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THE GLORIOUS TASK OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FRONT

[Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 1 - 8]

The recent Tenth General Assembly of the Central Committee of the Eighth Party Congress discussed the further consolidation of the collective economy of the people's commune and the development of agricultural production. The assembly felt that, simultaneously with activating the positive productive nature of the farmer, our present task is to mobilize and concentrate the strengths of the entire party and the entire nation to support agriculture and the collective commune economy actively and within all possibilities in the matter of organization guidance and talent, and to implement the general policy of agriculture as foundation and industry as leader in the development of the national economy as proposed by the Party Central and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in order to further consolidate the collective economy, develop agricultural production, and realize agricultural technical reform gradually, by periods, and according to local conditions.

The official report of the Tenth Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Congress pointed out that we "must strengthen scien-

tific and technical research, with special attention on the study of agricultural science and technology, and vigorously train talents in these respects, while reenforcing the unity and education of the intelligentsia, in order to bring forth fully its proper effect." We must follow such instructions, conscientiously reenforce and improve the organization of agricultural science research work and technical guidance work, rationally employ and elevate the existing agricultural scientific and technical personnel, vigorously train new personnel, and concretely study and solve the various scientific and technical problems in agricultural production and technical innovation, so that agricultural scientific and technical work will produce greater and greater effects in the realization of our agricultural modernization. This is the glorious task of our agricultural science and technology front.

The Party Central and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have always been paying great attention to the effect of agricultural science and technology in the development of agricultural production and the reform of agricultural technology. As early as 1955, in the report Concerning the Problem of Agricultural Cooperativization, Comrade Mao Tse-tung had already proposed the tasks of agricultural technical reform, pointing out that "only with the thorough completion of the socialist reform in the social economy system of China and the use of machinery in all departments and areas where it can be used will the social economy be entirely transformed." (People's Publishing

House, 1955 edition, page 33). The National Agricultural Development Outline proposed by the Party Central and approved by the National People's Congress provides for the introduction of a series of technical measures for agricultural production increase and asks for the improvement of "agricultural scientific research work and technical guidance work..... for better service to agricultural production." The national scientific and technological development plan also makes many important demands on the development of agricultural science and technology. In the "eight-word constitution" concerning agricultural production proposed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and his other instructions concerning agricultural production, special attention is given to agricultural science and technology and definite tasks thereof outlined.

The agriculture of our country is no longer the private and individual small-farmer economy, but the socialist collective economy -- an agricultural economy capable of employing modern machinery on a large scale. In recent years, due to the implementation of the series of concrete policies formulated by the Party Central, our rural people's commune has stepped on to the road of healthy development. Hence, the planned realization of agricultural technical reform and agricultural modernization has become the central link in the further consolidation of the collective commune economy and the development of agricultural production; it has been included in the important agenda of the national economic construction of the entire

party and the entire people. Under this situation, the strengthening of agricultural scientific and technical work takes on a greater urgency than ever before.

In recent years, our agricultural scientific and technical work has made great developments and many achievements. However, generally speaking, the work in this respect is still weak, far from satisfying the needs of our agricultural technical reform. Many comrades have not gained a profound understanding of the related instructions of the Party Central and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, nor a clear comprehension of the effect of agricultural scientific and technical work in the development of agricultural production. To vigorously strengthen agricultural scientific and technical work, the various kinds of existing ideological problems must be solved and the people's understanding of agricultural scientific and technical problems basically elevated.

Some comrades feel that, as our traditional agricultural experiences are rich, whether there is agricultural scientific and technical research will not make much difference in the development of agricultural production. Can we agree to this opinion? We feel that we cannot.

The agriculture of our country has a long history. The farming masses, in their production practice through the generations, have accumulated and created abundant experiences. Such traditional experiences include the farmers' detailed comprehension of the natur-

al and cultivation conditions of local areas, and many of their creations are of an advanced level, seldom found in the agriculture of other nations. Without doubt, special attention must be given such experiences in the development of agricultural production hereafter, and they cannot be neglected. Meanwhile, such traditional experiences furnish large volumes of data for our agricultural scientific and technical research; they constitute the rich sources of our agricultural scientific and technical development and an extremely valuable heritage to be continued by us conscientiously. Science must heed the voice of practice. It must be based on rich experiences. However, experience itself is not science, and it must be elevated into science. Frequently, by experience, the farmers know that a thing is so without knowing the reason why. Therefore, some experiences are not easily mastered, others have defects, and still others may produce a good effect in one area but cannot be expanded over large areas. We must use modern agricultural science and technology as the guide, to study and summarize our farmers' experiences in order to make them orderly and systematic and elevate them to the level of science, so that a greater effect will be produced in the furthering of agricultural production and in the construction of modernized agriculture. We must also realize that our farmers' traditional experiences have been acquired through manual labor. In the employment of new production force furnished by modern industry and achievements of modern agricultural science and technology, our

farmers have little or no experience. Hereafter, with the gradual development of our agricultural technical reform, we must use modern agricultural scientific and technical knowledge to arm our farming masses and help them acquire new experiences in modernized agriculture. We must strengthen agricultural scientific and technical research, in order to combine the employment of modern industrial and scientific achievements with the farmers' traditional and new practical experiences, so that we can further test, enrich, and develop modern agricultural science and technology. Only thus will the backward condition of our agricultural technology be basically changed, to enable our agriculture to attain a high level of modernized development.

It can thus be seen that, though the viewpoint that it is unnecessary to pay attention and compile the farmers' traditional experiences in the further development of agricultural production and modern agricultural science and technology is incorrect, the failure to realize the limitations of the farmers' traditional experiences, feeling that agricultural scientific and technical research is not mandatory, is also wrong.

Some comrades feel that we need industry to supply large quantities of modern agricultural production means and that agricultural scientific and technical research itself does not have a great bearing on the realization of agricultural modernization. Can we agree to this opinion? We feel that we cannot.

The support furnished by modern industry and the employment of all kinds of agricultural machineries, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides constitute the material foundation for the realization of agricultural technical reform. There is no doubt that the modernization of our agriculture requires modern industry to furnish large quantities of farm machineries, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides. The basic principles of modern agricultural science and technology concerning the production and use of farm machineries, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides are universal. However, the important problems are how to coordinate such basic principles and the concrete special characteristics of our agricultural production, what kind of farm machineries, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides are adapted to the different natural and cultivation conditions of different areas of our country, and how to employ such production means according to the locale, time, and matter before we can bring forth the best and maximum effect in agricultural production. Our country covers a large area, with great differences in the natural conditions, many different kinds of crops, and diverse methods of cultivation. Hence, classified and systematic scientific and technical research must be pursued so that both the north and the south, both dry and water fields, and plain, hilly, and mountain areas will be served with suitable farm machineries, different kinds of soil and different crops enriched by suitable chemical fertilizers, and all grain and industrial crops cultivated by methods compatible with both the

requirements of mechanization and our farmers' fine cultivation traditions. Only when agricultural scientific and technical work keeps pace with the times, when the new problems presented by agricultural mechanization and chemical-ization are promptly studied and solved, when agricultural guidance work is properly conducted according to the place, time, and matter, and when modernized agricultural production means are employed on a large scale, will the unit area output of agricultural crops be greatly increased and agricultural labor production rate greatly elevated. If the foregoing aspects of scientific and technical research work are not conscientiously pursued, it will be difficult for industry to supply agricultural production means compatible with the needs, or, even if they are supplied, it will be difficult to utilize them fully. Aimless production and haphazard use will produce unfavorable results.

The sphere of agricultural modernization is large, including not only agricultural mechanization and chemical-ization, but also the large scale reform of natural conditions, such as irrigation, land rearrangement and soil improvement, wilderness reclamation, and development of mountain areas and grassy plains. The pursuit of such work also requires the supply of all kinds of material and technical support by modern industry. However, for modern industry to supply the needs compatible with the varying conditions and for best results in Nature reform and resource opening, scientific and technical work must be strengthened, in order to fascilitate large scale combined

studies of geology, soil, hydrology, biology, climate, and other natural conditions and all kinds of social economic conditions, and carry out detailed and careful experimentations, research, and planning. Only thus will Nature's patterns be mastered, aimlessness reduced or avoided, and possible losses forestalled.

The process of the realization of our agricultural modernization is the process of combining modern agricultural science and technology, the concrete special characteristics of our agricultural production, and our farmers' traditional experiences. The proper combination will accelerate agricultural modernization, while the improper combination will delay it. The only correct way to realize the proper combination is practice, summarize, re-practice, and re-summarize. Agricultural scientific and technical research work must be combined with the practical employment of modern agricultural production means, such as machineries, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides, and with the reform of natural conditions, such as irrigation, soil improvement, and wilderness reclamation, before the patterns can be gradually mastered and the problems effectively solved. The neglect of the necessity of scientific and technical research, the failure to utilize the achievements of such research, and the aimless pursuit of agricultural technical reform are wrong. To feel that scientific and technical research can be divorced from practical experience, or that mechanization and Nature reform can be undertaken only after the patterns are thoroughly clarified by scien-

tific research work, is also wrong.

When we insist that agricultural scientific and technical research must include the production experiences of our farming masses and be closely combined with the concrete special characteristics of our agricultural production, does it imply that it is unnecessary to absorb the achievements of foreign agricultural science and technoloby or to use the agricultural developmemt experiences of foreign countries as our mirrors? Of course not.

All ambitious agricultural scientific and technical workers must be determined to study the various problems in the process of our agricultural modernization, promptly comprehend all kinds of fresh matters appearing before them, master related materials in large quantities, pursue independent creations in agricultural scientific and technical research, and make outstanding achievements. We must not be divorced from the reality of our country or from the masses, nor must we feel unconcerned over the needs of our agricultural development. We must not copy foreign things without change, nor must we swallow whole academic principles. The concrete conditions of foreign agriculture and ours are different in many ways, and the dogmatic transplanting of foreign things cannot solve the tremendous and complicated agricultural modernization problems of our country. However, this definitely does not mean that we can refuse to accept foreign agricultural scientific and technical achievements or to ignore the agricultural development experiences of foreign coun-

tries. We must strengthen our comprehension and study of the conditions of foreign agricultural scientific and technical achievements and the history, present condition, and tendency of foreign agricultural development. All good foreign agricultural scientific and technical achievements, be they of socialist or capitalist nations, are worthy of our study, as long as they are adaptable to our concrete conditions. All agricultural development experiences of foreign countries, be they successes or failures, are worthy of our evaluation and comparison. Whether there is, or is not, such study, and whether there is, or is not, such evaluation and comparison, will make a big difference. It will make the difference of fast or slow development and the difference of small or large amount of labor. When we take over others' achievements, we will not have to start from scratch. When we see how others take the devious route, we can avoid or reduce such route. When we know how others meet with failure, we can avoid or reduce such failure. All nations and all peoples have their good points and good things. We must have the ambition to learn all good and useful things of foreign countries, digesting them and turning them into our own. Han and T'ang were the famous and strong dynasties in our history. They gave attention to the absorption of the good things in foreign culture, and they were not afraid to do so, welcoming all fine foreign things. Hence, the problem is not whether we should learn the good things of foreign countries, but how to learn them. As long as our attitude and method

are correct, the study of good foreign things is most beneficial to us. We must start out from the practical conditions of our country, and, on the basis of conscientiously continuing our superior tradition and systematically compiling the mass experiences of our farmers, and on the basis of independent scientific experimentation and research work, critically absorb all valuable achievements and experiences of foreign countries for the purpose of developing our own agricultural science and technology in order to serve our agricultural development.

Our agricultural scientific and technical work is not only in preparation for the large scale undertaking of agricultural technical reform, but also for the urgent need of the current agricultural production development. Some comrades feel that, as the thorough realization of agricultural modernization will require a considerably long period of time, it is unnecessary to strengthen agricultural scientific and technical work for the future realization of agricultural modernization at the present time. Other comrades feel that only the future needs should be considered and only the problems after the thorough realization of agricultural modernization studied, and that it is unnecessary to serve the current agricultural production or to study the urgent problems thereof. Both views are one-sided.

Generally speaking, scientific and technical research should always walk in front, thus anticipating the needs of future produc-

tion development. To acquire good results and to expand its application in agricultural production, a new item of agricultural scientific and technical research, most of the time, requires repetitious testing and experience accumulating over a considerable period of time. As long as the research items are closely connected with reality and for the need of future agricultural development, they cannot be considered as something not absolutely necessary, and not to be undertaken until they are urgently needed. It must be understood that our agricultural technical reform has already begun. When the Tenth Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Congress proposed even more clearly that the strengths of the entire party and the entire nation be organized and mobilized for the task of the gradual realization of agricultural technical reform, this work will be even more rapidly developed than ever before. There have been many demands on agricultural scientific and technical work up to now, but there will be even more demands in the future. If there is no foresight, and if there is no proper preparation for the future, then, agricultural scientific and technical work will not be able to keep pace with the needs of development, and may even hamper the progress of agricultural technical reform.

Of course, we must not neglect the present. Agricultural science and technology should, and can, serve the current agricultural production. In regard to many items of mature agricultural scientific and technical knowledge and many proven agricultural technical

measures and technical management systems of our and foreign countries, as long as we combine them properly with the practical conditions of the varibus areas and conduct some experimental and research work, they can be expanded and applied, and produce an active effect on the current agricultural production.

For example, our agricultural scientific and technical organs have raised many superior varieties of crops and the farming masses, in their long years of practical production, have also raised many superior varieties. After evaluation and area experimentation, the expansion of such superior varieties according to the locale and the formation of a set of superior variety propagation and exchange system, in order to prevent their crossing and deterioration, will bring about production increase results. Since the liberation, the expansion of superior varieties of cotton, wheat, water rice, and corn have produced good results, generally increasing the output by 5, 10, 20, or more percent compared with the original varieties. Take another example. Modern science and technology have created effective drugs and other preventive methods against agricultural crop insect damage and animal epidemics. In areas where agricultural insect damage is more serious, it has been estimated that the application of such methods of prevention and cure has reduced loss to grain by 10%, cotton by 20%, and fruits by 30%. Due to the development of modern agricultural science and technology, mankind has acquired much mature knowledge concerning the origin, development, and pattern of the

spread of insect damage to crops and animal epidemics. Based on such scientific knowledge, the further improvement and conscientious enforcement of our existing crop protection and animal epidemic prevention regulations and systems will more effectively control insect damage and epidemics and prevent their expansion. All such work will bring obvious benefits to the current agricultural production. Hereafter, we must pursue such work more systematically. For this purpose, under the guidance of agricultural technical management departments, the entire series of basic level agricultural organization work, including the agricultural technical expansion station, seed station, livestock veterinarian station, and epidemic inspection station of all areas, must be further reenforced for the development of a greater effect. State operated farms of all areas should be turned into the headquarters of technical experimentation, technical demonstration, and superior variety propagation. Agricultural scientific and technical research organs must establish a close relationship with technical expansion organs and state farm experimental headquarters.

