain output in 1969 was double that of 1966, and the per hectare yield exceeded three tons, the target set for areas north of the yellow river in the "national programme for agricultural development". about one-third of the brigades in the county achieved a per hectare yield higher than 3.75 tons. fourteen brigades got a per hectare yield greater than six tons. the tachai brigade remained a

vanguard, with an average per hectare yield of 7.05 tons.

hsiyang in the past three years contributed growing amounts to the state and put aside more and more grain as reserves. it delivered almost five times as much grain to the state in 1969 as it did in 1966. a number of communes and brigades which formerly relied on supplies of state grain every year have begun to hand grain over to the state. every people's commune and production brigade now has grain reserves.

the changes in hsiyang show a very heartening situation, that is, all the communes and brigades, whatever their conditions, are learning from and catching up with tachai and have made considerable progress.

the nanmao production brigade has the worst natural conditions in the county. the sixty-odd households live scattered on a high mountain. its 40 hectares of farmland are made up of more than 4,000 tiny plots. grain yield never exceeded 1.5 tons per hectare before it began learning from tachai. after three years of hard work in learning from tachai, it turned its poor farmland into high-standard tachai-type land and its per hectare grain yield rose to 5.25 tons.

the farmland per capita averages only 0.053 hectares in several production brigades around the county town. in the past, some people considered that it was reasonable to ask the state for grain since they had so little land and lacked grain. they have learned the spirit of tachai and criticized this idea during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the commune members said: "since we are much better off than tachai in manpower, fertilizer and other conditions, why should we rely on the state for grain?" they are determined to make contributions for the state and not impede the country's progress. after three years of hard struggle, they achieved self-sufficiency in grain, with a per-hectare yield of 6 tons.

the paiyangyu production brigade had been an advanced unit long before in the all-round development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding, and its grain output reached three tons per hectare early in 1961. some cadres however held fast to established ideas and grain output remained at 3.75 tons per hectare for years running without any advance. after learning modestly from tachai during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres of the brigade seriously criticized the wrong ideas and production rose rapidly. grain output reached 6.75 tons per hectare in 1969.

there are numerous examples like this in hsiyang county. in the three years of the movement to learn from tachai, more than 100 advanced brigades in learning from tachai emerged in the county the first year. the advanced brigades increased to more than 200 the second year and the rest caught up the third year.

the hsiyang people have proved by their own practice the validity of these statements:

one. resolutely acting in line with chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", any area can learn from tachai no matter what its conditions are.

two. it is quite possible to spread the advanced experience of a typical brigade to the whole county speedily. we will be able to build a tachai-type county within three to five years provided we conscientiously implement chairman mao's instructions on "going deeply into problems of one place, then applying the experience gained there in all other places" and "as regards the work as a whole, it is first necessary to grasp one-third of it well", grasp the work of a group of brigades and ensure its success.

solving question of leading bodies is important

chairman mao teaches: "never forget class struggle." the struggle centres on the question of political power, the question of which class should exercise leadership.

tachai is located in hsiyang county, but the experience of tachai could not be popularized in the county for a time. why was this? because a handful of capitalist-roaders in the former hsiyang county party committee carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu shao-chi and resisted chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the rule of the handful of capitalist-roaders. the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, since its establishment, has been determined to implement chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and build hsiyang into a tachai-type county.

how should the experience of tachai be popularized among the communes and brigades in the county? the most fundamental experience of hsiyang county is that it firmly grasped the crucial point of class struggle and solved the question of leadership in the communes and brigades and of revolutionizing the thinking of the leading bodies.

some bad people sneaked into the leading bodies of a very few communes and brigades. they allowed the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements to carry out sabotage; they were working for capitalism instead of building socialism and exercised a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie instead of the dictatorship of the proletariat. so the mass movement to learn from tachai could not be spread widely. the power in a certain production brigade was usurped by bad people for a period. they pushed capitalism, engaged in speculation and profiteering and led the brigade astray. the per hectare grain yield was only 1.57 tons. members of the brigade ate 30 tons of grain supplied by the state every year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants seized back the leadership during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they exposed and dealt blows at the class enemies' sabotage and launched a mass movement to learn from tachai. in the first year, 1967, grain yield rose to 2.25 tons per hectare and in 1968 it rose again to three tons and in 1969 increased to 3.71 tons, beyond the target set in the "programme".

some persons in the leading bodies of some communes and brigades were rather deeply poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they were infatuated with pushing capitalist measures including "san tzu yi pao" (see note one) and "four freedoms" (see note two). the mass movement to learn from tachai could not be spread far and wide.

the wuchiaping brigade and the tachai brigade belonged to the same advanced agricultural producers' cooperative in 1956. the former broke off from the tachai brigade later on at the instigation of capitalist-roaders and a handful of class enemies and came under another cooperative. a cadre of the brigade represented the spontaneous capitalist tendency of a small part of the petty producers and worked hand in glove with the landlords and rich peasants in speculation and profiteering. the per hectare grain yield of the wuchiaping brigade in 1964 dropped to one and a half tons. but the tachai brigade's jumped to six tons. the two presented a sharp contrast.

at that time communist party member li hsi-shen in the wuchiaping brigade, helped by chen yung-kuei, secretary of the tachai brigade party branch, and working with the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants, exposed and seriously criticized the errors of that cadre. they also mercilessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "san tzu yi pao" and "four freedoms" and checked the evil capitalist tendency. a mass movement to learn from tachai was set going in the brigade. the brigade's per hectare grain yield rose to three tons in 1966 and reached over six tons in 1969. total output and income and public accumulation

funds almost trebled.

in the movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, hsiyang county conscientiously carried out ideological and organizational consolidation among the leading groups of the people's communes and production brigades through deepening revolutionary mass criticism, purifying the class ranks and consolidating the party organizations. following chairman mao's teaching "the target of attack should be narrowed and more people helped through education" and his policy of "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh", the county strictly differentiated the two types of contradictions -- those between the people and the enemy and those among the people themselves. it united and educated the big majority of the cadres, expelled a very few bad elements who had wormed their way into the party and leading groups, and helped those who had committed mistakes. a contingent of new cadres with vigour and vitality has emerged. the leadership of the communes and production brigades are in the hands of those who are loyal to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this ensures the successful development of the mass movement to learn from tachai.

armed with mao tsetung thought, people can change nature

what is to be learned from tachai? the experience of hsiyang shows that the most fundamental thing is to follow the tachai brigade in grasping firmly the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and educating people with great mao tsetung thought so as to do a good job in revolutionizing people's ideology; it is imperative for people to fight self and criticize revisionism in the light of chairman mao's three constantly read articles so as to remould their world outlook, as the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai have been doing. once armed with mao tsetung thought, the masses have a power that can successfully change nature.

wang tung-chou, secretary of the party branch of the houchuan brigade, described how their brigade learned from tachai. the brigade learned the farming methods from tachai at the outset without notable results. summing up their experience, they came to this conclusion: it is imperative, first of all, to grasp what is fundamental and take mao tsetung thought as the soul. then they set up various types of mao tsetung thought study classes in which they developed great debates around which world outlook should be fostered, the proletarian or the bourgeois, in relation to what was actually on people's minds. the cadres and the masses consciously fought self-interest and fostered devotion to public interest. their ideological level was thus raised to a new high. all the people, men and

women, young and old, realized that they should strive to grow more grain for the revolution and make a greater contribution to it. with their ideology revolutionized, the people became courageous, enthusiastic, hard working and showed a keener sense of organization and discipline. the amount of labour power is just the same as before, but they have done several times as much as they did in the past in a given period. they worked hard at capital construction of farmland and scientific farming for three years. as a result, they created some 33 hectares of high-standard tachai-type fields, which produced 6.75 tons of grain per hectare.

many other brigades in the county have had similar experience. they used mao tsetung thought to educate the peasants as regards the socialist orientation, and criticize the capitalist tendency. they educated the peasants to cherish the state and the collective and foster the concept of farming for the revolution. they educated the peasants to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and persevere in the great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. thanks to the vigorous efforts to revolutionize people's ideology, capital construction of farmland has increased greatly.

