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TRANSLATIONS FROM HUNG-CH'I (RED FLAG)

No 6, 16 March 1960, Peiping

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I. DEVELOP THE GREAT PEOPLE'S HEALTH WORK

Hsu Yun-pei
Vice-Minister
of Health

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I

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Tze-tung and the Party's main line for socialist construction, health work combines closely the great leap forward of industrial and agricultural production with the development of the people's communalization movement, and has achieved great results in this endeavor.

In the past few years the mass health movement has expanded greatly, producing the great spectacle of the entire people commencing to eliminate the four pests, and the 600,000,000 people of China packing off the god of plagues to oblivion. Right now, the four pests have been greatly reduced and those severe threats to mankind — smallpox, the plague, and black fever — have been basically exterminated. The drive for prevention and cure of disease carried by blood sucking insects, which are prevalent in the 12 southern provinces and cities and which bring everyone severe misfortune, has achieved a great victory. More than 4,900,000 sick have received treatment and several severely harmful diseases, such as malaria, hookworm, filariasis, etc., are being intensely reduced and rapidly eliminated. Plague districts severely stricken in the past, with scattered population and uncultivated fields, now manifest the joyous condition of increased production and increased longevity. New effective methods have been found for the prevention and cure of arthritis, goitre, pulmonary tuberculosis, trachoma and such chronic diseases and local ills, creating favorable conditions for the elimination of these diseases.

Adapting to the new conditions of communalization in the fields and work areas of collective production, and in the public dining halls, day nurseries, and kindergartens of collective living, beneficial health work is being strengthened everywhere in order to reduce the incidence of communicable disease. Commune health organizations have developed greatly and in the whole country there are now more than 270,000 communally run hospitals, obstetrical hospitals, and health stations, and they train great numbers of mass health activists and energetic elements not removed from production while learning. They have already taken the first steps to establish a health-protective network of health and medical treatment based on the commune. Many communes have put into effect collective medical treatment health protective systems which better insure the health of their vast membership.

Health conditions in cities has also changed greatly. The extremely degraded hygiene conditions of the workers which were handed down by the old society have been radically altered. Obvious advances have been made in the protection of factory and mine labor and in the prevention and cure of occupational diseases, with silicosis, severe heat stroke, and benzene poisoning having basically been brought under control.

At present, health institutes number more than 390,000, regular sickbeds number more than 570,000, and simple sickbeds number more than 760,000. More than 3,000,000 mou have been planted with materials for Chinese medicine and vast sources of medicines growing in the wild have been opened up. Many Western drugs for which we were formerly dependent upon imports, such as "cortisone," drugs for lowering blood pressure, etc., can be made by ourselves. Medical research activity has discovered effective methods for prevention and cure of the five biggest diseases caused by parasites (blood-sucking insect diseases, hook-worm, filariasis, malaria and black fever). Radiological and isotopic applications and research are also developing rapidly. Heart operations and artery transplanting techniques have already reached the international level. Exceptional results have been achieved in the treatment of burns, the rate of successful cures of burns covering large areas has reached 70.2%, which surpasses the international level. Chinese and Western medicine are combining together, the work of receiving and expanding our country's medical inheritance is developing rapidly at present, and first steps have been taken in summing up rules for the treatment of hypertension, chronic nephritis, and similar diseases. An excellent beginning has been made in research into pulse, acupuncture, and cauterization, and modern scientific methods are beginning to be found and applied to control the direction of research.

As conditions develop, the ranks of medical health workers grow stronger daily. According to statistics, at the end of 1959 there were more than 1,460,000 professional health technicians. In addition, there are several million mass health work activists and energetic elements not removed from production. Students at higher medical schools number over 90,000, students at middle level health schools number over 150,000. Under Party instruction, on the mountains and in the villages, penetrating the factories, mines, and such levels hardened by reality, great changes appeared in the political thinking of health personnel. Not a few abandoned the road of "white specialization" and began to walk the road of being both "red" and "specialized," eagerly planting thoughts of serving the people with whole heart and mind. The solidarity health workers has been greatly increased, and the national nihilistic tendency of despising and discriminating against Chinese medicine has been radically turned about, with the solid union of Chinese and Western medicine entering a new

stage. With Chinese and Western medicine united, health personnel in the high, middle and beginning grades united; health personnel removed from production and health personnel not removed from production united; and medical ranks of workers who are both red and specialized take shape.