In view of the above, looked at from whichever angle, the vigorous strengthening of agricultural scientific and technical work and the vigorous training of agricultural scientific and technical talents are extremely necessary for the development of agricultural production and for the realization of agricultural modernization. To feel that agricultural scientific and technical work is not absolute-

ly necessary, or that agricultural scientific and technical personnel are not indispensable, in the development of agricultural production and the realization of agricultural modernization, is wrong.

Classic Marxist writers all pay serious attention to the important effect of scientific and technical development on the acceleration of agricultural modernization. Marx said that the level of scientific development and the degree of application of science and technology constitute an important element in determining the labor production force. He once pointed out that the development of modern agriculture in capitalist nations was indivisible from the development of chemistry, geology, and physiology,and their application in agriculture, towards the end of the 19th century. "With the development of natural science and agriculture, the fertility of the soil has changed, because the methods to utilize instantly the various elements in the soil have changed." (On Capital, page 1004, volume 3, People's Publishing House, 1953 edition). "In the various kinds of soil where the natural fertility is identical, the degree of utilization of such identical natural fertility will depend, in part, on the development of agricultural chemistry, and, in part, on the development of agricultural mechanics." (Ibid., page 851). The expansion of agricultural investment, which is an important indicator of agricultural modernization, is also dependent upon new ways of investing supplied by expanded knowledge and science. Engels also said that the development of science was an important factor in the increase of

agricultural production, and that "the application of capital, labor, and science will elevate the output of the soil without limit." ("Outline of Political Economy Criticism," Complete Works of Marx and Engels, page 616, volume 1, People's Publishing House, 1956 edition).

Our agriculture is not a capitalist agriculture, but a socialist agriculture. Compared with the capitalist agriculture, such agriculture possesses a great superiority, and has many more favorable conditions even in the development and application of agricultural scientific technology. We firmly believe that, under party guidance, with the effort of the workers and farmers, through the exertion of all scientific and technical workers, especially agricultural scientific and technical workers, and with the gradual equipping of our agriculture with modern science and technology, the goal of agricultural modernization foreseen by the Party Central and long hoped for by the masses will be successfully attained. The output of all kinds of agricultural products will double, or even re-double several times, and the entire agricultural labor production rate will increase several, or even several score, times. On the basis of such high agricultural development, our industry and the entire national economy will necessarily develop to a high degree, and our people's living standards improve to a high degree.

Of course, it must be pointed out that the realization of this goal requires a considerably long period of time, that much arduous and complicated work needs to be done, and that many difficulties

have to be overcome. We must make good arrangements of the work in all aspects. In regard to the agricultural science and technology department, we must follow the general plan of the national agricultural reform, formulate our own work plans according to reality, and deploy agricultural scientific and technical work systematically, step by step, and according to the order of importance.

Agricultural production is extremely complicated. The natural, cultivation, and economic conditions of the different areas vary greatly. Technical measures suitable to one area under certain conditions may not be suitable to another area under different conditions, or not completely suitable. Principles and experiences of a general nature must also be combined with the special conditions of different areas in their concrete application. Hence, the principle of adjusting to the place, time, and matter becomes a principle of primary importance in agricultural scientific and technical research work, especially in agricultural technical expansion and technical guidance work. Any subjectivism, commandism, formalism, arbitrary application, mechanical transplanting, or neglect of area characteristics will be extremely harmful. It must be pointed out that a large portion of agricultural scientific and technical experimentation and research is for the solution of the problem of how to apply modern agricultural scientific and technical achievements in individual areas according to the place, time, and matter. All agricultural technical measures must be tested repetitiously in the various areas,

subjected to typical demonstrations, and investigated and studied as to their economic results, before they are gradually introduced in the area based on the free will of the masses.

In agricultural scientific research and technical expansion work, the work style of starting from the small matters should be encouraged. Even when it is only a minor item of technical measure or innovation, it must be pursued conscientiously, studied thoroughly, and expanded concretely. The sum total of the small items will be considerable in production increase and labor saving. For example, the study of the prevention and cure of one kind of insect harmful to one kind of crops, such as the water rice caterpillar, will seem to be a small matter in the realization of agricultural modernization. However, if our agricultural scientific and technical workers can pursue this study to the very end and discover the effective method to eliminate this pest thoroughly, so that all water rice producing areas of the entire country are free of this pest, then we will gain several billion catties of additional rice output per year. Hence, as long as our agricultural scientific and technical workers complete properly the work at their own post, no matter how minor such work may seem, the accumulation of the small items will produce a great effect on our agricultural development.

The realization of agricultural technical reform and agricultural modernization is a great enterprise. All patriotic and enlightened agricultural scientific and technical workers must pro-

foundly realize the great significance of this enterprise, consciously plunge into the wide world of agricultural technical reform, and consider service to agricultural modernization their own life work; they must adhere to a serious scientific attitude, being both courageously creative and humble and careful; they must stimulate their full effort, rouse their high spirit, and diligently toil at their own post. All patriotic and enlightened agricultural scientific and technical workers must maintain a close contact with the farming masses, learn from them, gather their experiences, spread agricultural scientific and technical knowledge among them, and struggle together with them for the construction of modernized agriculture.

Agricultural scientific and technical specialists with a correct political bearing and a close contact with the masses, and with experiences and achievements in science and technology, are important talents for the realization of our agricultural modernization. At present, this kind of talent is far too inadequate and needs to be increased ten times, one hundred times. The party and the people eagerly hope for the rapid maturing and reenforcing of an army of red and specialized agricultural scientific and technical men, consisting of hundreds of thousands to a million members, specializing in different fields and branches. Ambitious and talented youths must realize fully the important significance of agricultural development and the urgent need of the nation for agricultural scientific and technical talents. The party and the people eagerly hope that large numbers of

youths will take up the study of agriculture, in order to reenforce and expand the ranks of agricultural science and technology and produce glorious achievements on the agricultural front. All other scientific and technical departments concerned must also, based on the needs of agriculture and the special characteristics and feasibility of their own department, deploy all kinds of research work, directly or indirectly serving agricultural production and agricultural technical reform, and make their own contributions towards support-agriculture.

Party organizations and government departments of all levels, especially agricultural departments, must maintain a close contact with the innumerable agricultural scientific and technical workers, handle properly the unity and education work, and fully activate their positive nature. The existing agricultural scientific and technical workers must be properly organized, in order to help them continue with their ideological reform and elevation, employ their strengths correctly in work, and develop their effect thoroughly. Rational readjustments must be made in regard to those who are not properly employed according to their talent, so that each drop of agricultural scientific and technical force will be directed to the torrent of service to agriculture. When discussing and formulating agricultural development plans and agricultural technical policies and when studying and expanding agricultural technical measures, their opinions must be heeded and respected and the fruits of their

studies given full consideration. When they make suggestions on agricultural production and technical policies and measures based on their own knowledge and study, it shows their extreme concern over the socialist cause, and it is where they duty lies. We must adopt the attitude of enthusiasm and welcome towards their opinions and suggestions, and conscientiously study and handle them. Anything feasible must be accepted and put into effect actively and according to the locale. In regard to different academic views, we must, according to the policy of hundred-blossoms-blooming-together, deploy free discussions, and, through practical texting, obtain the correct conclusions. The cadres of party and government departments of all levels must be extremely concerned over the work of agricultural scientific and technical workers, considering the latter's achievements their own achievements and the latter's difficulties their own difficulties, feeling happy over their accomplishments, no matter how small, finding means to solve their difficulties, and practicing comradely cooperation in the common enterprise of agricultural development.

Agricultural scientific and technical research organs must be further reenforced and strengthened. The various conditions required for research work, such as experimental areas, books and data, instruments and equipment, and the necessary manpower and funds, must be actively supplied within all possibilities. The time needed for research work must be guaranteed by effective measures. The arduousness

and lengthiness of agricultural scientific and technical research work must be fully realized and understood. Research work must be compatible with reality. Agricultural scientific and technical workers must be assisted patiently, so that they will gradually produce results after sustained efforts.

The cadres of party organs and government departments of all levels, especially agricultural departments, must humbly learn from agricultural scientific and technical specialists and the farming masses, become apprenticed to them, and study modern agricultural scientific and technical knowledge and the farmers' experiences, so that they can gradually become red and specialized cadres, familiar with the field and able to lead the work in the construction of modernized agriculture.

We deeply believe that, with the guidance and support of the party and the government, our agricultural scientific and technical workers will be able to make momentous contributions towards the development of agricultural production, the gradual expansion of agricultural technical reform, and the realization of the great enterprise of our agricultural modernization.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE SERVES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

/Following is a translation of an article by Ting Ying (0002 7336) in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 9 - 12/

Agricultural science is one of the natural sciences, and the object of its study is the various laws of the objective world connected with farming. Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us that the problem "does not lie in comprehending the laws of the objective world in order to be able to interpret the world but in employing such comprehension of the objective laws to reform the world conatively." ("On Practice," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, page 281, volume 1, People's Publishing House, 1952 edition). Hence, from the Marxist viewpoint, the study of agricultural science and the comprehension and mastering of related objective laws are, at the very bottom, for the purpose of reforming the objective world and developing agricultural production.

Take the objective law of crop cultivation, one of the important departments of agricultural science. It involves first the problem of the laws of growth and development of the crop itself, next the problem of the laws of changes of environmental conditions

affecting the crop, and still next the problem of the laws of the relationship between the growth and development of the crop itself and environmental changes. If the agricultural scientific worker can comprehend and master such objective laws related to agricultural production, he will be able to stand before the agricultural production front, actively help state farms and people's communes develop agricultural production, concretely realize party policies on the development of agricultural scientific research, and thus accelerate agricultural production and elevate the scientific research level.

For better service to agricultural production, agricultural science must conscientiously study and solve theoretical problems of practical production and coordinate with reality. However, agricultural science covers a wide sphere, including both direct and indirect problems. In other words, agricultural scientific research work will sometimes directly, and sometimes indirectly, serve production, but the final aim is to serve agricultural production. According to the foregoing, the study of the objective laws of crop cultivation includes the three aspects of the laws of growth and development of the crop itself, the laws of environmental changes and development, and the laws of the relationship between the growth and development of the crop and environmental conditions. When studying such laws, if the concrete content and the purposefulness are not given consideration, it will not be easy to determine whether they are connected with, or divorced from, the reality of production. It must be

pointed out that no successful advanced production experience is without its concrete theoretical and scientific content. While solving problems for production practice, scientific research can also furnish the scientific theoretical basis to technical experience and open up new spheres of production. Hence, the important point is that we must start out from the current production reality, combine it with scientific experimental research, and make comprehensive arrangements according to the urgency of the subjects. As a matter of fact, it is the problem of coordinating agricultural scientific theory and production reality and unifying theory and technique, and the current and the future.

Agricultural scientific research personnel is one of the main forces for the successful completion of agricultural production development. To closely and correctly coordinate agricultural scientific theory and agricultural production reality, on the one hand, production guidance departments must pay close attention to scientific and technical problems existing in production and assign them as tasks to scientific research departments, in order to strengthen the latter's responsibility feeling and fighting determination; on the other hand, agricultural scientific research departments must face such production reality problems, strengthen their connections with production guidance departments, and actively demand for the glorious tasks of engaging in direct struggles. Meanwhile, the relationship between production and research work plans in their different stages of development may

also be clarified, so that scientific research work may be made compatible with the demands of production and scientific development.

We must not pursue theoretical research apart from production reality, nor must we demand for the systematic and complete solution of problems of production reality apart from theory. We must start out from production needs and on the available scientific research foundation to consider what should and can be solved at present, at the first step, and at the second step, and prepare for what are to be solved three years hence and five years hence, so that, while solving current problems gradually, we make preparations for the future.

Some people may ask that, since we emphasize so much on the study of the problems of production, how can we ever catch up with the international level? They advocate that we start out from the highest international level when making research plans. Leaving the current practical problems in production unsolved, or looking at them without seeing them, while over-emphasizing the pursuit of the highest summit in research, is incorrect. It is often said that the summit is built on a great and strong base. When the base is not firm, how can the summit be stable. If we do not seek to understand and solve the many, many objectively existing problems in front of us, or if we do not place the problems of food and clothing of the people first, but only pursue the international level, one can only say that our work will then be divorced from reality. On the contra-

ry, if the laws of objectively existing problems in front of us are comprehended and mastered and the problems in agricultural production gradually solved, so that the living standards of the masses are gradually improved and the foundation of the socialist national economic construction more stabilized, one cannot say that the scientific level is too low or that its effect on agricultural production too small. Naturally, the development condition of the current important international adademic subjects must also be given serious attention.

Ours is one of the oldest agricultural countries in the world, with a long tradition of farming culture and rich farming experiences. However, under the long feudal rule, especially in the recent hundred years when the cruel imperialist oppression and exploitation were added thereon, we have been left behind scientifically and technically and become a poor nation. Since the liberation, due to the party's serious attention on scientific research work, and especially with the guidance of the party's correct policies, the great significance of agricultural scientific research work on agricultural reform and agricultural production increase/have been closely combined, thus furnishing extremely favorable conditions for the development of agricultural science and agricultural production.

Ours farmers are diligent and courageous and equipped with abundant production experiences. With the elimination of the feudal exploitation system and imperialist oppression since the liberation and under the bright illumination of the socialist ideology, their

active productive and labor nature has been raised to an unprecedented height. The present problem is that the rich production experiences of the farmers have not yet been properly summarized, nor have they been placed on a scientific theoretical foundation through experimentation and research. As the many production experiences of the farmers have their limitations, definite scientific theories underlying them must be uncovered in order to expand the successful and advanced experiences in other areas. Hence, if we can collect the agricultural production experiences of different areas, different seasons, different varieties, different cultivation conditions, and different output levels, and clarify the laws governing the practical relationship between the crops and environmental conditions at the different stages of growth of the crops, it may be possible to utilize the theories so obtained to guide production according to the place, time, and conditions of individual areas. Then, this will not only produce a guiding effect on the current agricultural production, but will also change the agriculture "dependent upon experience" into a modernized and scientific agriculture and greatly elevate the level of our agricultural science.