the people of hsiyang have displayed tremendous enthusiasm and feared neither hardship nor death in the course of building tachai-type fields. many people who were not regarded as able-bodied have become efficient in transforming hills. an old woman in her sixties, named liang kuò-yi, who belongs to a revolutionary martyr's family, led 12 old women in forming an "old women's fighting team" that went up to the hills every day to build farmland. they have created 6.6 hectares of tachai-type fields in the past three years. such instances are to be found in almost every brigade.

hsiyang county has five rivers. floods in previous years destroyed over 3,300 hectares of fertile fields along the river banks. after winning great successes in transforming hills the county revolutionary committee called on the people of the county in the autumn of 1968 "to change the natural conditions of hsiyang and wrest land from the flood and wrest grain from the undeveloped riverside land". the whole county waged a people's war to harness rivers and transform riverside land.

a 500 metre-long river-bed lies before the village of the hsikupi production brigade. the chailing mountain is on the other side of the river. if the sungchi river was dammed up and its water led through the mountain, the river-bed could be turned into 80 hectares of arable land, more than all the present cultivated land. but this is a large project that calls for the removal of 170,000 cubic metres of stone and 350,000 cubic metres of earthwork. in the ordinary way

of doing this, all the able-bodied people of the brigade would take seven years to finish the project. the poor and lower-middle peasants however were resolute in cutting through the chailing mountain. they said with determination: "since the foolish old man and his family could remove two big mountains, why can't we, a hundred and more families, remove this one mountain?"

after the work began, li chi-mao, secretary of the brigade party branch, took his family of eight to work on the mountain. he remained at the work site seven days and nights. the masses said: "now that li chi-mao's whole family has pitched in, we must follow suit." the brigade has less than 200 able-bodied people. but more than 320 people took part in the work.

chairman mao teaches: "the masses are the real heroes", "every difficulty can be overcome by relying on the masses of the people". once the masses grasp mao tsetung thought, they have inexhaustible creative power. to speed up the pace of cutting through the mountain, veteran poor peasant li tsai-yuan hit upon this idea: "since water can wash away our land, why can't it be used to help us to remove the mountain?" he proposed that water be led up the mountain to wash down the earth. they laid over 200 metres of pipes to lead pumped water up to the mountain to wash the loose earth down. thus the project went dozens of times quicker than by shoulder poles and carts. the dam has been completed in the main. half of the task of cutting through the chailing mountain was accomplished. the people of hsikupi are confident that they will finish the project in one or two years instead of seven.

wonders like that of hsikupi are to be seen everywhere in hsiyang county. the people of hsiyang county have created 2,000 hectares of fertile land on the river-beds of the five large rivers by relying entirely on their own efforts, instead of looking to the state for money and materials. another 3,000 to 4,000 hectares of arable land will be added in the coming two or three years after the five rivers are harnessed.

the people of hsiyang county recognize an indisputable truth: "by self-reliance, people can create any miracle. the key lies in man's revolutionary drive which gives rise to wisdom and methods. by relying on the creative power of the masses armed with mao tsetung thought, every difficulty can be overcome."

(note one: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the numbers of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

note two: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.) end item

091601 -- great successes in central china plain in building water conservancy works

wuhan, september 16 (hsinhua) -- the ten million people living on the low-lying chiangnan plain in central china have transformed this area once plagued by flood, waterlogging and drought. inspired by the great leader chairman mao's concern, they have undertaken mass water conservancy work in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. thanks to this, over 133,000 hectares of farmland have been added, compared with pre-liberation days, and 70 per cent of the arable land in the more than ten counties on the plain is ensured stable harvests despite drought or waterlogging. grain output has doubled and cotton increased sevenfold, compared with the time of liberation.

the alluvial chiangnan plain is at the confluence of the middle reaches of the yangtze river and the lower reaches of its tributary, the hanhui. this area of rivers and lakes has a warm climate and fertile land. although there are many favourable natural conditions for farming, the dykes on the banks of the two rivers were out of repair for many years and there were few water conservancy projects under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. flood, waterlogging and drought were common. when the main dyke of the yangtze river broke in 1931, over 20,000 people drowned and over 1.7 million people were left homeless. since liberation the working people, armed with invincible mao tsetung thought and relying on their own efforts, have built high firm dykes on the banks of the two rivers. newly-built ditches, canals and power-driven irrigation and drainage stations are to be found everywhere on the plain. in may and june of this year there were several heavy rains with a precipitation of two to three hundred millimetres each time, and a 50-day dry spell. nowhere on the plain was there any waterlogging or drought. good harvests of early rice and later-maturing rice were gathered. cotton and late rice are now growing very well and harvesting will soon take place.

back in 1952 not long after the founding of new china, our great leader chairman mao approved the chingkiang river flood diversion project (the chingkiang river in the middle reaches of the yangtze is known for its narrow meandering course and turbulent flow). chairman mao wrote this inscription for the project: "strive for the successful completion of the chingkiang river flood diversion project in the interests of the people." chairman mao's close attention inspired the 300,000 civilians and people's liberation army men working on the project. in high spirits, they took only some 70 days to complete the job which ranked among the bigger projects in china at that time. the project protects an agricultural population

of several million people and 600,000 hectares of arable land from flood.

continuing the efforts without let-up, the party organizations at all levels on the plain turned to another aspect of the main flood menace. because the yangtze and hanshui river dykes were low and thin, water could easily overflow. every winter and spring, they mobilized and organized a million-strong water conservancy contingent and shipped large quantities of material to strengthen the 4,000-kilometre-long dykes on the banks of the two rivers. this reinforced the dykes and enabled them to hold back the flood of 1954, the worst this century. before liberation, recurrent floods breached the yangtze and hanshui river dykes, killing thousands of working people and destroying their property. this was brought to an end once and for all.

inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao, the people on the plain relied on the superiority of the people's commune to bring the water conservancy project to a new high in the big leap forward of 1958. they made out an overall programme which put the main emphasis on small projects and integrated the big, medium and small projects, with the big ones as the backbone. they developed the revolutionary spirit of socialist coordination and a soaring enthusiasm in a surging mass movement to build water conservancy projects. they dug more than 5,000 kilometres of trunk canals and built more than 1,000 irrigation and drainage culverts and sluice gates. they built more than 300 big and small water reservoirs. they brought changes to agriculture and irrigation all over the plain.

conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and responding to his great call "in agriculture, learn from t'achai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members undertook greater and more difficult water conservancy projects during the great proletarian cultural revolution. from one to two million people worked on more than 100 projects every winter and spring during the past four years. hundreds of thousands of people in tienmen, hanchuan, yingcheng and other counties north of the hanshui river set out last winter and this spring to dig a river channel in a little over six months. it is more than 110 kilometres long, 200 metres to 700 metres wide and seven metres deep. it is longer and wider than the panama canal. in case of heavy rainfall in the five counties, which cover an area of more than 4,000 square kilometres north of the hanshui river, water is soon

led into the yangtze through this big man-made river, and well over 66,000 hectares of arable land are protected from flood and waterlogging.

water conservancy construction on the chiangnan plain has progressed in the fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. the struggle centred on the question of whom to rely on: the people's own strength or the state, the masses or a few "experts".