II

The great accomplishments of the hygiene effort were obtained in the struggles to develop the paths under the banners of the Party leadership and the thought of Mao Tze-tung and on the path of the firmly progressive political-thought battle line of the socialist revolution. In these last several years the struggles of the two paths in health work have developed while being involved in problems of such basic nature as whether or not to be under Party leadership, whether or not to go along the mass line, and whether or not to receive and expand the fatherland's medical inheritance.

(1) The Party's absolute leadership is the basic guarantee that victory will be obtained in health work.

The health departments had for a long time spread the fallacy that "health work is special scientific technical work; amateurs can't lead experts." Many health personnel, having severely bourgeois thinking, resisted Party leadership, causing the health work in their units to depart severely from politics, and to depart from reality. Under the Party's leadership we in the health department firmly developed the socialist revolution on the political thought front. We went through several political movements, especially the 1957 anti-rightist struggle and correction of attitude movement and the 1959 intra-Party correction of attitude movement, and we obtained a decisive victory in the revolution of political thought. The leadership of the Party was solidly planted.

We struggled several times with both rightist elements and all those with incorrect tendencies. In spite of their differences the kernel of the problem was always the question of Party leadership. All the variations of the arguments opposing Party leadership came back to the fallacy, "health work is special scientific technical work; amateurs can't lead experts." Naturally this was extremely erroneous. They cut politics off from business and this viewpoint is completely incompatible with all the Party's directives and Mao Tze-tung's thought. The Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung repeatedly have taught us to firmly maintain political teaching and correctly manage the relationships between politics and business techniques. The Central Committee of the Party pointed out in the Directive Concerning the Necessity for all Levels of Party Committees to Strengthen Political Leadership of Hygiene Work: "Our leadership work is in the first place political leadership and must accomplish

political work. Business and technique must serve political objectives. Separated from political leadership one cannot talk of correct and effective business and technical leadership." The Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung from the first have considered health work to be "a great political question." They are very concerned with the matter and they have as their guiding thoughts the idea that every period of history has its self-evident lesson for health work. When the country was first being set up, the four principles of: facing toward the laborers, farmers and soldiers, emphasis on prevention, solidarity between Chinese and Western medicine, joining together health work and mass movements, were settled upon to be the direction signs for the evolution of health work. These directives from the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung are the complete pattern for health work, and are sharp weapons for us in the struggle to evolve along the two roads of health work. In the last few years, precisely because of the firmly maintained Party leadership and compliance with the directives of the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung, we have carried out the main line of the Party and all its guiding policies, unceasingly criticized bourgeois thought, bringing about a basic change in health work, and going from victory to victory.

For example, in hospital work we criticized the bourgeois thinking and customs: "Specialists, special rules," technique uppermost, not orienting their work by starting with sick people, and not doing preventative work. We decidedly carried out the spirit of the Party's eight periods and three centers; we instituted a great reform in hospital work; we established Party leadership of hospital work; we carried out the hospital work line of diligently and frugally run hospitals and "expand prevention, use the hospital as the center to guide local, factory and mine health work"; and we extended the three groups of out-patients system and the simple sick-bed method to strengthen preventative work. Medical personnel also rushed to establish an attitude of serving the people with the whole heart and mind. Since the quantity of treatments had been raised, hospital work advanced along the socialist road with broad steps.

In medical training the capitalist way of "professors regulate the school," "specialists handle the curriculum," independent of the masses, nurturing students who are only specialists but not red, cut off from politics, cut off from the masses and cut off from reality, was abolished. Party leadership was established and Party educational line was carried out. By putting personal experience into operation medical education was increased and every class and sort of medical school bloomed. Teachers and students when they left the school penetrated into the masses of workers and farmers, and participated in productive labor and the mass health movement. They widely studied and carefully investigated the medicine of the fatherland. Medical education presented new phases of abundance, speed, benefit, and frugality.