As agricultural production is the combined manifestation of all sorts of complex elements,including internal causes, external causes, their mutual relations, and artificial readjustments connected with production reality, the set-forming cooperation in agricultural scientific research becomes especially important. The people have

now acquired a deeper understanding of the "eight-word constitution" of agriculture, the "eight words" being soil, fertilizer, water, seed, closeness, protection, management, and labor. In other words, they understand the organic connections among the words and the dependency of the solution of one aspect on the solution of all related aspects. For example, to solve the problem of the rotational planting of water and dry crops, it will involve not only the study of soil fertilizing, but also the the studies of farm arrangement, seed selection, and elimination of pests and weeds, and research must be carried out by labor division and cooperation, so that the combined technical measures under the "eight-word constitution" are formed into sets, before the goal of rational rotational planting can be achieved. Cooperation does not mean that one part is more important than another, but each part has its own tasks, and the study of the entire problem is pursued by releasing the strengths and coordinating the work of all related aspects. Such cooperation is similar to the various workshops of a plant, which, under the common goal of manufacturing one set of machinery, mutually complement and mutually depend on one another, in order to bring forth the cooperative effect among them. Be it the coopefation among the various departments in the same organ, that among related departments in different organs, or that among related organs or departments in different areas, such cooperation can only be carried out smoothly when encouraged by the socialist system and collective spirit.

Of course, due to the lack of experience in the past, such cooperation had to be attained through a period of groping. For example, at the beginning, the administrative departments appointed specialized personnel to organize combined research teams, establish bases in suitable areas, and carry out cooperative research. But, sometimes, due to the difficulties of making sound the organization or unifying the goal, the results were not evident. In recent years, many scientific workers spontaneously organized special subject research teams to carry on cooperative studying. But, due to the different approaches to a problem in the process of their work, they were unable to complete what they set out to do and obtain satisfactory results. Hereafter, due to the urgent demands of production reality, we must organize special subject research committees under a general plan, with common goals and common needs, and with organization, guidance, and planning. We must adopt the cooperative fighting method of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, so that the various obstacles can be broken through at the same time and the result of total victory gained. This is entirely possible.

It must be pointed out that the development of any new matter has a definite process. The set-forming cooperative research method, compared with the past "lone wolf" manner of research, is revolutionary. Only under our superior socialist system and on the collective ideological foundation of common goal and common desire for cooperation will it be possible to accumulate beneficial experiences, streng-

then the force of the organization, and acquire the research results in sets.

To enable agricultural scientific research to solve production problems more effectively in order to serve production, a correct guidance ideology is required when formulating experimentation plans. We feel that experimentation plans must start with the farmers' production experiences. We often propose research subjects involving rational close planting, rational fertilizing, and so on. It will be difficult to solve the problem of the degree of rationalness if we do not try to determine it from the concrete contents. For example, when studying the rational close planting of the water rice, it cannot be simply solved by experimenting on the rows and plants and the number of sprouts on each plant, nor by compiling the data of various areas to find the number of ears and grains per unit area in rich producing areas. As the manifestations of the growth characteristics of the stems and leaves and the structures of the number of ears and grains are related to the characteristics of the varieties, to the water, soil, fertilizer, and other cultivations conditions, and to artificial control, the problem cannot be solved by the number of plants and number of sprouts alone. Therefore, if, according to specific cultivation experiences, we take the specific output of a specific variety adopted by a certain production brigade of a certain area, with specific fertilizing, irrigating, and managing techniques, as the foundation, and study the relative rational density, in other

words, according to the farmers' experiences, if we conduct comparative studies of the different stages of growth of a variety in regard to its strength, spread, light utilization, and other factors, we will be able to reduce the difficulties of set-forming planning of related elements in the agricultural "eight-word constitution" and acquire more practical results. Meanwhile, the farmers' successful experiences of a limited nature will be furnished with a scientific theoretical basis.

Next, experimentation planning must be conducted on the basis of estimated output. On the basis of the rough estimated output, concrete conditions, such as variety, land arranging, fertilizing, irrigating, and managing must be further considered. Different output will involve different variety, fertilizer, and technical measures. One can say that for an output of 500 catties, there will be the concrete measures of the "eight-word constitution" for the 500 catties, and for an output of 800 catties, it will also be likewise. The so-called rational colony structure is also thus. When the output indicator is different, the experimentation planning is also different. Due to the different output, the variety and fertilizer used, the entire cultivation management, and possible harmful insect damage are also different. Hence, when forming experimentation plans, the output indicator must first be determined. Generally speaking, the farmers' successful experience results from reaching a balance of all aspects of the "eight-word constitution." To increase the out-

put, this balance has to be upset, and this requires consideration of the problems to be solved in order to reach a new balance. Not starting from the basis of concrete problems and existing experiences, but from assumptions, it will be difficult for the plan to be rational in view of the complexity of related elements, and it will also be difficult to hope for the expected result in problem solution.

In addition, seriousness, strictness, and caution are essential in agricultural scientific research work, as they are the important guarantees of research results. In other words, the research attitude must be serious, problems existing in production conscientiously investigated and compiled, and penetrating and analytical studies conducted. Next, once the research subjects have been decided upon, the planning must be careful, the research results and methods on such subjects inside and outside the country comprehended, and practical demands of the area and the time combined, in order to determine which method, or combination of methods, should be adopted, whether the solutions to certain problems made by our predecessors can be utilized, and whether certain problems must be re-studied in conjunction with the concrete conditions of the locale. Thereafter, a careful experimentation plan can be formulated. (It will be a great loss if we do not refer to the research results of our predecessors or absorb their lessons of experience.) Thirdly, when the plan has been formed and work begun, we must implement it strictly and must not modify it at will. In other words, when engaging in scien-

tific research work, one must possess the scientific attitude and adopt the scientific method before one can solve practical problems and gain the expected results.

In sum, agricultural science must be closely connected with production reality for better service to agricultural production. Let all our agricultural scientific workers unite more closely, answer the call of the Tenth Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Congress, raise higher the bright banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's commune of socialism construction, stimulate effort, and contribute our entire energy to the development of our agricultural scientific enterprise, the further consolidation of the collective economy of the people's commune, the gradual realization of our agricultural technical reform, and the development of agricultural production!

RATIONALLY ARRANGE AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK

/Following is a translation of an article by Ku Fu-sheng (7357 1788 3932) in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 13 - 18/

Under the bright illumination of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's commune of socialism construction, and with the guidance of the general policy of agriculture as foundation and industry as leader in the development of the national economy proposed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the agricultural scientific research work of Kiangsu province has made fairly great developments. Kiangsu province's agricultural scientific research work mainly emphasizes on the study of crucial scientific and technical problems appearing in large-area production, while also actively engaging in the study of basic theoretical and directional problems, survey and study of basic agricultural conditions, and accumulation of scientific data. For the past several years, centering around the problem of increasing the unit area output of grain, cotton, and oil, large volumes of research work have been conducted, and definite results obtained in crop rotation arrangement, cultivation and planting, seed selection and raising, soil fertility improvement,

prevention of natural disasters and crop diseases, farm machinery and tool improvement, and animal, fowl, and fruit production increase.

In the study of cultivation technique, after investigation and experimental research, the principles and spheres of the close planting of important crops in different areas and under different cultivation conditions have been clarified, the reasons for the early rice seedling rotting in the Li-hsia River area discovered and effective measures found for its solution, the important methods to utilize artificial heat to raise strong seedlings, early transplanting, the combining of high-mound double-row rational close planting, and production increase of sweet potatoes tested and proven, the rational colony structure of the harmonious growth and development of the sprouts, plants, ears, and grains of rice and wheat clarified and the technical measures for the healthy growth and harvest of such crops proposed, a systematic study on the late rice high yield cultivation technique of model farm worker, Ch'en Yung-k'ang (7115 3057 1660), conducted, and his high yield experience of thousand-catty late rice per mou compiled, thus creating the condition for the expansion of his experience. In addition, studies of the principles and technical methods have also been conducted on the rotational and repetitious planting of crops, the seasons for seeding and planting, production increase of late crops, fertilizer and water management, biological characteristics, and prevention of spring frost damage.

In improving low-yield soil, through the study of more than 2,000 mou of different types of low-yield soil in the province, the

spontaneous formation process of grass land and nitrous soil and the waning and waxing of soil brine content along the coast, and the reasons for the formation of alkaline soil in the interior, have been preliminarily clarified, the ways of accelerating the improvement and utilization of different types of low-yield soil preliminarily found, and the methods to eliminate the nitrous content, plant green fertilizers and pasture grass to build the strength of the soil, and irrigate and wash the soil, proposed.

In fertilizer study, the suitable varieties of green fertilizers in different areas of the province and appropriate green fertilizer production increase measures have been preliminarily found, especially the development of green fertilizer crops in low-yield soil of all types, the types of soil suitable for phosphate fertilizer further clarified, and the apparent good effect of the use of phosphate fertilizer on green fertilizer crops and other leguminous plants on accelerating nitrogen stabilization verified, thus opening a wide sphere for the utilization of phosphate fertilizer. In addition, in the improvement of the method of fertilizer accumulation and manufacture, fertilizing technique, and ammonia application, certain economic and effective technical measures have been proposed.

In seed selection, a group of superior new varieties suitable for cultivation in Kiangsu have been selected and verified, and many among them are being introduced and expanded in production. For example, selectively raised epidemic resistant "Nanking No. 1" medium

rice produces 12 to 33% more than the "Sheng-li" rice, and the caterpillar, wilting, and epidemic resistant "Commune No. 1" late rice produces around 10% more than the "853" variety. In wheat, the early-maturing high-yield stem-rust resistant "Hua-tung No. 6" and the high-yield stem-rust resistant "Chi-li" varieties have been selectively raised. New varieties of other crops, such as soybeans, cotton, sweet potatoes, corn, ta-yuan wheat, and vegetables, have also been raised. Beneficial results have been obtained in the study of the variety resources, rice and wheat development stages, utilization of the dominant factors in cross-breeding, and heredity and seed nurturing theories.

In plant protection, the patterns of occurrence of principal rice, wheat, and cotton insect pests have been gradually clarified and certain effective methods of prevention and cure discovered and applied over large areas. For example, in the prevention of water rice caterpillars, the relationship between the different stages of growth of the plant and caterpillar attack has been found, and the measure of combining planting and insecticides proposed. In the prevention and cure of the cotton hung-ling bug, the methods of utilizing natural low temperature for cold storage, cotton seed smoking and steaming, winter prevention and cure, and late stage spraying have been proposed.

In domestic animals and fowls, the "Hsin-huai" hog has been selectively bred, with a strong crude feed tolerance, consuming one-

fifth less fine feed than the Yorkshire hog, and producing larger litters and a higher slaughter rate than the Huai and Yorkshire hogs. At present, this variety is being propagated and expanded in some of the areas in Huai-yin. The new "Hsin-lang-shan" hen, for both meat and eggs, has the special characteristics of producing more and heavier eggs and maturing early. In addition, cultures for the prevention and cure of various kinds of acute hog epidemics and diseases and hog asthma have been found.

In addition, definite achievements have been obtained in the study of the utilization of Kiangsu's principal fruit trees, selective raising of superior varieties, prevention and cure of insect pests, improvement of cultivation management, vegetable seed raising, improvement of the cultivation techniques for year-round supply, and the study of farm machineries for water rice areas.

From the experience of agricultural scientific research work in Kiangsu, we find that scientific research results must be rapidly obtained and large numbers of talents trained, so that research work will better serve the development of agricultural production and further agricultural technical reform, party policies conscientiously implemented, research organs established, forces organized, research tasks and directions determined, and research experimentation condition provided. In these respects, I have the following points of preliminary understanding.

Start from the Special Characteristics of Agricultural Production and Agricultural Scientific Research Work and Deploy Scientific Research Work Systematically and According to the Urgency of the Subjects

The problems found in agricultural production are often many-sided. Some concern production organization and operation management, others production conditions, such as manpower and material, and still others science and technology. Problems of different aspects are both related and distinguishable. The principal task of agricultural scientific research is to solve the scientific and technical problems in agricultural production. The object of agricultural production is animate plants and animals, each with its own growth and development patterns, affected by complex natural conditions, and each possessing strong area and seasonal qualities. Hence, agricultural scientific research work must also be complex, continuous, and systematic.

In agricultural scientific research work, the problems encountered by us are of many kinds, both of long-term existence and temporary occurrence, and both general and special. While we must continue to bring to full effect suitable technical experiences, we must modify the unsuitable experiences. Research work may serve production either directly or indirectly; it must solve current problems of agricultural production and conduct studies of problems which may appear in the future. In view of such complicated conditions, research tasks must be clarified, and scientific research work deployed systematically and according to the order of urgency by general plan-

ning and rational arranging.

To clarify scientific research tasks and crucial points, investigation and study must be strengthened, agricultural production conditions and the trend and achievements of all sources in the study of the problems fully comprehended, and the core of the problems in their development tendencies grasped. When determining research tasks, the principle of combining the current and the future, and the crucial and the general, must be followed in forming over-all plans. Current problems indicate key scientific and technical problems appearing in current production; their solution can obtained within a short time and will bear results in production. Long-term problems indicate scientific and technical problems which may appear in the future with the development of production, requiring longer periods of study for their solution, and basic theoretical and new technical problems necessary for the opening up of new ways of production increase and acceleration of scientific development. The current and long-term problems to be solved by scientific research work are mutually related and cannot be separated arbitrarily. When determining tasks and arranging forces, scientific research organs must concentrate mainly on current problems while making suitable arrangement for the study of long-term problems. Scientific research organs of different natures may appropriately divide the labor of long-term problem research, each with some emphasis on its own field to varying degrees. As the scientific and technical problems in agricultural production

are intersecting and complicated, covering large spheres, the principal forces must be concentrated on crucial problems in scientific research work, while consideration is given to the proper provision for the study of general problems.

The agricultural scientific research departments of Kiangsu province take the key problems in science and technology appearing in large-area agricultural production, which can be solved within a short period of time, as their main tasks. For example, in order to effect the balanced production increase of principal crops, such as rice, wheat, and cotton, over large areas, cultivation technique, local variety arranging, new variety introduction and selective raising, prevention and cure of rice diseases, low-yield soil improvement, fertilizer source expansion, economic fertilizing, and prevention and cure of acute hog epidemics,are considered the crucial subjects for scientific research. Meanwhile, proper arrangement is made for the study of scientific and technical problems in connection with production development hereafter and problems with basic theoretical and directional qualities, such as, the development stages, mineral nutrition, moisture physiology, crop growth tendencies, hereditary and seed selection patterns, insect pest occurrence patterns and forecasting, water field mechanization, application of new technology, and basic soil qualities. Thus, under the premiss of general arrangement, the primary and secondary are distinguished, forces concentrated, crucial points overcome, and the results of scientific research cease-

lessly expanded, for more effective service to agriculture.