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and following chairman mao's teachings "in socialist revolution and socialist construction it is essential to adhere to the main line", "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", the masses won significant victories in the fight against floods after waging repeated struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have built more than 400,000 big and small water conservancy works in the past 18 years. with the exception of key big and medium-sized projects which were built with state investments or subsidies, the overwhelming majority of these works were designed and built by the local people with their own collective funds.

a typical instance of the acute struggle between the two lines is provided by the construction of the big hungweih reservoir which began in the great leap forward of 1958. that winter 130,000 commune members from five nearby counties went to the construction site. the capitalist-roaders in the province, who feverishly pushed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, asked some bourgeois technical "authorities" to work out a plan for building the dam, but it did not conform to reality. this plan called for the use of large quantities of cement and rolled steel and construction would have taken at least eight years to complete.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members at the site were enraged. they argued back, saying: "chairman teaches us to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. you want to tie us hand and foot by foreign conventions. we won't stand for this!"

on the strength of their rich experience gained through long years of fighting the floods, they and revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians mapped out a plan using such locally available material as earth, sand and rocks. working to this indigenous plan they completed the dam in just three years and saved a good deal of rolled steel and cement.

they went on working hard the following three winters, and finished the entire project attached to the reservoir.

throughout the construction, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they built five tunnels, cut across nearly a hundred hills, levelled about two hundred gullies, dug canals and ditches stretching 4,500 kilometres, and put up close to one thousand big and small dams, sluice gates, aqueducts, bridges and other works. all this brought irrigation to 200,000 hectares of farmland in the five counties. eleven small hydro-electric power stations have now been set up on the reservoir and the trunk canal, and the reservoir is also being used to breed fish.

with the rapid development of water conservancy projects, a great number of big or small hydro-electric power stations and power-driven irrigation and drainage stations have been put up on the plain. many people's communes use electricity to power a broadcasting network, process agricultural and sideline produce and light houses. the whole area has a vigorous revolutionary and prosperous atmosphere.

in the course of building water conservancy projects, the people's communes on the plain trained a contingent of local experts, who learned surveying, designing and building in practice, and electricians and pumping station operators. this contingent is growing and playing an ever greater role in rural water conservancy works, the mechanization and electrification of the countryside.

under the illumination of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the plain are in higher spirits and have a stronger fighting will than ever. they are determined to learn from the people of tachai and continue building water conservancy projects and expanding the stable and high-yielding farmland irrespective of drought or waterlogging. they will produce more grain and cotton in the great 1970's and make greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. end item

091301 -- chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking guides the reclamation of land from lake

kwangchow, september 13 (hsinhua) -- a unit of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units has succeeded in reclaiming land from the lake, sowing and gathering a good crop the same year by studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way. following is an article written by the party committee of the p.l.a. unit, describing its outstanding achievement:

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people", our unit has reclaimed 3,000 hectares of land from lake tung in kwangtung province by building 36.5 kilometres of dykes in three stages. using chairman mao's philosophic thinking as our weapon, we analysed and resolved contradictions and turned unfavourable conditions into favourable ones. in the first stage of our work, we blocked off land from the lake in winter and sowed the following spring, reaping two good crops of rice that year. in the second stage, we reclaimed land from the lake in spring and sowed in summer, and we gathered a good harvest the same year and this year, we built dykes to cut off land and sowed in spring and again had a good harvest. we have disproved an old saying in the locality: one can reclaim land from the lake the first year, grow coarse grain the second and reap rice the third.

when conditions impose limitations, bring man's unlimited creativity into play

the first thing in reclaiming land from the lake was to build the dyke. last year we constructed a 9-kilometre-long dyke which is 20 metres wide at the bottom and 8.5 metres high. it was scheduled to be completed in 40 days. we lacked both manpower and tools. could we finish the task on time? so many comrades lacked confidence. we organized the cadres and fought to study this teaching of chairman mao's over and over again. "in seeking victory, those who direct a war cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the objective conditions; within these limitations, however, they can and must play a dynamic role in striving for victory." everyone came to recognize that objective conditions always have limits, but so long as we placed mao tsetung thought in command and brought man's unlimited creativity into full play, we could accomplish a seemingly impossible task in limited conditions and perform miracles.

throughout the project, we put political and ideological work in first place, placed the tasks before the masses and

aroused the cadres and fighters to greater political enthusiasm and revolutionary energy. they travelled dozens of kilometres to gather bamboo and rattan deep in the mountain forests, with which they made shoulder poles and baskets. carpenter shops and smithies were put up to make and repair several hundred barrows, produce and innovate many tools. all this helped raise work efficiency greatly.

as the whole project progressed with good quality and at high speed, the construction of a key item, the power-driven irrigation and drainage station, lagged behind. the old design set four to six months for completion. but we wanted to have it finished in a little over one month, otherwise the problem of irrigation and drainage would remain unsolved, and we could not plough and sow even if the main dyke was built.

we promptly organized the cadres at all levels to study chairman mao's teaching: "(with the marxist-leninist attitude,) a person applies the theory and method of marxism-leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. he does not work by enthusiasm alone but, as stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness." following this teaching, we combined the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death with technical innovations and rational proposals.

we formed a construction and designing group of leading cadres, fighters and technicians while urging the masses to offer their suggestions. we carried on with the study while working, and cut out two-thirds of the work process on the basis of local conditions. we installed machines while the building was being put up. in this way we completed the irrigation and drainage station ahead of time, keeping pace with the main dyke construction.

strive to gain initiative in passive position

although the dyke was completed, twice as much work would have to be done to transform the wasteland into fertile farmland. but, the time for transplanting rice seedlings was drawing near, and lots of heavy work had to be done -- digging ditches, ploughing and nursing seedlings. how could the work be done scientifically and what could we do to gain the initiative?

chairman mao teaches: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." in line with this teaching of chairman mao's, we analyzed all the contradictions we were confronting and decided

that the question of irrigation was the principal contradiction because it would facilitate and ensure the whole work -- ploughing, sowing and nursing seedlings. therefore, we concentrated efforts on digging the ditches. as soon as we finished a stretch of ditch we brought water to a tract of irrigation, harrowing, sowing and nursing seedlings were done simultaneously. all the jobs were arranged well. we were gaining the initiative.

although the contradiction of arranging the work was solved, natural conditions often affected our work and put us in a passive position. while we were transplanting rice seedlings, there were several rain storms and this delayed the transplanting two weeks. could we gain the initiative when we were forced into a passive position by the bad weather?

chairman mao teaches: "the inferior side can wrest the initiative and victory from the superior side by securing conditions through active subjective endeavour in accordance with the actual circumstances." we came to understand that we could regain the initiative by determining the characteristics of rice seedlings which were transplanted late and working out methods to make up for lost time by active subjective efforts. rice seedlings transplanted after the normal period might ear too soon, so we planted them deeper. the shoots which came out from the joints take root and tiller again. such shoots were under-developed and the period for nourishment became shorter. we applied twice as much fertilizer before transplanting as originally required and other measures to ensure that the shoots would grow earlier, quicker and sturdier. these measures made up for the delay which might have affected a good harvest. thus we seized back the initiative which had been lost temporarily.

promote transformation of unfavourable factors into favourable ones

it was the first time we had planted rice on land reclaimed from a lake. all the rice shoots soon became rusty, greatly hindering the growth. with the new problem in mind, we organized the cadres and fighters to study these teachings of chairman mao's: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow" and "at certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. but through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." we all realized

that it was something new for us to aim for a good harvest of rice on newly upturned land reclaimed from lake and that there were many things we still did not know. the rust which had appeared and the change of colour in the rice shoots seemed unfavourable; but from a long-term point of view, this was a good thing, for we exposed problems we did not know, thus providing a favourable condition for us to grasp how rice grows on the newly reclaimed land so as to win high yields.

following chairman mao's teachings on making investigations, the cadres and fighters went to consult veteran peasants and took specimens of soil to test from dozens of spots on the newly reclaimed land. we found that the soil was acid, had formed a crust and lacked organic matter. after the transplanting we had not done drainage and irrigation at the right time so that strong acid came up and hampered the growth of the crop. we mobilized cadres and fighters to apply different quantities of lime, phosphorus and organic fertilizer to each plot of land according to its acidity. we neutralized the strong acidity and improved the soil and drained away water and then irrigated at the proper times. the rice began to grow normally.

chairman mao teaches us: "there is not a single thing in the world without a dual nature". at first some comrades recognized the bad effect of acid on the growth of rice and did not perceive that in given conditions it could help bring good harvests and high yields.

in scientific farming, it is necessary to check the growth of the stalks and leaves in the later stage of tillering so that soil nutrient can be absorbed by the plant when it begins to ear. only in this way can we ensure a high yield.

we learn from experience that acid has harmful effects on rice at the time of tillering. but a small amount of acid is beneficial to checking the growth of stalks and leaves at the right time. so we drained away water to "bask" the paddy field at the later stage of tillering so that the unfavourable factor of acid played a positive role in the given condition, and created the condition for high yields and good harvests.

because we applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, constantly sought out favourable factors from unfavourable factors, and made them become favourable factors, we were able to turn the barren land into fertile fields and reap a bumper harvest of 8.25 tons per hectare over a vast tract of land reclaimed the same year. end item

091802 -- new socialist village grows amidst acute struggle between two roads

tsinan, september 18 (hsinhua) -- the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of an east china production brigade have turned a poor ravine into a thriving new socialist village. they have advanced courageously since liberation along the socialist course indicated by chairman mao in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

the hsiatingchia brigade is situated in a high mountain in huanghsien county, shantung province. most of its farmland is on mountain slopes with a thin layer of soil. it used to suffer from drought nine years out of ten. before liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants lived in dire misery under cruel oppression and exploitation by the landlords.