As for medical research work, there were formerly, in the various departments, unfavorable conditions, such as "monopoly of the specialists," suppression of the strength of new students, pursuit of individual fame and wealth, small numbers of men acting by themselves, literary superstitions, foreign superstitions, separation from the masses, and separation from reality. Therefore the scientific research work of these departments went slowly and could not move forward. Because leadership of the Party was carried out, scientific research was established as productive service, the service aspect was established as its central duty, superstition was eliminated, thought was liberated, a technical revolution was excited, a mass movement started, the spirit of cooperation rose, and medical research work developed with greater speed than ever before.

The above-mentioned facts are adequately explained by the fact that wherever Party leadership was strengthened, health work was able to develop outstandingly; wherever Party leadership was not established, or Party leadership was somewhat parted from, there there were errors and the effort met with defeat. And the vital keys to establishing and strengthening Party leadership are founding and firming the leadership core, inexorably executing and carrying out the Party's guiding policies, and firmly maintaining diligent progress in the struggle against bourgeois ideas. This is our personally verified basic experience of the last few years.

Now the revolution of political thought on the health front has obtained a decided victory, but it has not been completely consolidated, and moreover, it is not yet evenly developed. After today the struggle will still have its advances and retreats, but it will go on at all times, not stopping until bourgeois thinking has been liquidated. Because of this, the struggle to firmly maintain the two roads, and the continued deepening of the political thought of the socialist revolution are still the long-term duties of those on the medical health front.

(2) Everything for the masses, accomplish the mass health movement -- these are the important aims of the people's health work.

Comrade Mao Tze-tung has taught us that health work is importantly connected with the birth, old age, sickness and death of the people; that health personnel should save the dying, aid the wounded, and practice revolutionary humanitarianism. He demands that we put all the mass-living problems of the sores and ailments of the vast people on the daily agenda for action and solution. During the period of the second internal revolutionary battle, Comrade Mao Tze-tung proposed: Sickness is fundamentally a great enemy of the revolution; we must diminish disease until disease is eliminated. During the struggle to oppose America and aid Korea, Comrade Mao Tze-tung pounded the call to "Mobilize! Be careful about hygiene; reduce disease;

raise the health level; and smash the enemy's bacteriological warfare." In 1956 the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung included in the national agricultural development plans the eradication of the four pests, the preaching of hygiene, and the elimination of important diseases, making the protection of the people's health and the guarantee of production and construction a basic activity. The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung show by these instructions for health work both a high degree of personal concern for the masses, and their thoughts of serving the people with all their heart and mind. Comrade Mao Tze-tung has thoroughly instructed us on adopting the mass line and mass movement methods in order to develop health work. He says: "We must tell the masses to raise themselves and struggle against their own illiteracy, superstition, and health habits." As early as 1933 he praised the Ch'ang Kang Hsiang mass health movement and requested the revolutionary government of every village to make the development of a vast mass health movement their own responsibility. To serve the people with whole heart and mind, to unite health work directly with the revolution and construction, to unite with the masses' imperative demands for the eradication of pests and the elimination of sickness, to unite with the conscious activity of the vast masses -- these are the important aims of the people's health work.

As for the problems of whom to serve and whom to depend upon, we and the bourgeois remnants have basically divergent ideas. They do not start with the masses, they have no concern for the sufferings of the masses, they emphasize technique and specialists, they think the masses are stupid and without knowledge, they don't understand technique, they only want specialists, not the masses. Under the leadership of the Party we have thoroughly criticized this form of bourgeois thinking, and the health effort advances by following the way pointed out by Comrade Mao Tze-tung. In the last few years the mass line in health work has developed greatly, the mass health movement has achieved great results, rich experience has been accumulated and a broad road opened up for health work.