Rationally Arrange Scientific Research Organs of All Levels of the Province and Generally Allocate Research Work and Clarify Labor Division So that Each Unit Has Its Special Duty

The research work of the local agricultural scientific research organ is to serve the agricultural production of a specific area. However, its research problems are of many kinds, some involving the solution of the common problems of different areas, while others the solution of specific problems of the area. If rational arrangement, general work distribution, and cooperative labor division are not done in regard to research organs, forces will be scattered and labor duplicated, and the studies will not be thorough and the problems not promptly solved. Hence, the rational arranging of research organs of all levels of the province must be carried out. Meanwhile, according to the unified planning of the entire province and the special characteristics of research organs, research forces must be generally organized, so that each unit will have its special work emphasis and research centers will be gradually formed. In the process of readjusting agricultural scientific research organs, Kiangsu province has appropriately combined some research units of similar functions and reenforced other units with better foundations. The Kiangsu Agricultural Science Branch Academy was first reenforced and designated the combined agricultural scientific research center of the province. Aside from being responsible for the organizing of agricultural scientific and technical strengths of the province and

guiding all agricultural scientific research organs in affairs and studies, it emphasizes more on crucial agricultural scientific and technical problems of a province-wide nature and theoretical and directional problems, and engages in penetrating and systematic research according to plans and urgencies. The special district agricultural research institute is a research organ of a local nature. Based on the natural divisions of the province and the special characteristics of agricultural production of the different areas, the existing special agricultural scientific research institutes will develop towards the direction of specialized research. The research work of such institutes should pinpoint at crucial producing areas, emphasize on crucial crops, consider key technical problems related to large-area production increase first, and give attention to the collection and arranging of local basic agricultural production data. Agricultural scientific research organs of the hsien level may, in accordance with the natural agricultural areas, set up several experimental stations in representative areas, to be responsible for superior variety propagation, area experimentation, and demonstrative experimentation. In specially designated areas, specialized experimental stations on fruit trees, livestock, and others, may be set up. Thus, the agricultural scientific research organs of the entire province will divide the labor rationally both vertically and horizontally, clarify the tasks, and gradually form an agricultural scientific research system to include the scientific research organs of the

province, special districts, and hsien for better deployment of scientific research work.

Kiangsu province possesses a fairly large number of agricultural scientific research units and related colleges and academies and large research personnel. How to organize the forces in order to carry out cooperative labor division and bring out their full effect is an important problem for the proper handling of agricultural scientific research work. Based on the work needs and specialties of the units, Kiangsu province concentrates the employment of the forces and has solved some momentous scientific and technical problems fairly rapidly. For example, when studying crop arranging and rotational system, besides organizing local strengths, we also conducted a comprehensive survey and study in the hilly areas in the southern part of the province together with colleges and academies and specialized institutes concerned of the Kiangsu Provincial Agricultural Science Branch Academy, including the strengths of five specialized teams, and completed 23 items of typical surveys in a fairly short period of time. Or, take another example. In regard to the technical inspection work concerning the problem of the secondary nitration in areas north of the Huai River in Kiangsu, we have organized colleges and academies, scientific research units, and production departments to conduct combined inspections of the three aspects of soil, hydrological geology, and agriculture, preliminarily clarified the reasons and existing problems, and proposed suggestions on

general prevention and cure. In addition, to develop the effect of scientific research forces of colleges and academies, under a general plan, and according to the conditions and special characteristics of such institutions, a portion of the basic theoretical problems have been assigned to them for study. For example, in the study of the three-wheat, scientific research units concentrate on the study of concrete scientific and technical problems while colleges and academies concerned are responsible for a part of the special biological characteristics. Another example is that, in the prevention and cure of caterpillars, scientific research units emphasize on the study of large-area prevention and cure, the use of new insecticides, and estimating and forecasting, while colleges and academies conduct studies on the use of internal insecticides. Thus, active effects are produced on the completion of crucial research tasks of the province, the solution of scientific and technical problems of a key nature, and the elevation of the scientific and technical level.

Scientific research and technical expansion are the two important aspects of science in its service to production. Hence, scientific research organs and technical expansion units must keep in close contact with, and mutually complement, each other. Research organs must conscientiously evaluate the results of research and feel concerned over their demonstration and expansion. The employment of agricultural scientific research results generally has to undergo the stage of area adaptability experimentation and demonstrative experimentation

before the departments in charge can expand their use gradually. This requires sound agricultural technical expansion organs and strong guidance on agricultural technical expansion work. Under the principle of unified arrangement and division of labor and responsibility, scientific research work must be better coordinated with the work of technical expansion stations, seed stations, veterinarian stations, superior variety propagation farms, and state farms.

Actively Adopt Effective Measures to Elevate the Quality of Scientific Research

Once the scientific research tasks have been determined, the correct way of research becomes extremely important. In certain kinds of scientific research work, there are many ways. For example, the study of the prevention and cure of insect pests may be undertaken by way of seed and soil disinfection, by insecticides, by cultivation methods, by biological means, or by combined means, or, it may be approached by studying the pattern of occurrence of harmful insects, or by estimating and forecasting. The selection of the way of research is often determined by the research worker's familiarity with the conditions and data of the research object and the depth of his analysis of the problem. If the most effective way is adopted, it will save labor, material, and time for the expected result.

Scientific research work mainly concentrate on the search into the unknown. At present, we are still in the midst of attacking the greater scientific and technical problems, and each step requires arduous labor. Therefore, strategically, we should treat difficulties

with contempt, whereas tactically, with respect; thus persisting unrelentingly by all kinds of means. In concrete work, we must take a serious attitude, make strict demands, and use careful methods. The formulation of research plans must be thorough, and concrete practical step by step plans decided upon. The people's production experiences and the results of research of all sources must be assimilated, serious attention given experimentation plans, farm management, and experimental technique, and the results of studies promptly compiled. To guarantee the quality of research and the expanded application of research results, demonstrative experimentation and evaluation work on research results must be done properly. Strict evaluation will determine the practical and scientific values of the results and constitute an important step for their application in production. In addition, instruments and equipment, set-forming of personnel, cadres training, necessary systems, and stabilization of the order of research are also important aspects for the ceaseless elevation of the quality of scientific research.

To better serve agricultural production, attention must be given to the method of deploying research work. Experiences show that the following work methods are feasible:

(1) The "three-combine" work method of combining the laboratory, experimental farm, and rural village basic point will organiczlly coordinate investigation and study, experimental study, and demonstrative expansion. When using this method, the way of approach

should be determined according to the research tasks of the various units and the subjects. Generally, experimentation at the experimental farm should serve as the principal aspect. It will be easier to conduct complex experiments and fine research work in the laboratory and the experimental farm as they possess better conditions in technical strengths and material equipment. As agricultural production possesses strong area characteristics and farmers' rich production experiences, planned and purposeful investigation and study in these aspects are indispensable. Therefore, it is necessary to set up fixed or temporary rural base points. Only when such "three-combine" is properly arranged will practice and theory, generalization and elevation, and farmers and scientific workers be combined and the advance of research work accelerated.

The "three-combine" of research units, production departments, and schools will not only accelerate the advance of scientific research work, but expand the results of scientific research promptly. For example, in the study of the prevention and cure of hog asthma in Kiangsu, due to the adoption of the "three-combine" method and the establishment of coordinated base points, good results of treatment were obtained in 500 hog farms in one year, and much scientific data gathered.

(2) Technical inspection should be strengthened, and scientific data at production sites mastered, analyzed, and studied for the prompt guidance of current production. In this item of work, we

began at the various base points. According to the important growth periods of the crops, we organized the technical strengths of units concerned to conduct technical inspections by areas and according to the season and the time. Thereafter, the sphere of our inspection was expanded from the several principal crops to many kinds of specializations. At present, according to the needs of research subjects and the seasons of crop growth, we take hold of crucial problems and send experienced personnel to separate areas to conduct investigation and study systematically and purposefully. Through inspection, we are able to concentrate the scientific data of inside and outside, points and areas, laboratories, experimental farms, and rural village base points for supplementing and verifying, thus fascilitating production guidance and elevating the scientific research level.

(3) Academic discussions should be deployed and scientific research activities furthered. According to the party policy of hundred-blossom-blooming-together, we organize academic discussions, thus producing great effects on the exchange of experiences and academic viewpoints, activating the positive work spirit, further elevating the level of research work, and obtaining greater results. The final aim of academic discussions is to accelerate production and scientific development. Agricultural scientific research workers must be encouraged to participate in the discussions of important problems in production and scientific research involving greater dissensions.

Meanwhile, opinions dissenting from certain aspects or problems in agricultural science and technology must be given serious attention. Experience shows that while this is compatible with the demand of the large numbers of scientific research personnel, it is also favorable to the solution of important problems in production and scientific research. A research organ must also deploy multi-natured academic activities, such as work summarizing, investigation reporting, reading reporting, and academic conferences.

(4) By newspapers and publications, broadcasting, and the training of basic level technical backbone, agricultural science and technology should be actively spread. The conditions required for the application of most agricultural scientific and technical measures are rather complex, necessitating the mastering of principles and methods, and involving the time and place elements. Therefore, they must be vigorously propagandized, and skills widely taught. For the past several years, the scientific and technical personnel of Kiangsu province have published much scientific and technical data in newspapers and publications, broadcast much scientific knowledge and production increase techniques over the radio, and held some short-term special training classes.

Though the agricultural scientific research work of Kiangsu province has made definite achievements in accelerating agricultural production development, such achievements are far from adequate for the needs of production and technical reform. The official report of

the Tenth Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Congress emphatically pointed out that "scientific and technical research must be reenforced, especially agricultural scientific and technical research." Thus, an important and glorious task has been proposed to us agricultural scientific and technical workers. We must be ambitious, work diligently, create more results, train more talents, and render greater service to our country's socialist agricultural construction.

THE STRUGGLES OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE
AND THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

[Following is a translation of an article by Chang Hsiang-shan (1728 7449 1472) in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 19 - 29]

In recent years, the Japanese people have launched into powerful struggles against US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital. Such struggles, tide upon tide, have engulfed the entire Japan. They are dealing serious blows to the control of US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital, greatly elevating the level of awareness of the people, strengthening the organizing force of the people, and making tremendous contributions to the struggles of the peoples of the world against US imperialism and in defense of peace. The great struggles of the Japanese people fully demonstrate the firm determination and heroic style of the Japanese people in the fight for independence, democracy, peace, and neutrality, furnish a bright example to oppressed peoples, and win the warm support and unanimous praise of all peoples of the world.

The development of the struggles of the Japanese people was determined by Japan's fundamental situation after World War II.

Since the unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism in 1945, Japan has been under the total military occupation of US imperialism. In 1951, US imperialism and Japan's reactionary faction one-sidedly formed the San Francisco Peace Treaty and signed the so-called "Japan-US Security Pact." Though a change has occurred in America's total military occupation of Japan, Japan's national sovereignty is still suffering under serious violations and Japan has not recovered her true independent position. According to such treaties and a series of agreements, the US continues to usurp Japan's Okinawa and Bonin Islands, and has the right to station troops in Japan in a large number of military bases. Japan's self-defense troops are virtually under the direction and control of the US. Japan has been re-armed into the Asian headquarters for the furthering of aggression and war policies of US imperialism.

Japan's monopolistic capital bows to the US, pursues the diplomacy of leaning on the US one-sidedly, regards with enmity the socialist camp and the People's Republic of China, and indulges in the dream of the revival of the "Greater Eastern Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" of the past. Under US instigation, Japan's monopolistic capital actively revives militarism, furthers fascist policies, and attempts to deprive the Japanese people of their democratic rights and suppress their patriotic movements.

Japan's monopolistic capital is subjugated to serious US control in the economic aspect. Japan accepts the "aid" of US imperial-

ism and depends on the US in its finances, and its important industries are under the direct control of US capital. More than half of Japan's foreign trade import and export are conducted with the US and its "power sphere," and its trade with socialist nations is restricted in many ways by the US. US capital and technology imported into Japan grow each year. Though conflicts exist between the economic force of Japan's monopolistic capital, built and developed by US imperialism, and US monopolistic capital, the former is powerless to shake free of the latter's control, but, instead, reenforces itself by greater exploitations of the Japanese people.

US imperialism controls Japan in the military, political, and economic aspects, so that Japan has become a semi-occupied dependency of the US. This basic feature makes it mandatory for the Japanese people to fight for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and higher living standards in their present struggles, while the target of such struggles cannot but be the two principal enemies, US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital. The Secretary General of the Japanese Communist Party, Miyamoto Kenji, pointed out: "The obstacles to Japan's social development are US imperialism and domestic monopolistic capital. They conspire to oppress Japan's worker class and people. Therefore, they are the principal enemies of the revolution." (Documents of the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party, page 176, Shih-chieh Chih-shih Publishing House.) In recent years, the series of great struggles conducted by the Japanese people have been aimed at this target.

In the period between 1959 and 1960, the Japanese people launched the historically significant struggle against amending the "Japan-US Security Pact." In October of 1958, US and Japanese reactionary factions began negotiations on amending the said pact. Through the formation of a new "security pact," US imperialism strove to gain a greater control of Japan and include it more securely in America's strategic plans, whereas Japan's monopolistic capital, bowing under US imperialism, attempted to strengthen its outward expansion and internal plundering and intensify the revival of militarism and imperialism by the same instrument. This was a new national crisis faced by the Japanese people and an additional serious threat to peace in Asia. To defend national independence, the Japanese people blocked the US and Japanese reactionary factions from imposing a new military treaty on Japan. In April of 1959, the curtain was raised on the prologue of the patriotic righteous struggle of the people against amending the "Japan-US Security Pact." In this struggle, the Japanese Communist Party displayed to a high degree the effect of the vanguard. It pointed out that the struggle against revising the "Japan-US Security Pact" was an important link in the long fight to smash the San Francisco treaty system and battle for Japan's independence, democracy, peace, and neutrality. The Japanese Communist Party issued the call to the entire people to organize the national democratic unified front, with the worker class as the nucleus and participated by farmers, urban laborers, intellectuals, wo-

men, youths, students, and all patriotic persons. Through the positive activities of the Japanese Communist Party and the common effort of other democratic parties and factions, the torrent of a mass movement was released. Ignoring the police sticks and butcher knives of Japanese and US reactionary factions, heroically, the Japanese people adopted rich and colorful patterns of struggle, including work, teaching, study, and market strikes, meetings, march demonstrations, signatures, and petitions, and deployed in all areas in the nation unified actions 23 times, including three general strikes of a political nature. The entire Japan was in a turmoil. Not only workers, farmers, intellectuals, students, free lancers, and urban residents plunged into the movement, but even housewives, children, and religious men were carried into it. During the entire period of the movement, more than 100 million man-time participated in the 23 unified actions. With the rise of the movement, unified fronts, adjusted to Japan's special characteristics, were established in the capital and each and every area. Though Premier Nobusuke Kishi finally resorted to force to compel the Diet to pass the new "Japan-US Security Pact" illegally, the achievements gained by the Japanese people during this movement were, after all, extremely glorious. When summing up the results of the movement, Comrade Miyamoto Kenji pointed out: "The struggle process has dealt a heavy blow to the Japan-US military alliance, created further conditions for the abolishment of the treaty, forced the collapse of the Kishi cabinet, and stopped Eisenhow-

er's visit to Japan" and so forth. (Miyamoto Kenji, The Struggle Route of the Japanese Communist Party, page 120; Central Committee Publishing Department, Japanese Communist Party). The great struggle of the Japanese people has fully proved that, when the people unite and struggle courageously and turn their own strengths into an historical torrent, the vicious and seemingly powerful reactionary faction can be defeated.