Liberation set them on the road to collectivization. Living up to our great leader chairman mao's call to "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the peasants have fought against the elements and completely changed their village.

working with their hands over the past decade and more, the peasants have completed a three-stage irrigation network that consists of 19 reservoirs and ponds, 8 pumping stations, a river dam and 10 ditches extending some 15 kilometres round the mountain. the first stage drew water from the river and the wells to irrigate the fields at the foot of the mountain. the second stage included several reservoirs and ponds half-way up the mountain which irrigate the terraced fields on the slopes. and the third stage is high up on the mountain where reservoirs, ponds and pumping stations water terraced fields. in case of a dry spell, all these facilities can be mobilized to water the brigade's 130 hectares of irrigated land in a matter of seven days. the peasants have also transformed the poor soil on top of the mountain and the sandy land on a dry river bed through building embankments, levelling and deep-ploughing. as a result, 75 per cent of the brigade's tilled land can now give stable and high yields despite drought and waterlogging.

the brigade's grain output has been rising year after year. per-hectare yield in a good year in the early post-liberation period barely reached 1.5 tons. the yield averaged 5 tons when cooperatives were organized in 1956. the per-hectare yield continued to rise and surpassed 6 tons in 1959 after the people's commune was set up. in the past 11 years the brigade was hit by four droughts, two floods, a windstorm, a hailstorm and an invasion of insect pests. but the yield

of grain remained around 6.7 tons per hectare. the commune has delivered and sold 1,895 tons of grain to the state in these years in support of the country's socialist construction. in addition, it has 170 tons of grain in reserve and its collective accumulation is steadily increasing.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will."

the history of hsiatingchia brigade since liberation is one of the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line over the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, one of the constant victories by the proletariat in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

hsiatingchia has experienced five big battles between the two classes, and the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres won great victories on all occasions by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought. every victory in class struggle has resulted in a high tide of transforming nature and increasing production.

the first round of vigorous class struggle centred on the co-operative movement. when hsiatingchia was preparing to advance from mutual-aid teams to lower-stage agricultural co-operatives in 1953, there was some talk of taking the road of individual farming "to get rich and bring prosperity to the family". class enemies seized the opportunity to carry out disruptive activities. the party organization led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "get organized !" this study made them firmly take the road of collectivization and start co-operatives. guided by chairman mao's brilliant article "on the question of agricultural co-operation", the seven lower-stage co-operatives in hsiatingchia pooled their resources to start an upper-stage co-operative in 1955. the former county party committee, favouring the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of slashing back the co-operatives, turned down their application three times. but the poor and lower-middle peasants persevered in chairman mao's revolutionary line and went ahead with the upper-stage co-operative.

this strengthened the collective economy, creating favourable conditions for transforming nature. the party organization led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." they resolved to follow the example of the people on the plains by digging wells for irrigation. in the mountain gully this meant drilling through rocks scores of feet deep. sometimes they worked a whole day only to find they had

drilled no more than a foot deep. wang yung-hsing, secretary of the general party branch, led the people in doing the hard work. they finally sank 20 big wells and 64 small ones in two winters and the following springs. the ground was uneven so they started to level it for irrigation purposes. they terraced the fields on part of the slopes, and wheat output was doubled the following year.

the second round in the vigorous class struggle took place in 1957 when the bourgeois rightists attacked the party. hsiatingchia was hit by the worst drought in its history that year. wells and rivers dried up and crops withered. the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements colluded with the rightists in a frenzied assault, viciously attacking and undermining the co-operative in an attempt to restore capitalism. however, the general party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants remained firm in taking the socialist road indicated by chairman mao. in a full airing of views and great debates, they poured out their grievances and recalled their misery in the old society and how individual farming had made them suffer. they studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and praised the superiority of co-operation. this heightened their class consciousness. they struggled against the enemies, deflated the reactionary arrogance of the class enemy and, as a result, consolidated the collective economy.

the high tide of the revolution led to an upsurge in production. the victories in the struggle against the class enemy greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the commune members to battle against severe drought and triumph over nature. under the leadership of the general party branch, more than 500 members of the brigade undertook to build 12 water conservancy projects, including reservoirs and dams. they worked waist-deep in icy cold water to seal the dam. the projects were completed during the winter and spring of 1957-58. under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the commune members built more reservoirs in 1958 and brought more than 60 per cent of the arable land under irrigation.

the third round of class struggle was around liu shao-chi's "san tzu yi pao". from 1960 to 1962, liu shao-chi whipped up the evil wind of san tzu yi pao (the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the

basis of individual households) in the rural areas, in an attempt to restore capitalism. the bad elements in hsiatingchia openly attacked the people's commune. they stealthily divided up the collective grain and instigated people to take to individual farming. the party organization and people saw through their plots and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. a great debate was conducted by the brigade's members. the bad elements who stuck to the capitalist road were criticized and the evil wind of san tzu yi pao was repulsed. this great debate helped the commune members heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. it gave great impetus to their revolutionary drive and resulted in a new upsurge in reclaiming and levelling the land. thus, the three years of temporary economic difficulties saw a continuous big leap forward in hsiatingchia, and per-hectare grain output reached 6.4 tons.

the fourth round of fierce class struggle took place during the socialist education movement in 1964. liu shao-chi and his agents sent a work team to hsiatingchia and fabricated many groundless accusations so as to smash this red banner. they frenziedly attacked the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres who adhered to the socialist road. they supported the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists in rising to reverse the previous correct decisions. the secretary of the general party branch, wang yung-hsing, led the masses in studying chairman mao's teaching "without the poor peasants there would be no revolution, to deny their role is to deny the revolution. to attack them is to attack the revolution." they saw through the vile schemes of liu shao-chi and his agents and struggled resolutely against them. when the brilliant document "some current problems raised in the socialist education movement in the rural areas" formulated under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao reached hsiatingchia in 1965, the poor and lower-middle peasants were inspired and encouraged. using the document as their weapon, they safeguarded the socialist orientation. this was another victory.

the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" issued by the great leader chairman mao in 1964 pointed out the way for the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants to build a new socialist countryside. on the basis of the water conservancy works half-way up the mountain, they resolved to build reservoirs still further up. there was no earth at the top of the mountain so they quarried stones and grouted them with cement in building the dams. the commune members transported 25,000 cubic metres of stone and carried sand and cement basket by basket to the work site. after two years of working without

let-up, they built four reservoirs altogether high up on the mountain, and three pumping stations. they transformed 26 hectares of sandy and rocky land and created over 13 hectares of terraced fields. the brigade's per-hectare grain yield in 1966 surpassed 7.5 tons.