In regard to the Japanese people's struggle against the amendment of the "Japan-US Security Pact," Comrade Mao Tse-tung commented, in June of 1960, that, compared with a few years ago, the awareness of the Japanese people had been greatly elevated, and that the Japanese people had realized that US imperialism was the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan and of all peaceful and righteous peoples of the world. The scale, sphere, and duration of the movement this time were heretofore unimaginable. It seems that the Japanese people have found a good method to oppose a new "Japan-US Security Pact" under the present condition, fight against US military bases, and rout the aggressive strengths of US imperialism. The method is to unite all strengths extensively, except US imperialism and its agents, and engage in a total mass struggle against US imperialism and its agents. Comrades Mao Tse-tung states that the successful struggles of the Japanese people against US imperialism and its agents stationed in Japan and for national independence and national freedom constitute a strong support to the struggles of the Chinese people

and the peoples of the whole world against the aggressions of US imperialism and for world peace.

Around the time of the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," the Japanese people also launched into struggles in opposition to a series of fascist bills of the reactionary Japanese government and in defense of the democratic rights of the people. These were the struggles against the revision of the "Regulation Governing the Carrying Out of Police Functions" of the fall of 1958, the "Bill to Prohibit Political Rioting" of 1961, and the "Bill to Maintain Democratic Order" of 1962. The purpose of the Japanese reactionary faction in the successive proposing of such reactionary bills was to reinstall the illegal special powers of the fascist police of war time, suppress totally the Japanese people's anti-US patriotic movement, and create conditions for the revival of Japan's militarism. The Japanese Communist Party pointed out that the amendment of the "Regulation Governing the Carrying Out of Police Functions" was the forerunner to the amendment of the "Japan-US Security Pact," and that the "Bill to Prohibit Political Rioting" was "to railroad the Japanese people into the aggression and war lines of US imperialism." The Japanese Communist Party made timely exposures of the fascist nature of such bills to the people, pursued firm struggles in defense of the people's democratic freedom, and coordinated such struggles with those against US imperialism and for national independence. The Japanese Communist Party utilized the platform of the Diet to call on

the masses to smash these bills, while emphasizing on the launching of mass struggles outside the Diet. In the fall of 1958, 500 organizations protested against the revision of the "Regulation Governing the Carrying Out of Police Functions," forming a high tide of mass natured unified action including 4.5 million people. Through such struggles, the unified front relationship between the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party made a new development. In the entire 1961, in opposition to the "Bill to Prohibit Political Rioting," the Japanese people organized unified actions eight times, participated by several hundred thousand to several million people each time. Under the powerful pressure of the Japanese people, the amendment to the "Regulation Governing the Carrying Out of Police Functions" was cancelled, and the passage of the "Bill to Prohibit Political Rioting" delayed. In the spring of 1962, the Ikeda government, by a sleight of hand, changed the name of the "Bill to Prohibit Political Rioting" to the "Bill to Maintain Democratic Order" and presented it to the Diet. However, the Japanese Communist Party, democratic parties and factions and organizations within and without the Diet, stimulated by the Japanese Communist Party, and the large masses again strongly opposed it, and the bill was again shelved. In the struggle to defend their democratic rights, the Japanese people won the battle three consecutive times.

In recent years, the Japanese people's struggles against imperialist aggression and war policies led by the US and for world peace

have also made powerful developments. The Japanese people's struggle in defense of world peace is unseverable from the struggle to pursue the policy of peace and neutrality, and especially the struggle to fight for Japan's national independence. Exactly as pointed out emphatically by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, Nosaka Samsan, "The subjects of peace and independence, in regard to our country, which is subservient to the US, are unseverable. We must constantly keep this point clearly in mind: 'Without independence, there will be no genuine peace.'" (Documents of the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party, page 83.) Hence, the Japanese people not only demand for the ban of atomic and nuclear weapons and general disarmament, but also for the abolition of US military bases in Japan and the recovery of Okinawa and Bonin Islands. As Japan's peace movement reflects the foregoing demands of the people and follows the policy of the mutual connection and mutual dependence of the peace movement and the national independence movement, Japan's defense of peace strengths have made great developments. The world conference to ban the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb held each summer by the Japanese people and the peace march held just before the conference are expanding in scale year by year. Last year, more than 20 million people participated in the march, the itinerary stretched over 20,000 kilometers, and all US military bases were covered. From October of last year to March of this year, the people of Japan held anti-US military base rallies in more than 50 areas.

What is specially noteworthy was the big Kyushu rally held in Fukuoka demanding for the abolishment of the Pan-fu US military base. Around 1,000 organizations and more than 100,000 people participated therein. It showed the firm determination of the Japanese people to recover US military bases. Through the hard work of the Japanese Communist Party and other democratic parties and organizations, the struggle of the Japanese people against US military bases has been expanded from some of the US military bases to all such bases in the country, the original struggle for reimbursement of occupied areas has been enlarged into a political struggle, demanding for the abolishment of US military bases and the "Japan-US Security Pact," and such struggles have further consolidated the political alliance between the worker class and the farmers.

The movement of the Japanese people against the "Japan-Korea negotiations" possesses a positive significance in the opposition to US imperialist aggressions and defense of Asian peace. From last March to April, in order to smash the "Japan-Korea negotiations" and the aggressive plan of the "Northeast Asia military alliance" put together by US imperialism, the Japanese people deployed the smash-"Japan-Korea negotiations"movement month and launched into national unified actions. Together with the Socialist Party and other democratic organizations, the Japanese Communist Party held protest rallies and demonstration processions in 39 prefectures and districts, including Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto. At present, the Japanese people

are pursuing new struggles for the thorough pulverization of the "Japan-Korea negotiations." The Japanese Communist Party pointed out that this struggle is the most urgent subject at present.

While actively participating in the struggle for national independence, the Japanese worker class is also stubbornly and persistently deploying struggles to protect their own interest and against the "industrial rationalization" introduced by Japan's monopolistic capital. Each year the number of workers participating in the routine spring and fall struggles is always several million or more. The Mitsuike mine workers' strike, beginning in August of 1959 and lasting a year and half, was the supreme expression of this kind of struggles. The courageous Mitsuike mine workers persisted in the strike for 283 days. The Japanese Communist Party actively supported the action. Answering the call of the Party Central, all party organs joined in the dispatch of a support army of several thousand leading cadres, including the Party Chairman. The Japanese Communist Party exposed the plundering quality of the so-called rationalization policy of the Japanese monopolistic capital and its economic subserviency on the US, and devoted full effort to integrate this struggle with the current struggle against amending the "Japan-US Security Pact," thus making the former an important support to the latter. Such practical struggles have effectively educated the Japanese worker class and made them realize that, only when the attack of US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital are firmly repelled will

its own urgent living needs be satisfied and its struggles elevated from improving the conditions to the fight for liberation. The Mitsuike mine workers' struggle outstandingly demonstrated the durable power of the Japanese worker class. It has produced a positive influence on the struggles of the Japanese worker class against the attack of the monopolistic capital and for their own basic rights since 1960, especially the strike of the Takamatsu mine workers in 1961 which lasted three consecutive months.

We have introduced above only the bare outline of the several important movements in the struggles of the Japanese people in recent years, far from covering all the activities. However, from the outline traced above, it can be clearly seen that the struggles of the Japanese people have their many glorious individual features.

As for the scale and scope of the Japanese people's movement, they are seldom seen in the world history of revolutionary movements and unprecedented in Japan's revolutionary movement history. This movement has expanded to cover the entire Japan, engulfing each and every city, each and every village in the vicinity of US military bases, and each and every district into the whirlpool of struggles one on top of the other, so that it has become a total movement of all the people. The struggles of the Japanese people have withstood all kinds of suppression exercised by US and Japanese reactionary factions. One wave after the other, or two or more combining together, the movement persists and develops. In their struggles, the

Japanese people have created and employed many colorful patterns, and, with the development of the struggle situation, ingeniously combined the different kinds of struggles to include general and political demands, organically coordinating the struggles for independence, democracy, peace, and neutrality, and that for higher living standards, and pinpointing them at the principal target of US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital. All these fully demonstrate the courageous and stubborn fighting spirit and advanced art of struggle of Japan's revolutionary class. Comrade Miyamoto Kenji has pointed out that the revolutionary struggles of the Japanese people "possess an international significance," and that "the policy and theory of Japan's struggles occupy a positive position in enriching the theoretical aspect of the international communism movement." (The Struggle Route of the Japanese Communist Party, page 215).

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Japan is a highly advanced capitalist nation. In the capitalist world, in recent years, Japan's economic development has been fairly rapid. Its reactionary faction is equipped with abundant governing experiences. In the Japanese worker movement, the social democratic ideology exercises a considerably extensive influence. Even so, a total and great heaven and earth shaking struggle did explode in Japan. This cannot but make us contemplate deeply.

Japan's subordination to the US roused the conflict between the Japanese people and US imperialism. The dependency of Japan's

monopolistic capital on the US, and its great monopoly and concentration and political tyranny roused the conflict between it and the Japanese people. Under the international situation when the east wind is overcoming the west wind, US imperialism's conspiracy with Japan's reactionary power to actively further aggression and war plans in Asia and to intensify the revival of Japan's militarism and imperialism has further aggravated the conflict between the Japanese people and US imperialism and Japan's monopolistic capital. These conflicts constitute the objective bases for the great struggle launched by the Japanese people.

Here, it must be emphatically pointed out that the rapid and powerful development of the Japanese people's movement is closely connected with the correct political line of the Japanese Communist Party and with the tremendous and outstanding activities of the party on the front line of the people's movement.

As pointed out by the Japanese Communist Party, the recent several years "have been an epochal period in the history of the Japanese Communist Party." ("The Ever Constant Defender of the Japanese People's Interest," editorial of Akabata Bo, 22 June 1962.) The resolution of the Third Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Central of the Japanese Communist Party declares: "During the period from the Sixth National Congress of the Japanese Communist Party in 1955, through the Seventh Congress, to the Eighth Congress, the Japanese Communist Party has overcome the weak spots left within the

party, healed the wounds received from suppression, struggled against all kinds of opportunism, advanced firmly towards the establishment of the correct revolutionary line, and grown stronger both politically and organizationally. The Eighth Party Congress has formulated the Outline of the road of advance of the Japanese revolution."

The Outline formulated by the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party in 1961 was based on the Draft Outline of the Seventh Congress of 1958 and supplemented and developed with the experiences of the mass movement of the three years in between. The Outline points out that the ones which fundamentally control Japan are US imperialism and the Japanese monopolistic capital group allied with it in a subordinate position. Though Japan is a highly developed capitalist nation, she is, in fact, a semi-occupied dependency of US imperialism. Hence, the principal enemies of the Japanese people are US imperialism and Japanese monopolistic capital. The nature of Japan's current revolution cannot but be a new democratic revolution against the two, a people's democratic revolution, and this revolution itself has the task of laying the foundation for transition to a socialist revolution. For Japan, the road to socialism must be through the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. At present, the Japanese Communist Party must struggle for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and higher living standards and establish the national democratic unified front in this struggle. The Outline also emphatically points out that the Japanese people's ef-

fort in furthering their country's liberation struggles is a tremendous contribution to the international unified front against imperialism and the cause of world peace. Exactly as pointed out by Comrade Nosaka Samsan: "This Outline is the one and only correct revolutionary line applying the Marxist-Leninist truth to the practical conditions of our country. It will become the guiding star illuminating our party and our nation and people to victory in the democratic revolution against imperialism and monopoly." (Documents of the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party, page 313).

In the great struggle of the Japanese people in recent years, the Japanese Communist Party has been following this revolutionary line to push the movement forward. Last July, the Third Central General Assembly of the Eighth Pary Congress pointed out, in its resolution, that the party must raise high the four banners to advance ceaselessly. The four banners are: The banner of the people's democratic revolution against imperialism and monopolistic capital, the banner of the national democratic unified front to guarantee the true independence of the nation and the people's victory, the banner to establish a solid and powerful party politically, ideologically, and organizationally, and the banner of the international unified front against imperialism, headed by the US, and national liberation and peace.

The Japanese Communist Party raises high the anti-imperialism and anti-monopolistic capital people's democratic revolution banner

and pursues the policy of fighting the two enemies.

The great Japanese people's movement has encountered the opposition, sabotage, and attack of Trotskyites, rightwing social democrats, and revisionists within the communist party. Though the three are of different forms and different effects, they are all against the political line of the Japanese Communist Party of struggling against the two enemies and the anti-US nature of the Japanese people's movement.

Japan's Trotskyites basically are not opposed to US imperialism. In the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," they did not propose any anti-US slogan and refused to adopt anti-US actions such as protests and demonstrations. Meanwhile, they proposed the superficially extreme-left slogans of "Hold armed uprisings" and "the Overthrow of the Kishi Nobusuke government is the break-through of socialist revolution," but in fact, such slogans were for the purpose of turning the attention of the people away from US imperialism, thus rendering service to the latter. The rightwing elements among the socialist leadership bowed under the pressure of US and Japanese reactionary factions. In the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," they also tried hard to shift the spear-point of the Japanese people from US imperialism. After seceding from the Socialist Party, the faction of the rightwing social democrat , Nishio, organizing the Democratic Socialist Party, openly serves US imperialism. As for the revisionist elements within the Japanese Communist Party, they loudly

advocate that the Japanese people should oppose the Japanese monopolistic capital, but that it is unnecessary to oppose US imperialism. They even feel that US imperialism, in its essence, possesses the quality of peace. To push the people's movement towards the pre-determined direction against the two enemies, in the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," the Japanese Communist Party vigilantly exposed the provocative activities and anti-revolutionary qualities of the Trotskyites, and, at the same time, conducted firm struggles against the rightist opportunist lines of the revisionists and right-wing social democrats to bow under US imperialism.

Before and after the Eighth Congress, the Japanese Communist Party also firmly defeated the total joint attack by the anti-party revisionist group and rightwing social democrats against the Japanese Communist Party's new Draft Outline.