the fifth round of acute class struggle occurred in the great proletarian cultural revolution. as soon as it started, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade held high the great banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" and rose against liu shao-chi and his agents. the revolutionary action of the peasants was enthusiastically supported by the cadres of the brigade general party branch. the cadres acted on vice-chairman lin piao's instruction to regard oneself as a motive force of the revolution and at the same time take oneself as a target of the revolution. they went among the masses to listen to the criticism and opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. at that time, a renegade who had hidden himself in the brigade colluded with the class enemy and tried to seize power. then wang yung-hsing, secretary of the general party branch, led the poor and lower-middle peasants in exposing and criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and struggling fiercely against the handful of class enemies. the peasants thus won great victories in both revolution and production.

closely following chairman mao's strategic plan, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade forged the revolutionary great alliance and established a "three-in-one" combination revolutionary committee in march 1967. they elected as chairman of the revolutionary committee the revolutionary cadre wang yung-hsing, who follows our great leader chairman mao consistently and closely and takes the socialist road whole-heartedly.

chairman mao teaches: "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." the commune members were fired with greater revolutionary enthusiasm in the great proletarian cultural revolution. working hard for three years, they quarried over 6,000 cubic metres of stone, transported more than 30,000 cubic metres of earth and built stone embankments totalling 1,200 metres in length. they opened up 7 hectares of land along the rock-strewn river bed and on the rock mountain. they also raised the reservoir and pond embankments at eight places and enlarged five pumping stations. although there were two windstorms in 1969, per-hectare grain yield still reached 7.35 tons.

reviewing their fighting course, the poor and lower-middle

peasants came to this conclusion: closely following chairman mao means victory, and the people can defeat all enemies and surmount every difficulty, and keep advancing, provided they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. since entering the great 1970's, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres are still more vigorous in closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan, and there is a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. they are determined to contribute more to the chinese revolution and world revolution. end item

091102 -- rapid expansion of local motor vehicle industry in china

peking, september 11 (hsinhua) -- guided by the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in china have brought about a new situation marked by a vigorous development of the motor vehicle industry by relying on their collective wisdom and local resources in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act.

most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are now turning out motor vehicles of various loading capacities. a number of cities and administrative regions in kiangsi, shantung, hupeh, fukien, yunnan and other provinces have successfully trial-produced motor vehicles that suit local needs. china now can produce heavy-duty lorries, cross-country lorries, high-grade sedans and self-dumping trucks for mines and other motor vehicles for specific purposes.

this industry has been growing amid acute struggle between the two lines. the country had no motor vehicle industry before liberation. big motor vehicle plants have been set up since liberation in changchun, nanking and other places. rapid expansion of the country's socialist construction requires an ever greater number of motor vehicles. illuminated by the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, dozens of types of motor vehicles were trial-produced and production began in many provinces and municipalities in 1958. but chairman mao's revolutionary line was frantically opposed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. they advocated the slavish comprador philosophy that "making motor vehicles is not as good as buying them" and urged "buying motor vehicles from abroad while using spare parts of our own make". they did all they could to stamp out the mass movement, closing down many new small and medium plants. this suppressed the people's enthusiasm to build local motor vehicle industry and development of the industry was held back.

the triumphant great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm is higher than ever. they pledge to respond to chairman mao's instructions on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry"

to build china's motor vehicle industry. they have adhered to the policy of the simultaneous development of national and local industries, large and medium and small industries and modern and indigenous methods, thus giving great impetus to the progress of local motor vehicle industry. localities can now make the main parts of motor vehicle including engines, gear-boxes, front and back axles, chassis and bodies, and 80 to 90 per cent of the motor vehicle accessories.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work" and "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses, revolutionary committees in various places launched mass movements and produced motor vehicles in a short period of time with small investments. some places lacked equipment, so local revolutionary committees organized scores or even 100 small and medium factories from local trades and industrial branches to launch socialist coordination and fought a "people's war" to make motor vehicles. a motor vehicle consists of thousands of accessories and parts. they distributed the making of these accessories and parts to small and medium plants. they were thus making full use of their existing equipment and bringing into play the initiative of the masses. this considerably accelerated the speed of motor vehicle manufacture.

the southwest china province of yunnan has a poor industrial foundation. based on a motor vehicle parts factory, the province launched a mass movement to manufacture motor vehicles, with more than 70 plants and co-operatives working in coordination, including machine building plants, light industrial machinery repair plants, a mirror factory, a beam scale factory and a pincers factory. this made it possible for them to start serial-production of the kunming brand lorries in less than two months.

the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all rely on their own efforts, start with indigenous methods, combine these with modern methods and make technical innovations to run the motor vehicle industry. an outstanding example is the chingkangshan motor vehicle plant in kiangsi province which was previously a small motor vehicle repair plant. the workers and revolutionary cadres in 1968 studied the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, as well as his great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they took the manufacture of motor vehicles through self-reliance as their contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. then they set to work in the spirit of daring to think and to act, did away with fetishes and

superstitions and introduced technical innovations widely. everyone made proposals for the design of the vehicle. finally they decided to adopt a new design. they made the equipment using indigenous methods. for nearly two years, the plant made over 100 special-purpose machine tools, outnumbering all the machines it had before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a streamlined production line, from the manufacture of cylinders and the chassis to general assembly, has been set up. the plant produced more than 500 motor vehicles in 1969. its motor cars can be seen all over the province, climbing mountains and going cross-country. some vehicles have already covered a distance of 40,000 kilometres or more, with excellent performance records.

in developing the motor vehicle industry, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have paid special attention to designing and manufacturing motor cars suited to local conditions and using local raw materials. for example, before liberation, the whole chinghai province had only 14 wornout foreign motor vehicles of various brands. they relied mainly on yaks to transport materials. it used to take over two months to make a round trip between southwest chinghai province where there is a concentrated population of tibetan nationality and its capital of sining. the province rapidly developed highway transportation after liberation and motor vehicles have become the main means of transportation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers designed and produced the "chinghai lake" lorry to suit conditions in the province. its structure and functioning are adapted to the chinghai highland -- cold weather and thin air.

the workers of the lungchi administrative region of fukien province produced a multi-purpose farm lorry that took into account the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the body design and loading capacity are suitable for use in fields and, at the same time, it can be used for pumping water, husking rice and generating electricity. it uses diesel oil instead of gasoline, greatly reducing its cost and is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the revolutionary workers of the motor vehicle industry in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with high aspirations to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, are now working to build their comprehensive local motor vehicle industry quickly. they are determined to make new contributions to the revolution by turning out more high-quality motor vehicles of various types. end item

092303 -- great victories for china's petroleum industry

peking, september 23 (hsinhua) -- china's petroleum workers are holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and marching more courageously and militantly than before along the bright road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" charted by chairman mao. they have won one important victory after another in developing china's petroleum industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, chinese petroleum workers achieved self-sufficiency in petroleum products in the sixties, ending the backwardness of this industry in china. they also fulfilled the tasks set for the third five-year plan two years ahead of schedule.

since entering the great seventies, they have resolved to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland. they have brought about a vigorous new upsurge in "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." there is a scene of new vigour which portends big hope and tremendous progress by the petroleum industry.

big developments are now taking place. large-scale prospecting is going on all over china's vast area. the prospectors have done away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. displaying the spirit of revolution plus drive, they braved severe cold and sweltering heat and worked on frozen rivers or in marshes. they have drilled many high-yield wells and discovered new oilfields in areas dismissed by bourgeois technical "authorities" as "hopeless". this provides china with considerable reserves of petroleum and has created favourable conditions for developing the industry at high speed.

on the basis of high output for several years running, the production of crude oil increased by a wide margin this year. national output of crude oil from january to august was more than 34 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1969. the output of every refinery rose month after month. the state plans for the production of such major products as gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, fuel oil, paraffin and asphalt have all been overfulfilled and reached all-time highs.

the vigorous development of the industry fully demonstrates the incomparable power of chairman mao's general line of

"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", as well as the powerful impetus given to the development of china's socialist production and construction by the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his general and specific policies, the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians in china's petroleum industry have waged acute struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and the sabotage and interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers of the taching oilfield always stand at the forefront of this struggle. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have added lustre to the taching red banner, a pace-setter on the country's industrial front.