The anti-party revisionist group, represented by Kasuga Shojiro, appeared as "leftist," and proposed a political line entirely opposite to the Draft Outline. It even joined up with the so-called "Marxist theorists" outside the party, utilized all kinds of bourgeois publications and publishing houses, and published large volumes of articles and writings attacking the Japanese Communist Party's Draft Outline. The rightist elements of the Japanese Socialist Party, squatting in its guiding organs, also published all kinds of writings at this time, attacking the Draft Outline and proposing the so-called "structural reform" theory against the Japanese Communist

Party's revolutionary line. Though the theories and forms of the revisionist and rightwing social democrat attacks on the Japanese Communist Party are different, the basic contents are merely different Japanese editions of the "structural reform" theory

All sorts of "structural reformists" feel that, after the formation of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan has become an independent nation, and that, with the rapid development of Japan's economy and the expansion of Japan's monopolistic capital, she has been revived into an independent militarist and imperialist nation. The "structural reformists" underestimate or deny US military, political, diplomatic, and economic control over Japan. They even regard the serious matters of the more than 200 military bases built by the US in Japan, the stationing in Japan of large numbers of US troops, the usurpation of Okinawa and Bonin Islands, and America's de facto control of Japan's armed forces as out of the free will of the Japanese monopolistic capital group, instead of the semi-occupation position forced by the US on Japan. Hence, the "structural reformists" arbitrarily consider that the conflict between Japan's worker class and monopolistic capital is the only basic conflict in Japan at present, that the conflict between the Japanese people and US imperialism is merely a collateral and secondary conflict, and that it is not necessary for the Japanese people to fight US imperialism for Japan's independence. Not only thus, but the "structural reformists" feel that

the nature of Japan's revolution at the present stage is a socialist revolution against the monopolistic capital, and that the way to realize this socialist revolution is by ceaseless reform of the structure of the monopolistic capital and its political power, i. e., the peaceful transition into socialism by relying on the accumulation of mere drops of reform. Thus, the democratic essence of the Japanese people's revolution at its present stage is further mutilated by the theory of the "peaceful growth" into socialism. The "structural reformists" also advocate the world revolution strategy of "peaceful co-existence," feeling that the Japanese people should abandon the fight for independence and replace it with the general peace movement. It is evident that "structural reformism" is diametrically opposed to the Japanese Communist Party Outline and that it is a political line serving the US and Japanese reactionary factions and basically attempting to dissolve the Japanese people's revolutionary movement.

To defend the revolutionary Outline and maintain the correct route of the Japanese people's movement, during the Eighth Congress, the Japanese Communist Party unanimously and thoroughly criticized and condemned revisionism and rightwing social democratism and passed the revolutionary Outline. During the congress, the political report of the Central Committee prepared by Comrade Nosaka Samsan, Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, and the report concerning the Draft Outline prepared by Comrade Miyamoto Kenji, the Secretary General, dealt penetrating blows to the ideological systems and political lines of

revisionism and rightwing social democratism. Meanwhile, before and after the congress, the series of writings . criticizing revisionism and rightwing social democratism by the leading comrades of the Party Central of the Japanese Communist Party thoroughly refuted all points advanced under the theory of "structural reform," and fully demonstrated the revolutionary fighting spirit as described by Comrade Miyamoto Kenji: That the Japanese Communist Party "raises high the Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist banner..... thoroughly smash all opportunist and anti-revolutionary theories within and without the party."

The revisionist faction within the Japanese Communist Party was defeated and dispersed. In the eve of the opening of the Eighth Party Congress, the anti-party faction represented by Kasuga Shojiro deserted the party and surrendered to the enemy. The "Socialist Reform Movement Preparatory Committee" organized by it after its desertion has already disintegrated and collapsed. In the Japanese upper house election last summer, in order to prevent the election of Comrade Nosaka Samsan, the rebel faction nominated its own candidate in the Tokyo electoral district. However, its attempt met with a shameful failure. The result of the election was that the rebel candidate was defeated and Comrade Nosaka Samsan elected. This instance has proved that the Japanese worker class and the people have no choice but to abandon the revisionists.

The "structural reformism" advocated by the rightwing social

democrats has also encountered the opposition of the Socialist Party and the large numbers of progressive elements in its subordinate organizations. At the Socialist Party Congress last spring, the advocates of "structural reformism" were forced to declare that "structural reformism" was merely a tactical problem in the Japanese revolution and not a strategic problem. They were afraid to, and did not, take the anti-US imperialist stand, and thus encountered the strong protest of progressive elements within and without the Socialist Party.

In mobilizing and organizing the Japanese people to engage in the struggle against the two enemies, the Japanese Communist Party has all along been raising high the national democratic unified front banner to guarantee the true independence of the nation and the people's victory. This is the unified front under the leadership of the worker class, with the worker-farmer alliance as foundation, and uniting urban workers, intellectuals, women, youths, students, middle and small businessmen, and all peace-loving, patriotic, and democratic persons.

The Japanese Communist Party feels that, in the struggle against US and Japanese reactionary factions, the strengthening of the unity of the democratic forces of the people of all levels is the most powerful weapon to protect the people's basic interests and fight for their victory. To establish the unified front, the Japanese Communist Party, at all mass movements, always points out

clearly to the worker class and democratic forces the central goal and common demand of the struggles, and uses itself as vanguard and example, for the purpose of influencing, educating, and uniting the masses. Meanwhile, it also adopts correct policies compatible with Japan's concrete conditions towards the Japanese Socialist Party and its subordinate people's groups. The Japanese Communist Party persistently clarifies that it "hopes to join forces with the Socialist Party and all unprejudiced people in unified actions, and definitely will not take the sectarian attitude to reject other democratic parties and factions and groups." (Documents of the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party, page 64.) Hence, based on the unanimity of the concrete goals and concrete policies between itself and the Socialist Party in different periods, the Japanese Communist Party strives for joint struggles and cooperative relationship with the Socialist Party. However, within the Japanese worker movement and democratic movement, social democratism exercises an extensive influence. The rightist leadership faction of the Japanese Socialist Party adopts a discriminatory sectarian policy towards the Japanese Communist Party and forces its subordinate people's organizations to support the Socialist Party only, at the exclusion of the Japanese Communist Party. Towards the rightist tendency and unity destruction tendency of the Socialist Party, the Japanese Communist Party has made frank criticisms. In another aspect, during the process of carrying out the unified front, the Japanese Communist Party has also conducted criticisms of certain rightist tendencies indulged in by

some of the party members who have lost the independence and self-determination standpoint.

With the implementation of the correct unified front policy, in all areas and basic level organizations, the Japanese Communist Party first smashes up the various restrictions imposed by rightist leading factions of the Socialist Party and establishes the united struggle organization among the Communist Party, Socialist Party, labor union, and other mass organizations. In the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," the number of such united struggle organizations topped 2,000. The "Citizens' Conference" has also been organized in the capital. Thus, an actual unified front has been established. Comrade Miyamoto Kenji pointed out that "such unity of the people has never been seen in any capitalist nation in the world." (The Route of Struggle of the Japanese Communist Party, page 131.)

Since the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," US and Japanese reactionary factions have been concentrating all strengths to attack and isolate the Japanese Communist Party, and employing all means to destroy the united front organization centering around the "Citizens' Conference." Starting on anti-communist sectarianism, the rightist faction of the Socialist Party flatly refuses to recognize the unified front organization of the "Citizens' Conference" and engages in sit-down strikes towards its actions. To defend and develop the unified action and unified front, the Japanese Communist Party ceaselessly criticizes such secessionist tendency de-

trimental to unity, makes timely proposals of common tasks in the current struggle, and calls on the worker class and all patriotic and democratic strengths to reenforce their unity and take concerted actions against US and Japanese reactionary factions.

With the rise of the Japanese people's movement, the strength of the Japanese Communist Party has made great developments. Active elements appearing out of the fiery and bitter mass movements and coming through many tests are ceaselessly joining the ranks of the party. During the year 1960 alone, several tens of thousands joined the party. During the three years from 1958 to 1961, the membership more than doubled, and the present membership has reached 100,000. The circulation of the Japanese Communist Party paper, Akabata Bo, rich with a fighting tradition, grew from the 47,000 copies per issue of 1958 to 141,000 copies at the end of 1961, and the circulation of its Sunday edition also expanded from the 30,000 copies in the spring of 1959, when it was first started, to 328,000 copies by the end of 1961. The party unity has been even more consolidated and strengthened. The party's rural work has also made new developments. Now, the Japanese Communist Party has become a political party with a mass foundation respected by all revolutionary peoples in the world.

In answer to the new situation, the Party Central of the Japanese Communist Party has time and again called on the entire membership to raise high the banner for a politically, ideologically, and organizationally consolidated and powerful party and engage in systematic

work for the expansion and consolidation of the party's strength. The Japanese Communist Party points out that, even if the party possesses a correct political line, stands in front of the mass political and economic struggles, and adheres to the united front policy, if it does not possess powerful political strengths, it will not be able to unite the people and march towards victory. The Second Central General Assembly of the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party in December of 1961 asked that the entire party ceaselessly elevate the political and ideological levels of the members, that the membership be expanded to 370,000 by the end of 1963, and that the circulation of the Akibata Bo be expanded to 370,000 copies by the end of 1963 and its Sunday edition to 1,200,000 copies. In regard to the expansion of membership, not only there must be branches in all important enterprises, but the party's strengths must be rapidly and greatly developed in rural areas. In answer to the new situation, the party also points out that, while vigorously developing the party, there must also be a high revolutionary vigilance, and careful attention must be given to the preservation and accumulation of party strengths. The joint conference of organization department chiefs and information department chiefs of the Japanese Communist Party, held in September of 1962, and the Fourth Central General Assembly of the Party Central of the Eighth Party Congress, held in October, again emphatically reiterated the problems of the establishment of the party's correct work style and a strong and powerful par-

ty.

In the process of leading the Japanese people's movement, the Japanese Communist Party has always been raising high the banner against imperialism, headed by US imperialism, and for national liberation and a peaceful international united front, combining the struggles of the Japanese people against the two enemies with the fight for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism of the peoples of all nations in the world, and persistently striving for the unity of more than 90% of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the whole world, except imperialists and reactionaries.

The Japanese Communist Party firmly believes that Japan is the most important base for US imperialism to further its reactionary control of Asia. The formation of a military alliance between the reactionary factions of the two nations has not only violated Japan's independence, but constitutes a serious threat to Asian and world peace. The active pursuit of the national liberation struggle by the Japanese worker class and laboring people is an important asepct of the international unified front against imperialism and an action of great contribution to Asian and world peace and world progressive enterprises. The Japanese Communist Party feels that the fight for the victory of the Japanese people's liberation is the international duty of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese worker class, as well as their duty towards the Japanese people. In another aspect, the struggle of the Japanese people is definitely not isolated and

unsupported; it has gained the support of the peoples of all nations. The Japanese people can absorb sustenance from the struggles of the peoples of all nations against imperialism and for world peace. When commenting on the struggle against the "Japan-US Security Pact," Comrade Nosaka Samsan specifically emphasized on the tremendous significance of this struggle on bringing closer the struggles of the peoples of Asia, the world, and Japan, and pointed out that, "in respect to the fight against US imperialism, the common enemy, the use of actual actions to pursue unified struggles is a new development pattern in international unity." ("After the War," Selected Works of Nosaka Samsan, page 384, Publishing Department, Central Committee, Japanese Communist Party.)

Now, among the people of Japan, the ideology of anti-US imperialism, strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp, defense of world peace, and support to the national liberation movement, has been widely propagandized. The recent eighth world conference to ban atom and hydrogen bombs held by Japan is a good example. During this conference, the rightist elements in the Japanese Socialist Party delegation tried hard to sever the anti-atom and hydrogen bomb movement of the Japanese people from the national independence demands, such as the protest against US military bases and the demand for the return of Okinawa and Bonin Islands. The Socialist rightist faction especially devoted its full effort to railroad the fight against imperialism and for peace into the so-called "positive neutralism,"

which makes no distinction between enemy and friend. It even did not hesitate to use force to compel this movement to regard both the imperialist and socialist camps as belligerent powers pursuing the "strength policy," and to adopt the "third force" standpoint, which was not opposed to US imperialism, a peaceful enemy. However, such scheming of the rightist elements of the Socialist Party delegation failed. The greater majority of Japanese delegates participating at the conference, including progressive Socialist Party members, were opposed to such erroneous ideas and methods of the rightist Socialist elements detrimental to the anti-imperialist unity of the Japanese people and the peoples of all nations in the world, and they enthusiastically supported the advocacy of the Japanese communist party members of strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist democratic forces within and without the country. The Japanese Communist Party's display of the international united front banner against imperialism, headed by the US, and for national liberation and peace, is an important factor for the great achievements of the Japanese people's movement.

The Japanese Communist Party has always been following the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist proletarian internationalism and the principles of the Moscow Declaration and Moscow Announcement in its effort towards the unity of international communism movement, considering such unity its own international duty. An editorial of the Akabata Bo declares that the Japanese Communist Party, "while firmly

maintaining the unity of proletarian internationalism and international communism movement, evaluates and adjudges matters independently, and, with the spirit of responsibility, actively develops the revolutionary struggles of the Japanese working people. Only when adopting such an attitude will a truly independent and equal party be built, unifying proletarian internationalism and patriotism, and only thus will a strong unity of flesh and blood among brother parties of all nations be furthered." ("The provocations of the Kasuga Clique against the International Communism Movement," editorial of the Akabata Bo, 29 January 1962.) The Japanese Communist Party feels that the strengthening of the international communism movement has an extremely important bearing on the struggles of the Japanese worker class and the people against the two enemies and for a stronger unity, while it is the guarantee of the victory of the peoples of all nations in their fight for peace, independence, democracy, socialism, and communism.

* * *

The Japanese Communist Party has had 40 years of courageous history of pioneering and struggling. Through the cruel years and months prior to the war, the winds and storms during the war, and the complicated and difficult times since, though the Japanese Communist Party have undergone all kinds of persecutions, including massacre, beating, and imprisonment, they have always stood firm on their revolutionary post and persisted in their courageous and stubborn strug-

gles against vicious enemies in defense of the basic interests of the nation and the people. By its own action, the Japanese Communist Party has effectively proved to the Japanese people this principle: That the Japanese Communist Party is the most loyal defender of the interests of the nation and the people. The resolution of the Third Central General Assembly of the Eighth Party Congress states: "Since the founding of the party 40 years ago, we have been forced to conduct our activities under the enemy's cruel persecutions and arrests during three quarters of the time. However, in the midst of all tests and difficulties, our party has been raising high the banner of the people's revolution in its unrelenting struggles for a new era of government by the people in the history of Japan. During this period, the bourgeois landlord political party, the social democratic political party, and all other political parties have been repeating the processes of birth and ruin, and unification and dissolution, but only the Japanese Communist Party has not been destroyed; instead, it has overcome all difficulties and ceaselessly grown and developed. It is because our party adheres to a righteous standpoint: Defend the basic interests of the nation and the people, conduct stubborn struggles against the enemies of the people, and, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, firmly resist the aggression and oppression of other nations and unite all progressive strengths in the world. The reason is that our party has the guidance of the undefeatable scientific theory of Marxist-Leninism."