output of the taching oilfield's crude oil in the four years of the great cultural revolution is double that of the previous four years. since entering the great 70's, the heroic taching workers have continued to hold high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and broadened and deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they have made further efforts to carry forward the glorious tradition of starting their work from the study of the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), "on practice" and "on contradiction". this has pushed revolution and production forward wave upon wave.

a record increase was registered in the first eight months of this year in the output of crude oil. the nationally-known 1205 drilling team of the taching oilfield set records in monthly drilling footage. the productive capacity of the oilfields constructed in the first half of this year was greater than that of the oilfields constructed in the whole of 1969. twenty major technical innovations reached the advanced levels at home and abroad.

our great leader chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching" gave the orientation for industry throughout the country. the petroleum workers responded enthusiastically to this great call of chairman mao's and earnestly learned from and carried forward taching's revolutionary spirit. a number of advanced units have come to the fore in the petroleum industry.

with taching as their example, the workers of the yumen oilfield, china's oldest petroleum base, have conscientiously studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way, persisted in using revolution to lead production forward and carried out a vigorous mass movement for technical innovations, rapidly rejuvenating the oilfield, which has been worked for more than 30 years. the oilfield area has been constantly enlarged, pressure in the oil zones is stabilized and crude oil production has gone up steadily. this has accumulated experience in the development of china's oilfields.

in learning from taching's experience, the workers of the maoming shale oil company launched a mass movement in industrial construction and created a new process for processing oil shale. they built a large oil shale dry distillation furnace by themselves. this more than doubled the production capacity. at the same time, many kinds of non-ferrous metals, industrial chemicals and building materials were extracted and separated from waste gas, water and slag. this sets an example in making multi-purpose use of wastes in petroleum industry.

the workers of the no. seven petroleum plant learned from the taching spirit of integrating soaring revolutionary drive with strict scientific approach. they dared to think and act, adopted new techniques to transform two sets of machines for producing lubricants. for several decades, installations remained cumbersome and equipment complicated in the oil refining industry. they have now changed this and created a new way for china to transform oil refining technique.

news of inspiring successes is pouring in from the petroleum industrial front. workers at many old oilfields and oil refineries are conscientiously studying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and constantly making new contributions. crude oil processing capacity has increased by big margins at some refineries. oilfields hitherto considered incapable of high-yield have doubled output within a few months. efforts are being concentrated on new areas being prospected and new construction projects being undertaken. projects are undertaken when conditions are favourable. when conditions are unfavourable, the projects are still undertaken by first creating favourable conditions. in some places, prospecting work for the whole year has been fulfilled in six months. large oil refineries which would take three to four years to complete in the past are now designed, built and put into operation all in the same year. end item

091201 -- china's farm machinery industry grows by leaps and bounds

peking, september 12 (hsinhua) -- guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's farm machinery industry is vigorously developing and advancing by leaps and bounds.

this year marks the fastest progress of china's farm machinery industry in history. total output value in farm machinery from january to june this year is 22 per cent more than that of the same period in 1966. production of major farm machines increased by big margins. almost twice as many walking tractors were turned out in the first seven months this year as in the whole of 1966, and the production of the pumps for deep wells for agricultural use was 3.4 times the target set for the whole of 1970. china is now making more than 1,000 kinds of major farm machinery, nearly 300 more than in 1966.

production at the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant, one of china's biggest, rose sharply this year. the workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, made more than 750 major technical innovations in the first half of this year. the year's target was fulfilled in mid-august, 135 days ahead of schedule.

tractors, combine grain harvesters, self-propelled rice transplanting machines and big axial flow pumps produced in china are all designed and adapted to local natural conditions and agricultural production. they are light and small, with a simple structure and easy to handle. production costs are low while efficiency is high. the quality of some of the farm machinery is up to or surpasses the world's advanced level. the rapid growth of the farm machinery industry has accelerated farm mechanization and helped agricultural production.

china's farm mechanization has developed in the course of acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines. on the eve of the upsurge of agricultural co-operation in 1955, our great leader chairman mao wisely pointed out: "in agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)", putting forth the fundamental line of achieving farm mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization. after the people's communes were set up, chairman mao pointed out: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", and laid down a series of policies to achieve it. guided

by his proletarian revolutionary line, the country's farm mechanization developed rapidly.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. On the one hand, they preached the absurdity that "China has many people but little land, so she needs no mechanization". They opposed farm mechanization and closed down farm machinery enterprises built up at a high speed during the big leap forward. On the other hand, they pushed ahead the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "everything is done by the state", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They opposed the mass movement and smothered their enthusiasm for running local farm machinery plants. This slowed down farm mechanization in China.

In the sweeping great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in the farm machinery industry, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, roundly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao's wise instructions on farm mechanization took deeper root in people's hearts. Farm mechanization is advancing at an unprecedented speed.

In expanding the production of farm machinery, the policy of the simultaneous development of central industry and local industry with stress on self-reliance on the part of the localities has been adhered to, and local enthusiasm has been brought into play. This is one of the important reasons for the rapid progress of the country's farm mechanization.

The revolutionary committees at all levels in every province, municipality and autonomous region are running the local farm machinery industry in a big way in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." They have achieved great successes. By now, over 80 per cent of the counties in China have their farm machinery manufacture and repair plants. A network of such plants run by counties, people's communes or production brigades was formed in many places. These plants in over 20 provinces, cities and autonomous regions are producing various types of tractors to suit the conditions of local farm production. Chekiang is a major rice-producing province. It could not make tractors before. The workers soon built tractor plants by starting with indigenous methods during the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the beginning of this year, the province produced four types

of tractors which could be used in mountains, plains or hilly areas. It organized the related factories to launch mass socialist coordination. This enabled the province to expand the production of tractors rapidly.

Kansu province's farm machinery industry had a rather weak foundation. The number of agricultural machinery plants is now double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, thanks to the mass efforts in running the industry. Nearly every county has its own plant. Many people's communes or production brigades have built their own farm machinery workshops.

Following the vigorous development of local industry, small iron and steel mills, coal pits, machinery factories and power stations have now gone up in many places, providing favourable conditions for expanding the farm machinery industry. Many plants have made farm machines from local products including iron and steel, machine tools and other equipment, fuel and power. This made it possible for making maximum use of local resources and developing farm mechanization with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." The workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants are fighters who have the greatest practical experience. Facts have proved that the correct way to develop agricultural mechanization quickly is to mobilize the masses fully to proceed step by step from improving farm implements to semi-mechanization and mechanization of farming in accordance with the local conditions and the practical needs of farm production.

In Heilungkiang province where ridge farming is generally practised, the masses were aroused in 1969 to improve farm implements. Over 21,000 new-type improved farm implements were made and widely used. The province has also designed or improved more than 100 varieties of farm machinery and tools including tractors, ploughs, rakes, seeders and threshers to make them suit local farming conditions. The newly designed Hsinshukuang-60 model tractor is convertible to both crawler and wheel tractors, is suitable for ridge fields and can be used for ploughing, sowing, cultivating and transportation.