Now the Japanese Communist Party is gaining more and more the confidence and support of the Japanese people. Of course, US and Japanese reactionary factions will not stand idle on the sideline to watch the daily growing Japanese Communist Party and the daily developing Japanese people's movement. On the road of advance, the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people will encounter layers and layers of difficulties and all kinds of obstacles. However, having undergone severe tests and the steeling of great mass movements, they will conquer all barriers in their progress.

The Chinese people have always been enthusiastically supporting the struggles of the Japanese people, and regard such struggles a great support to our country's revolution and socialism construction. Both the Chinese and Japanese peoples are suffering the oppression of US imperialism. This common misfortune has strengthened the unity of the two peoples and consolidated even more the traditional tie between the communist parties of China and Japan. The Chinese people firmly believe that, through the joint struggles of the peoples of China and Japan and peoples of all nations, we will be able to defeat our common enemy -- US imperialism. The great nation of Japan will win a glorious victory.

THE COMBINED BALANCING OF THE COMMUNICATION-TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

/Following is a translation of an article by Lei T'ing (7191 3060) in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 30 - 34/

The communication-transportation industry is an important department of the national economy. The proper arranging of the proportionate relationships among communication-transportation and other departments of the national economy, all kinds of transportation tools, and the various links and parts in the different branches of transportation , has an important bearing on assuring the smooth progress of the socialist economic construction.

I

The development of communication-transportation industry and that of other departments of the national economy are both mutually accelerating and mutually restricting. The maintenance of a proper proportionate relationship among them is an important problem requiring preferential consideration in the combined balancing of the communication-transportation industry.

Communication-transportation is an indispensable department in

the production process. Transportation within industrial and mining enterprises and farm transportation in agricultural production are both part and parcel of the direct production activities. In the production process, without appropriate transportation fascilities, production activities cannot be carried on. In the national economy, transportation is a necessary requirement in the pursuit of social reproduction. Products are transported from one area to another, so that the production of the various production units can progress continually. For example, only through the process of transportation will the industrial articles necessary for agricultural production and agricultural products required in industrial production be circulated and delivered to their destinations, and the smooth progress of industrial and agricultural production guaranteed. Without such circulation, industrial and agricultural production may be interrupted. Without transportation, the entire circulation process of resources from the production sphere to the consumption sphere will not be carried out. Without the process of transportation, no product will reach the hands of the consumer. Marx said: "The transportation of a product from one production area to another is followed by the transportation of the finished product from the production sphere to the consumption sphere. Only by completing these activities will a product be finished and consumable." (On Capital, page 164, volume 2, People's Publishing House, 1953 edition.)

It can thus be seen that communication-transportation is an

indispensable basic requirement for the development of production and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life. Only through transportation will the state be able to unite industry and agriculture, the city and the village, this department and that department, and this area and that area, into a close knit entirety, and guarantee the normal progress of the nation's economic activities. Therefore, the development of the communication-transportation industry must correspond with the development of the entire national economy and be continuously and generally balanced with the departments of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

The basic task of the communication-transportation industry in our socialism construction is to satisfy the nation's transportation needs with safety, speed, economy, and quality. The communication-transportation industry must fulfill to the maximum possibility the daily growing needs due to the development of the national economic construction, the expansion of the production scale, the acceleration of social commodity circulation, and the improvement of the people's material and cultural standards, and it must, according to the state's new area economic construction plans, gradually connect all new industrial and agricultural production bases, and guarantee the completion of transportation tasks due to the strengthening of national defense forces. The construction and development of the communication-transportation industry must be concretely arranged in consideration of these basic tasks first and according to the concrete transporta-

tion needs of resources required therefor. To do this work properly so that a definite and correct proportionate relationship is maintained between communication-transportation and the various other departments of the national economy, the state's planning departments and the planning organs of transportation departments must investigate and study the needs of the country, compile data on the shipping volumes and development conditions of various resources through the years, analyze the proportionate relationship and change conditions between the output and the shipping volume of the various production departments of the national economy, comprehend the resource consumption quota and rational quota of departments concerned, participate in the formulation of resource distribution and allocation plans of resource management departments, study the development plans of new industrial and agricultural production bases in the national economic construction, investigate the proportionate relationship between production and consumption in the various areas and departments, understand the conditions of market commodity circulation, investigate the people's material needs, and comprehend national defense construction plans. Only when the foregoing are clarified will the development of the communication-transportation department be correctly decided, including the speed of development, area of distribution, the kinds of transportation tools to be built, the kinds and degree of technical equipment to be adopted, and the necessary remodelling or expansion of existing fascilities. The aimless developing of the communication-

transportation industry without consideration of objective needs, or its lag behind the development needs of other departments of the national economy, will produce a phenomenon of unbalance between communication-transportation and other departments of the national economy.

At present, under the general policy of agriculture as foundation and industry as leader in the development of the national economy, communication-transportation shoulders extremely important tasks. The further consolidation of the collective economy of the people's commune and the development of agricultural production require that the communication-transportation department deliver promptly the production and living means needed by the rural village and agricultural products to the city and mining and industrial areas. Meanwhile, the development of agricultural production demands more and more that transportation tools serving the rural village be equipped with new technology. Hence, communication-transportation must face the rural village, render service to agriculture first, and fully develop its enterprise for service to agriculture. If communication-transportation neglects the necessity of serving agriculture first, it may, then, affect agricultural production seriously and thus hamper the smooth development of the entire national economy.

The development of communication-transportation cannot be separated from the development of other departments of the national economy. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economic development. The amount of commercial grain and industrial raw mate-

rial, manpower, and purchasing power furnished by agriculture will not only produce a determinative effect on the development of industry, but also on the development of communication-transportation. The raw material, material, fuel, engines, vehicles, automobiles, ships and boats, airplanes, all kinds of moving and loading tools, machine equipment, and technical equipment required for communication-transportation for normal shipping, expansion, rebuilding, and new construction have to be supplied by other industrial departments. Hence, the development of communication-transportation industry cannot be separated from the development of agricultural and industrial production, but must correspond thereto.

In view of the above, in the development of the national economy, there exists between communication-transportation industry and other departments an extremely close mutually accelerating and mutually limiting relationship. The development of communication-transportation will accelerate that of other departments of the national economy, while also being limited by the latter. Vice versa, the development of other departments of the national economy will accelerate that of communication-transportation industry, while also being limited by it. Hence, when formulating the production and development plans of other departments of the national economy, the capacity of the communication-transportation industry must be taken into consideration; ... conversely, when formulating the development plans of the communication-transportation industry, the funds, re-

sources, manpower, and technical power which can be furnished by the state must be given full consideration.

II

Another problem in the combined balancing of the communication-transportation industry is that a mutually cooperating and mutually corresponding correct proportionate relationship must be maintained in the development of the various kinds of transportation tools.

There are many kinds of transportation tools, each with its good points and limitations. Railway shipping can carry large volumes at low cost, is seldom affected by natural conditions, such as weather and season, and can operate on a year-round basis according to schedule without interruption. However, the technology required for railway construction is more complex, the investment large, and the time and resource consumption great. River and ocean shipping can also carry large volumes, involving less construction and maintenance costs and lower shipping rates. However, it is restricted in area and by natural conditions, its continuity is comparatively inferior, and its speed rather low. Truck shipping can cover wide areas at a higher speed and reach the producing area directly. However, the cost is high and the volume not great. Air shipping is the fastest, but the cost is great, the volume small, and greatly limited by weather conditions. Pipe-line shipping can carry large volumes, at low cost, and continuously according to schedule, unaffected by weather and season. However, it is limited to liquid and gas re-

sources. Civil transportation tools, such as wooden sail boats, animal carts, and back carrying, are more versatile in their operation, connect the widest areas, can reach out-of-the-way places impenetrable by modernized transportation tools, require no high skill to handle, and cost little to build. However, their speed and efficiency are both low, limited in distance and requiring more labor. How to bring to light the good points of the different kinds of transportation tools and coordinate them is an important subject in the combined balancing of communication-transportation.

The entire resource shipping process, from the production area to the consumption area, is seldom through one kind of shipping tool or by one single shipping; it is normally relayed via all kinds of shipping tools. Hence, the various kinds of shipping tools must be closely coordinated, comprehensively arranged, and generally balanced for their full rational utilization, so that they will mutually coordinate with, and supplement, one another. This is one of the important policies of transportation organization work and the objective requirement of transportation work itself.

In order to bring to full effect the good points of all kinds of transportation tools and coordinate them, it becomes necessary for the state to make rational distributions of all transportation tasks. Based on the kinds of resources to be shipped, destination, and the specific requirements as to the time, place, and condition, and in conjunction with the special characteristics, distribution condition, and shipping capacity of the various kinds of transportation tools,

communication-transportation departments must formulate unified rational plans in regard to the tools. Meanwhile, the development plan of the construction, expansion, and rebuilding of each and every kind of transportation tool must be formulated individually in accordance with the principle of unified planning and carried out by batches and periods.

Railway transportation is the principal force to carry out the state's transportation tasks. The territory of our country is wide, the population large, industries more concentrated, and large-volume long-distance shipping tasks fairly complicated and heavy. Hence, in developing and utilizing the various kinds of transportation tools, railway shipping must be considered the backbone. As our country possesses numerous rivers and a long coast line, wherever possible, water shipping must be actively developed, so that it can share the burden with railway shipping. Among the innumerable villages and between urban and rural areas, as the volume of resource shipping is great, piecemeal, and scattered, and the distances short, truck shipping must be actively developed, so that it will become the principal force in local shipping. In southern areas where rivers and bays abound, water shipping may be made into the principal force in local shipping. Meanwhile, according to the principle of adjusting to the place and time, the various kinds of civil transportation tools must be fully developed and utilized, such as, animal carts in plain areas, back carrying and rope-line shipping in mountain areas, and plow

and ice shipping in winter in the north. In sum, in the planned and gradual development process of the various kinds of transportation tools, based on their individual characteristics, a unified transportation network must be established in our country.

Rail shipping and river and ocean shipping constitute the nation's principal long distance trunk line shipping system, and trucks, animal carts, wooden sail boats, and hand carts the principal local short distance branch line shipping system. The long distance trunk line shipping and short distance branch line shipping must be mutually coordinated and adjusted to complete the state's transportation together. If long distance shipping is compared to the large arteries in the human body, then, short distance shipping can be said to be the blood vessels spreading over the entire body and connecting the large arteries. In the construction of the communication-transportation industry, long distance and short distance shipping must be developed correspondingly into a combined balance.

Since the founding of the nation, with the development of long distance trunk line shipping, the capacity of our short distance branch line shipping, such as truck hauling, has grown considerably and produced a great effect on the completion of the state's entire transportation task. However, come comrades have not fully realized the importance of short distance shipping. They feel that, as the capacity of long distance shipping has increased, it can undertake more shipping tasks and thus reduce the pressure on short distance

shipping. Reality proves that the heavier the load of long distance trunk line shipping, the greater will be the need for short distance branch line shipping in order to gather and disperse commodities, and hence, the need for its development. If the development of short distance shipping cannot keep pace with the needs of long distance shipping, commodities will be stagnated awaiting shipping and the capacity of long distance shipping fascilities will not be fully utilized. Hence, in the national unified shipping network, each kind of transportation tool has its own specific effect, and the neglect of any one will affect the harmony of the entire transportation work and the smooth completion of the state's transportation tasks. Only when the nation-wide long distance shipping network, consisting mainly of modernized tools, such as railways and steamships, and the short distance shipping network, covering vast areas and consisting mainly of tools such as trucks, animal carts, wooden sail boats, and hand carts, are organically linked and coordinated will the entire national economy be better served.

The transportation fascilities required in the production process within industrial and mining enterprises constitute a component part of the enterprise production capacity and an indispensable link in the enterprise production process. Their tasks are to deliver raw material, material, and fuel to the various workshops without interruption and to ship out semi-finished and finished products from the workshops. Only through transportation will the various workshops

and production links be organically connected into a close knit entirety and the rhythmic and uninterrupted production of the enterprise guaranteed. Hence, industrial and mining enterprises need, within them, an unobstructed and effective shipping system compatible with the production capacity.

As the transportation system within industrial mining enterprises serves the production of the enterprise, it must be balanced in a combined manner with the production capacity of the enterprise. Meanwhile, it must also be linked with specialized transportation outside the plant, so that the resources, such as raw material, material, and fuel, delivered by specialized transportation from outside will be smoothly received, and finished products are promptly delivered to specialized transportation for shipping outside. Hence, the combined balancing of transportation systems within and without the plant becomes necessary. If the two are not compatible, it will delay the loading and unloading, lengthen the stopping time of vehicles and boats upon their arrival at the plant, and lower the utilization rate of specialized transportation tools, and the enterprise will not be able to maintain the required reserve of raw material, material, and fuel, thus affecting its normal production. Hence, unified arranging and combined balancing must be effected between the production capacity of the plant and its internal transportation capacity, and between the internal transportation system of the enterprise and specialized transportation without.

III

The development of the various links and parts within a transportation enterprise must also be mutually connected and adjusted for a proper proportionate relationship. This is the third problem which must be solved in the combined balancing of the communication-transportation industry.

The entire shipping process of commodities by any shipping enterprise must undergo the close cooperation among the various links and parts within the said enterprise before it can be completed smoothly. Transportation is pursued on a long line. There are many stations, piers, harbors, and loading platforms, and many machinery, vehicle, ship, electric information relaying, engineering, and equipment maintenance and repair departments. The unified organizing of such links and parts for their harmonious operation is an important task of transportation organizing work. The incompatibility or unbalance of any one link or part in the shipping process will directly affect the normal progress of the entire process. Hence, combined balancing must be effected among the various links and parts within each transportation enterprise, and the weak spots ceaselessly reenforced, so that all the links and parts are coordinated and harmonized in transportation work.