Hopei province relied on the masses in improving machines for sinking wells, launching a largescale movement to sink wells

and developing the production of irrigation and drainage machines. since 1966, the whole province has sunk 160,000 pump wells. this is three and a half times the total sunk before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the acreage irrigated by such wells was extended, averaging one mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita in the rural areas of the province. as a result, tremendous changes have taken place in farm production. in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and other rice-producing areas, good results have been achieved in improving and widely using rice transplanters. wuming county of kwangsi alone has 8,100 rice transplanters. rice transplanting on 70 per cent of the county's total paddy acreage is now done by this machine which is twice as efficient in transplanting rice as manual labour and helps increase grain production by 20 to 30 per cent. with the growth and consolidation of the collective economy of the people's communes, the collective purchase of various kinds of farm machinery has become greater. in mechanizing farming, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the liuchi people's commune in hsinchou county, hupeh province, first bought irrigation and drainage machinery which saves a good deal of manpower and brings quick results in increasing output. they used the engines of such machinery to process farm produce during slack seasons. later they gradually accumulated the funds to add some bigger machines and implements, including tractors and lorries. the commune's investment in farm machinery totalling 1.2 million yuan was a common accumulation fund. it has completely mechanized irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing of farm and side-line products, and basically mechanizing farming, transportation and plant protection.

in the east china rice-producing area of kiangsu, irrigation and drainage of most of the farmland is worked by power-driven machinery. a greater part of the machinery was purchased by the communes with their own funds. the province has also made marked progress in developing small tractors and machinery for processing farm products.

china's experience in rapidly developing farm mechanization is centred on the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and using people's ideological revolutionization to promote farm mechanization. the revolutionary masses on the farm machinery front are bringing about a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and working for accelerating farm mechanization in the revolutionary spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour!"

end item

091702 -- china's coal industry rapidly advances along chairman mao's revolutionary line

peking, september 17 (hsinhua) -- china's coal industry is forging ahead with greater, faster, better and more economical results along chairman mao's revolutionary line. this is because the chinese coal miners have been carrying out penetrating revolutionary mass criticism to clear away obstacles on their march forward under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories."

since the beginning of this year, many old coal mines have steadily increased production and new coal mines are rapidly catching up with old ones. state coal targets were overfulfilled every month from january to august, and output was 24 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. production costs were brought 7 per cent below the lowest level in the past. the tunnelling targets of the major coal mines were overfulfilled

technical innovations movement is in full swing throughout the country, constantly raising the technical level of coal production.

capital construction in the coal industry is proceeding satisfactorily. production capacity of the new coal pits put into operation in the first eight months of this year is greater of those commissioned in the whole of 1969.

a number of small and medium-sized coal mines were built in various parts of the country. they have become an important force in china's coal production.

the new and rapid development of the coal industry has been brought about by the coal miners who, relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, have vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed such fallacies as "the scale of coal pits is fixed", "small and medium-sized coal mines are technically backward and not economical" and "there is no coal south of the yangtze".

the development of the coal industry was seriously handicapped at one time by some bourgeois technical "authorities" who peddled the theory that "the scale of coal pits is fixed" -- a theory which regards the designed capacity and operation-span of a coal mine as set and absolutely unsurpassable.

this mystical "theory" has been disproved by workers of the anyuan coal mine in pinghsiang, kiangsi province, a medium-sized coal mine that has been worked for 72 years.

a handful of capitalist-owners who were in power before declared that the mine had "passed its prime and is declining as it should". and they were prepared to close down the mine.

but the anyuan coal miners, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, acted otherwise. inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress last year, these miners who work deep underground but keep the over-all interests of the revolution in mind broke through the limits laid down before and found enough new coal reserves to work the mine another century.

at the same time, they launched a vigorous technical innovations campaign and made great efforts to open up small coal pits. in less than a year, coal output was more than double the mine's designed capacity and the mine was rejuvenated.

the output of many mines in the country, such as kailuan and chingsing in hopei province, and fuhsin, penchi and fushun in liaoning province, is far above the designed capacity. this has given the lie to the theory that "the scale of coal pits is fixed".

practice shows that when persistent efforts are made to put mao tsetung thought in command, not only can medium-sized but large coal pits like those of kailuan achieve big increases in production; not only can new coal pits which have been in operation only a short time make fuller use of their potential but so-called "decrepit coal pits" which have been worked for long years or even were to be abandoned as useless can carry out normal production to contribute more to the state.

an acute struggle between the two lines has taken place in construction of coal pits as well as in coal production. some bourgeois technical "authorities" spread the fallacy: "small and medium-sized coal pits are technically backward and not economical". they spread the nonsense: "the larger the pits, the better; the more imported equipment we have, the better." in this way they attempted to bind the masses hand and foot and hamper the building of small and medium-sized coal mines.

under the beacon light of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the miners all over the country broke with those fetters through deep-going, sustained revolutionary mass criticism. simultaneous with their energetic efforts to build large coal pits, they launched a new upsurge this

year in setting up small and medium-sized coal pits. this has speedily brought about a vigorous, thriving situation in the construction of coal mines.

many provinces south of the yangtze river have rich coal deposits. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents spread the nonsense that "there is no coal south of the yangtze" and thus sabotaged the building of coal pits there.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people have energetically carried out our great leader chairman mao's instructions on developing coal mining south of the yangtze and his great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". working in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day, seizing the hour, they rapidly started a mass drive for exploring coal deposits and for coal-mining in the provinces of kwangtung, kiangsu, chekiang, hupeh, hunan, fukien, kiangsi and anhwei and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. they have discovered coal in many places, helping to raise coal output greatly.

the miners have this year also broken the old convention that coal mines only mine coal. they take coal production as the key link and are developing a diversified economy, thus opening up a new chapter in the construction of coal mines.

the workers of many coal mines conscientiously adhere to chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and undertake multi-purpose utilization of the mines' abundant resources and machinery. relying on their own efforts, they have succeeded in making iron and steel and producing machine tools and mining equipment. in addition, they also produce cement, lime, bricks, explosives, fertilizers and industrial chemicals, making greater contributions to the state.

china's coal miners are now studying and acting in line with the communique of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee. they are resolved to launch a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". they are further revolutionizing their ideology and working to fulfil and surpass the 1970 national economic plan. end item

091403 -- china's light industry forges ahead

peking, september 14 (hsinhua) -- china's light industry is advancing quickly. this is due to a vigorous mass movement for building local enterprises launched by the workers of the light industry under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the implementation of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

output of the main items of consumer goods has been above the state quotas every month since the beginning of the year, reaching all-time highs. output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, chemical fibre, sugar, cigarettes, salt, machine-made paper, sewing machines, bicycles, wrist watches, detergent, electric bulbs, electric cells and plastic goods between january and august was six per cent to 55 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1969. as compared with 1966, the year of the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the output of these products scored a big increase. the biggest increases were 2.3 to 2.7 folds. achievements in improving quality, increasing variety of the main items of consumer goods, and in reducing the rate of consumption of raw materials and making technical innovations and multi-purpose utilization are greater this year than ever before.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." the development of light industry has stimulated trade and ensured stable prices. the daily needs of the people and the requirements of industrial and agricultural production are being met. funds for socialist construction are accumulated and the production of industry and agriculture develops. this has strengthened the socialist economic base. the rapid development of china's light industry testifies to the great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and his great guiding principle on the relation between the growth of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

chairman mao has laid down a whole set of policies concerning "walking on two legs" -- the simultaneous development of national and local industry, the simultaneous development of large and medium-sized and small enterprises, etc. under the guidance of this, the revolutionary masses in light industry, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, have used mao tsetung thought as their weapon to deepen the

struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere. they condemned the crimes perpetrated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in suppressing mass movement and opposing local efforts in building industries. this greatly stimulated local initiative for building light industry. a few large modern enterprises were set up as the backbone on the basis of natural resources, the existing industrial base and the needs of the state. but the light industry departments throughout the country have set up large numbers of medium-sized and small enterprises with indigenous methods or by combining indigenous and modern methods. this encourages full mobilization of mass efforts to build light industry and meets the special requirements in building light industry such as scattered natural resources and varied needs of the people for consumer goods.

the provinces, autonomous regions, administrative regions, counties, towns, neighbourhoods and people's communes in all parts of the country are in the midst of an upsurge to build light industry and expand production rapidly. in the first six months of this year, heilungkiang province, northeast china, established over 3,000 factories, workshops and production groups which produce over 300 varieties of light industry products to meet the market demand. kiangsi province, east china, has built over 1,000 medium-sized and small light industry enterprises since the beginning of this year, adding over 200 major items of consumer goods. the experience gained in changchiakou of hopei province in rapidly building a detergent factory by relying on the local efforts was popularized throughout the country in the fourth quarter of last year. the productive capacity of the detergent factories newly established since is more than that of all the detergent factories set up throughout the country in the previous ten years.