For the combined balanced development among the various links and parts within each kind of transportation enterprise, their proportionate relationship must be constantly readjusted, including the

ratios between the shipping capacity of vehicles and ships and the loading capacity of stations, piers, and harbors, between the operation capacity of railway stations and the passage capacity of the lines, between the capacities of engines and cars, between loading and shipping capacity of vehicles and the passage capacity of the lines, between the loading capacity of ships and the capacity of harbors, between the shipping capacity at piers and the storage capacity at warehouses, between truck shipping capacity and highway construction, and others. The strengthening of the construction of stations, piers, and harbors, so that they are compatible with the passage capacity of the lines and the shipping capacity of engines, cars, and ships, is an important problem in the maintenance of balance among the various links and parts of each kind of transportation industry. Stations, piers, and harbors are the connecting points of all kinds of transportation tools, and the most important links in the start, transfer, and completion of the entire transportation process. The improvement of transportation capacity, the reduction of commodity shipping, and the guarantee of the quality of commodities in transit, to a great extent, are determined by the work of the connecting points. If, in communication-transportation construction, attention is only given to the addition of engines, cars, ships, trucks, and other transportation tools, while the building and repair of lines, highways, and water ways, and the construction work on stations, piers, and harbors corresponding there to are neglected, a

phenomenon of unbalance will appear among the links, such as, piers capable of anchoring ships of 10,000 tons served by special harbor railway capable of parking only a few rail cars at one time, inadequate loading fascilities at harbors when compared with the shipping capacity of ships, lack of parking area for trucks and animal carts at station or harbor loading areas, or lack of transit warehousing and commodity storage area. With such incompatibilities, the serious phenomenon of vehicles and ships piling up at stations and piers, waiting for loading and unloading, will occur, the capacity of transportation fascilities will not be brought to their full effect, and large volumes of freight will be accumulated at stations and piers and delayed from reaching the consumption destination. Hence, a proportionate relationship must be effected and maintained among the links before transportation work can be carried out harmoniously.

To maintain the proportionate relationship among the various links and parts within a transportation industry, it is necessary to reach a proportionate relationship between new construction of shipping lines and new additions of equipment and the repair and maintenance of existing lines and equipment. The construction of new shipping lines and addition of new equipment are for the purpose of enhancing the transportation capacity, in order to attain the goal of expanded reproduction. The maintenance and repair of existing shipping lines and equipment are for the purpose of preserving the current transportation capacity, in order to realize simple reproduc-

tion. In other words, only when new shipping lines are constructed and new equipment added under the premiss of proper maintenance and repair of existing lines and equipment, i. e., the preservation of the current transportation capacity, will the transportation capacity be increased. In practical work, too often attention is given to the construction of new lines and addition of new equipment without adequate strengthening of maintenance and repair work. The desire to increase the transportation capacity of shipping is, subjectively speaking, to handle greater shipping tasks. But in fact, frequently, due to this very reason, the maintenance and repair force is left shorthanded and the shipping capacity of existing lines and equipment reduced. The existing equipment of any transportation department is its "old capital investment" for the pursuit of transportation production and must first be preserved before new equipment and new lines can be added according to needs and feasibility. With the addition of new equipment and lines, the need for maintenance and repair will also increase correspondingly, because not just the existing equipment and lines require such service, but so do the new ones. Hence, under normal conditions, the principle of "maintenance and repair first and manufacturing next" must be followed to arrange the ratio between the two.

The increase of passenger transportation capacity and the strengthening of passenger transportation work constitute another important aspect in the proper arrangement of the internal proportion-

ate relationship of the communication-transportation industry. The communication-transportation industry is not limited to the tasks of freight shipping, but also those of passenger transporting. With the improvement of the people's material and cultural levels, the tasks of passenger transporting will become heavier daily. The supply of safe, fast, economic, and comfortable travelling conditions to the people is the glorious task of the communication-transportation industry. This is especially true with rail, river, ocean, and automobile transportation, as they cover long distances over lengthy intervals and have large loading capacities. Hence, while enhancing the freight shipping capacity, attention must be given to passenger transporting. If attention is only given to freight shipping capacity and the latter is ignored, passenger transportation will be overcrowded, and a portion of freight shipping will have to be taken up by passenger travelling, resulting in greater travelling difficulties to passengers and lower freight shipping capacity.

* * *

In sum, as our national economy develops according to plans and ratios, and as the communication-transportation industry is an important department of the national economy, the combined balancing work between communication-transportation industry and other departments of the national economy and among the various departments and links within the communication-transportation industry must be properly effected, in order to supply speedy, adequate, economical, safe,

and quality transportation conditions to our socialism construction, and guarantee the compatible development of communication-transportation with the nation's growing needs.

Correction

Line 3, column 2, page 19 of Issue No. 19, 1962, the words "hu-ning," just before the words "hu-hang," were left out.

METHOD AND RESULT

/Following is a translation of an article by Fan P'ei-chung (5400 0012 1813) in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung Ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 20, 1962, pages 35- 37/

We always hope for good results in our work. For good results in all kinds of work, the subjective must be compatible with the objective, and a correct attitude and method adopted.

We communist party members and revolutionary cadres, regardless of position, are all orderlies of the people, and anything we do is to serve the people. To be the people's orderly, we must start out from the people's interest and need in everything and consider the people at all times. Anything beneficial to, and needed by, the people must be done, and anything detrimental to, or not needed by, the people must not be done. In sum, when considering problems, making plans, and deciding on matters, there must be no selfishness or thought of gain, and we must always take the people's interests as the standard. The intention to serve the people wholeheartedly is the premiss to good results in our work.

The good intention to serve the people must be carried out in concrete work before good results can be obtained. Hence, we must

analyze actual conditions objectively, weigh the pros and cons comprehensively, and possess the ability to unify the current and long range interests, and the local and general interests, of the people, combining the need and the feasibility. Our revolutionary cadres must understand that the correct opinion is the objective and full reflection of actual matters, and all mass work must start out from the needs of the masses and pursued according to the people's awareness and voluntariness. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has been time and again pointing out that "our thinking must be compatible with our environment before our work can be effective, and rapidly effective, in every item." ("We Must Learn to Do Economic Work," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, page 1037, volume 3, People's Publishing House, 1953 edition.)

Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: "Social practice and its effect are the standards to measure subjective desire or motive." ("Talk at the Yenan Literary Round Table Meeting," page 890, volume 3, op. cit.) A good motive must be expressed and proved by good results. The demand for good practical results from good motives is a matter of course to a revolutionary. We do not work for the sake of work, but to serve the interests of the people. As stated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "We are utilitarians of the proletarian revolution; we take as our starting point the unification of the current and future interests of the large masses consisted of more than 90% of the entire population." (Ibid., page 886, volume 3.) Hence, the masses and the

socialist cause must be actually benefited through our work. The entire socialism construction work is composed of the various items of concrete work. Only when the various items of concrete work are resultful will the best and maximum result and rapid development be acquired by the entire socialism construction. Any work we do must be based on objective laws, with the full development of our subjective conative quality, for the best and maximum result. If good ideas and motives are not realized into good results, then they will have no practical meaning. Hence, where there is a genuine good intention, a genuine good motive, when deciding on problems, we must consider the results, make timely inspections in the process of our work, and entertain a high spirit of responsibility.

In regard to results, we must be expert at comprehensive examinations and concrete analyses. Results are sometimes temporary and sometimes permanent. At times, an item of work may, according to the present condition, seem effective and good, but may be ineffective, or even harmful, when looked at from the long range point of view. The opposite may also happen. An item of work may not produce any apparent result at the moment, but effective from the long range view. For example, agricultural output may be of one season, one year, or one crop rotation cycle. Sometimes, when we adopt an item of production increase measure, the output of one season may become greater, but, due to the long growth period of this seasonal product and the larger quantities of fertilizer, water, and labor re-

quired, the crop of the next season may be affected. The result is that, from the point of view of the entire year, or the crop rotation cycle, the effect may not be good. On the contrary, some cultivation measures may not produce any effect on the crops of one season, but may be beneficial to the total output when looked at from the long range view. As our final aim is to increase the total output and sustain the increase over a long period of time, we must make general evaluations of all kinds of agricultural measures, considering both the current and temporary and the long range and sustained results. Results may be local or general. We must be able to coordinate the two. To look at the result in an isolated manner, without consideration of its effect on the entire work, will frequently cause damage. Therefore, in our work, we must not only see the trees but not the forest, or the benefits but not the harm. We must correctly estimate the position and effect of each item of work in the entire work according to the mutual connections and limitations of the matters. We must consider not only the local, but the general. Only thus will the best and maximum result in our entire work be guaranteed.

For best results in our work, we must have correct measures and methods. If our task is to cross the river, we must correctly solve the problem of bridge or boat. Otherwise, to cross the river will be a mere empty phrase. If our goal is to increase grain output, we must fully motivate the active productive nature of the masses,

help the people solve the required material conditions for production increase, and adopt correct measures and methods in operation and management. Otherwise, the goal of grain production increase will not be attained. The same holds true with other tasks. Appropriate measures and relevant methods are the indispensable conditions to turn good motives into good results. For good result in any work, we must study the measures and methods of realization immediately after, or simultaneously with, the proposal of the plans or tasks. While measures and methods must be compatible with the plans and tasks, the latter must also be compatible with the former; only plans and tasks which can be accomplished by measures and methods are practical and realizable.

Correct and effective measures and methods naturally do not automatically come with good motives or out of imagination, but result from investigation and research, compilation of experiences, and conscientious studying. Different kinds of work have different kinds of conflicts and require different measures and methods for their solution. Generally speaking, there are much available knowledge and experience for use as reference in work or production, and many successful measures and methods can be utilized. In the process of practice, such knowledge, experience, measures, and methods will be supplemented and developed as we go along. As long as we pay attention to investigation and research, and are good at learning, it will not be difficult for us to find the correct measures and methods needed

in our work. When starting on a new item of work, where there is no available experience and methods for our reference and utilization, as long as we are willing to examine the conditions humbly, conscientiously comprehend the contents, environment, and orderliness of the work, modestly gather the opinions of the masses and specialists concerned, and follow the steps of typical experimentation and repetitious study, we will gradually find the correct measures and methods.

When our motives are transformed into actions, when the plans, projects, and measures are put to practice, there will be reactions from the people, and there will be all kinds of discussions and opinions, some approving, others doubting, or even critical and opposing. We must conscientiously listen to all of them, analyze them, and "select the good and follow it." Not only we must listen to opinions agreeing with us, but we must be good at listening to disagreeing opinions. Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said: "As we serve the people, if we have any shortcomings, we are not afraid of others' criticisms. Any one may point out our shortcomings. As long as what you say is right, we will correct our wrong. If your method is beneficial to the people, we will follow it." ("Serving the People," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, page 1025, volume 3.) Towards those who entertain different or opposite opinions from us, if truth is on their side, we must be courageous in changing or abandoning our opinions and obey the truth. Even when the opinions differing from, or

opposed to us are not correct when looked at as a whole, if they contain certain reasonable elements, we must conscientiously consider such elements, and must not deny them just because the principal aspect is erroneous. Sometimes different methods can be used to complete an item of work. One may produce a better result than the other, or one may be more harmful than beneficial, and vice versa. Comparing the different ideas and opinions will help us find a method most compatible with the principle of quantity, speed, quality, and economy and producing the maximum result.

In other words, to find correct and effective measures and methods, we must pierce reality, investigate and study, and penetrate into the masses, and we must be good at following the mass line. This is an important point. However, if we limit ourselves to some general investigation and study and listen to the people's opinions, it will be inadequate. Besides studying conscientiously party policies and using them as the bases for the determination of measures and methods, we must actively learn related scientific knowledge, truly understand, and familiarize ourselves with, the field, and become an expert. We must diligently learn the things which we do not understand, so that our scientific and technical knowledge will grow daily. Familiarity with party policies, conscientious study of the business, and knowledge of science and technology, are the requirements for distinguishing between the genuine and the spurious, understanding and mastering objective laws, and finding the correct

measures and methods for good results in our work. Since the October revolution, Lenin time and again pointed out emphatically that the working personnel of government organs "must have their special skill..... and must extensively learn the skill of governing." He again said: "To govern, one must know affairs well and become an outstanding governor." ("Talk at the Communist Party Group Conference, Central Board of Governors, All-Russia Labor Union," Complete Works of Lenin, page 545, volume 36, People's Publishing House.) Lenin also pointed out that the leading personnel of government organs must combine the two qualities of expert administrative leadership and expert scientific cultivation, for otherwise, the work would not be properly performed. For good results in our work, we must follow Lenin's instructions and equip ourselves with the two qualities.

Work method and work attitude are closely connected. The correct work method requires the conscientious responsible attitude. Improper measures and wrong methods are frequently indivisible from the lack of a responsible attitude in the work process. For example, when adopting measures for a certain item of work, if no penetrating investigation and study and no full estimate of the after effect and the possible problems which may be encountered are done beforehand, if no timely corrections, based on the actual conditions and the people's reactions, are made of the incorrect parts of plans and projects and measures and methods adopted by us, or if, even though the

improper and incorrect measures and methods have been discovered, we still persist in our ways and refuse to change, we will be divorced from the masses, and our work will fail. It must be said that the work attitude of inadequate estimate of the after effect of one's actions is a demonstration of impurity in one's motive as well as in party quality.

Genuine good intention must be demonstrated in the entire work, in the entire process of the work, in the responsible attitude towards the after effect, and in the prompt discovery and solution of problems, compilation and expansion of successful experiences, overcoming of defects, and correction of mistakes. This is what Comrade Mao Tse-tung once pointed out: "Genuine good intention must be shown in the consideration of results, compilation of experiences, and study of methods..... Genuine good intention must be shown in completely sincere self-criticism of the defects and errors in one's work and in the determination to correct such defects and errors." ("Talk at the Yenan Literary Round Table Meeting," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, page 895, volume 3).

Naturally, it does not necessarily imply that the correct work attitude and work method are infallible and that no defect or error will occur. The occurrence of some defects and errors is not always due to the lack of a correct work attitude and work method. However, the correct work attitude and work method will reduce defects and errors, and, even if defects and errors should occur, they

can be promptly overcome and corrected.

For best result of the entire work, and for good unification of our motive and result, we must be able to conduct comprehensive examinations and compilations of our motives, practical actions, and objective results. When an item of work is concluded, or reaches the conclusion of a stage, we must promptly examine and summarize it. When summarizing, keeping in mind the original assumptions and plans, we must make a comprehensive resume, examination, and analysis of how such assumptions and plans have been put to practice, what measures and methods adopted by us are compatible with reality and effective, and which ones are divorced from reality and ineffective or detrimental. Thus we will be able to see how our motive and result, and the subjective and the objective, have been unified, or how they have not been unified. We will then increase our wisdom through our work, making the experience this time our guide next time, ceaselessly elevate our awareness and reduce aimlessness, ceaselessly improve our ideological level and working capacity, and thus better unify our motive and result and the subjective and objective.

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