this reliance on local efforts makes it possible to use natural resources in different localities more fully. the administrative regions and counties in kiangsu province, east china, have made great efforts in building small chemical fibre factories. seventeen small chemical fibre factories were built by seven cities and counties in the province within two years producing polyester, chinlon (chinese nylon), vinylon and many other kinds of synthetic fibres. all the raw materials needed by these factories are produced in the province.

in the mass movement for building light industry, revolutionary people in all parts of the country have carried forward the spirit of self-reliance and solved the problems of technique and equipment by their own efforts. shantung province, east china, has speeded up the development of light industry by making and repairing the needed equipment through pooling the efforts of plants specialized in building and repairing such equipment as well as machine-repairing handicraft workshops and cooperatives. the productive capacity of the paper-making factories built with equipment produced in the province is higher than that of all its paper-making factories built in the previous decade and more.

the revolutionary workers in light industry criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises such as "putting profit in command" and "material incentives", which liu shao-chi and his agents in the light industry pushed. the criticism was conducted in line with chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". the revolutionary masses persist in supporting agriculture and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. they constantly improve the design of products, raise quality, reduce costs and produce various kinds of textiles and other light industry products welcomed by the peasants.

the printing and dyeing workers invented a new method to dye white cloth in one process. the workers call it "one-step process". the finished dyed cloth is 20 per cent more durable than before. the rate of consumption of coal, water, electricity and gas has been cut by between 40 and 50 per cent.

to meet the demands of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the textile workers have increased the output of durable and beautiful cotton fabrics including corduroy, drill and cotton gabardine by making more twisting equipment and tapping the potential of existing equipment through technical innovations. tsingtao greatly raised the output of cotton fabrics in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1969. output is expected to double in the second half of this year.

sewing machine plants in peking, shanghai and other cities have greatly improved the designs of their products. they made a new sewing machine which saves material and is easy to operate. its properties and efficiency are up to standard, but the parts, weight and cost come to only one-third of ordinary sewing machines. durable bulbs and paper board electric cells produced by the workers are twice as durable as ordinary

products.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible", the revolutionary masses in light industry departments criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. going full steam ahead with technical innovations, they have developed new techniques and work processes, are using new materials and making new products. they have actively studied and used the advanced techniques of electronics, fluidics and industrial microbes. constant technical innovations have enabled shanghai textile workers to radically improve equipment dating back to 1930's so that it now has reached the technical level of the 1970's. with one-fifth less cotton textile equipment than that of the early days after liberation, shanghai's production of cotton textiles has gone up threefold.

the revolutionary masses are making full use of industrial waste including waste gas and liquid, residue and all kinds of scrap. multi-purpose use has transformed many light industry factories into factories with one main product and many by-products and workers now have one main skill and many subsidiary skills and a machine is put to many uses. kwangtung and fukien provinces produce no cotton. they used to rely on other provinces for cotton yarn and cloth. the residue of sugar-cane, which grow in large quantity in the locality, was used by sugar refineries as firewood. with multi-purpose utilization, sugar refineries now produce, apart from sugar, artificial fibre pulp and other products from the sugar-cane residue. the sugar refineries in fukien province have built this year a number of workshops, which can produce artificial fibre pulp from sugar-cane residue, thus raising the productive capacity of the textile industry.

many light industry factories are now producing raw materials for light industry as well as machines, electronic and chemical products. many heavy industry factories and chemical plants are also producing light industry products. end item

091901 -- northeast china steel workers make technical innovations to increase production

shenyang, september 19 (hsinhua) -- the workers of the seamless tubing mill of the anshan iron and steel company have launched a mass movement for technical innovations and pushed production to a new level in line with chairman mao's instruction "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry." output of steel tubes last year was the highest in the mill's sixteen years of production. the first eight months of this year topped the same period of 1969 by 20.25 per cent. over 80 new varieties of products were added, many up to advanced world levels.

the original equipment of this mill was imported. a handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" before the great proletarian cultural revolution pushed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they regarded the foreign equipment as "unchangeable" and the "most advanced technique". they did not allow anything to be altered, even the smallest part. this thwarted the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of the workers.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and smashed the foreign conventions and irrational rules and regulations which had bound them hand and foot. this was followed by a rapid increase in production. their victory fully confirmed the great leader chairman mao's teaching "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry. the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement."

the piercing machine is part of the main equipment in a seamless tubing mill. the one in use could not produce at the necessary rate to meet the state's growing need in recent years for more alloy steel tubes of more specifications. when the workers suggested renovating the machine, the mill revolutionary committee endorsed their initiative. but some people who were rather seriously poisoned by the slavish comprador philosophy were sceptical, fearing that the equipment might be damaged and production affected. the revolutionary committee led the masses in discussing this issue. the workers quoted chairman mao's teaching: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." they declared: "we certainly can blaze a

new trail since we are guided by mao tsetung thought and have practical experience in the struggle for production."

everybody in the workshops and in the revolutionary committee raised suggestions when the project started. every shop set up a "three-in-one" technical innovations group with the workers as the main force and including revolutionary cadres and technicians. these groups, concentrating the wisdom of the masses, improved the imported machine. the workers were finally able to increase its capacity by 25 per cent without asking the state for any investment or more equipment. they went on to renovate other equipment in the mill. the cold rolling machine, which was supposed to be of an advanced level, went through more than 20 renovations which led to an increase in output and varieties.

the speedy development of socialist construction has demanded products of ever more advanced levels from the seamless tubing mill. but the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" put profits in command and had blind faith in foreign conventions prior to the great cultural revolution. they ruled out making items that are difficult to produce or require high standards but are unprofitable. this seriously affected socialist construction. during the great cultural revolution, the workers put chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" in command of production. they regard production of every steel tube as a concrete action to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, speed up socialist construction, strike a blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and support the world revolution. they constantly make innovations by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. they have made more varieties and specifications of new products since the beginning of the great cultural revolution than in the previous 13 years.

relying on a handful of technical "authorities", the capitalist-roaders had tried to make a kind of high-temperature resistant alloy steel tube. they made numerous experiments over ten years but failed. they came to the conclusion: "this kind of steel tube cannot be produced by such equipment either at home or abroad."

when the revolutionary committee was established, it assigned the job to the workers, in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on the mass line. working hard, the workers made one experiment after another and produced the steel tube in less than ten days.

the state needs another kind of tube made of very thin stainless steel, which used to be imported. aspiring to win honour for chairman mao and for the socialist motherland, the revolutionary workers were determined to make the tube on their own. they made designs, drew blueprints and after many experiments produced a china-style extruding machine and other equipment to help them make the tube that is of better quality than the foreign ones.

in the beginning of this year the seamless steel tubing mill decided to build a small-scale piercing machine to produce more high quality steel tubes for the state. the machine has some 10,000 parts, and the processing work was far beyond the mill's capacity. the workers faced the question: "shall we do the job ourselves, or depend on state aid?" the mill held a meeting to analyse the problem on the basis of the two lines. speaking at the meeting, workers said that when any task had been assigned to the mill in the past, the capitalist-roads always depended on the state for equipment. "we workers have now been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution," they said, "and we must never follow the old path. we must act upon chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work, create the necessary conditions and make the machine ourselves." very soon many letters from teams and groups volunteering to do the hardest jobs covered the walls inside and outside the workshops. leading members of the revolutionary committee went into the workshops to work and make investigations and study with the workers.

the huge frame of the machine weighted 20 tons. workpieces of such a size were usually made by casting. but the mill could not do this. if it was processed in other factories, it would take a longer time. riveters and welders broke through the old conventions and used the welding method to join thick steel plates. the huge frame was made after a hard struggle of eight days and nights, five days ahead of schedule.

thus the workers of the seamless tubing mill built the small-scale piercing machine in only two months and six days. this raised output of seamless tubes greatly.

a powerful mass movement for technical innovations is rising in the mill at present. the revolutionary workers are determined to continue advancing from victory to victory and greet the opening of the fourth national people's congress with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. end item