Eradicating the four pests, preaching health, and eliminating important diseases are the arduous goals of the hygiene effort and are also an important accomplished part of the great socialist cultural revolution. Only with a widely expanded mass health movement for the eradication of the four pests, preaching health, and elimination of important diseases can prevention be emphasized, the health of the 600,000,000 people be protected, the establishment of production be guaranteed, men's spirit be improved and changed, public morals be raised, and the national purpose be reconstructed.

Health work must start from the viewpoint of developing production, combine with production, and serve production. All aspects of production and health must be arranged and closely unified under the unified leadership of the Party councils. If production is better, preach health; if health can be improved production will be raised higher -- this is the dialectically unified relationship between production and health. Health work has a connection with every person and every department, which is obviously for serving production, and if production and living are closely combined, if all aspects are harmonized and combined, then health work can closely follow the development of conditions and unceasingly leap forward.

The stages of eradicating the four pests, preaching health, and eliminating sickness are first and last a mass movement stage, a stage of generally penetrating and stirring the masses, and increasing mass awakening. Going through a mass movement to educate the masses is the most effective way to increase mass awakening and knowledge of health. Once the vast masses are awakened and have started to move, the health movement can penetrate deeper and go higher. To lead a mass health movement one's mass viewpoint must be developed to a high degree and one must be expert in standing at the head of the masses, so as to lead the movement forward; one must propose concrete duties according to the time and place of mass production, and the imperative demands of living; one must spread the deeply devolved policies among the masses and promote deep thinking efforts; one must strongly promote health propaganda, and nurture activist energetic elements. In the movement one must grasp both top and bottom as well, naturally, as the inside, plant the banners, set up the guidon bearers, start from a point and spread out, and at the appropriate time sum up experience and cause movement to develop unceasingly.

According to the experience gained in struggle over the last few years, the first step in eradication of pests is to start with inhabited areas, afterward proceeding from near to distant areas, until they are thoroughly destroyed. The stages of the eradicating pests and eliminating disease movement consist of control, reduction and destruction. It is necessary to have unceasing revolutionary spirit to lead the movement, to put into effect personal guidance, firmly uphold the unity of blitz work and regular work, the unity of activity at the top and at the bottom, the unity of Chinese and Western medicine, the conjunction of native and foreign methods, and repeated struggle. We must conquer blindness and prevent feelings of torpor and laziness, causing the movement to continue step by step and advance stage by stage.

Medical science technicians must catch up with the development of the mass health movement. As a first step, medical science technicians must serve the movement, serve the mission of the Party center, and at the same time the medical science

technical personnel must penetrate the masses, penetrate reality, join with the vast masses, transmit medical science technical knowledge to the masses, and respect the masses' inventions and creations, and moreover unceasingly report on them and uplift them.

In the last few years the mass line and the mass movement have been carried out in every aspect of health work and in this work a set of personally experienced lines have been formed. This set of correct lines in its ever expanding positive tendency, causes each item of health work to make a leap forward with abundance, speed, benefit, and frugality. Continuous research and summing up personal experience in health work, firmly continued, and increasingly developed, is making a forward move in developing the important key of health work.

(3) Chinese and Western medicine cooperate in solidarity and receive and expand the fatherland's medical inheritance.

In the last few thousand years the people of our country have depended upon Chinese medicine and Chinese drugs to advance the struggle with disease. Chinese medical and drug lore is the summation of experience gathered by the people of our country over a long period of time in their struggle against disease, and it is a great treasure house. We must conscientiously improve it, combine it with modern medicine, and create our own unique school of medical and pharmaceutical thought. These are the instructions that the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung have repeatedly given us. Because of this, the problem of how to treat Chinese medicine becomes a problem of how to regard the needs of the mass of 600,000,000 people and consolidate the vast ranks of Chinese medicine; it is a question of mass outlook and mass line, and at the same time it is a question both of how to treat correctly the national cultural inheritance, and how to better develop our country's medical science. The most important duty of health work is to consolidate Chinese and Western medicine, to receive and expand our fatherland's medical heritage, and to create vigorously our country's new school of medical and pharmaceutical thought.

The unity of Chinese and Western medicine is expressed in every aspect of health work. In medical treatment and prevention work Chinese and Western medicine are united, the strong points are selected and the weak ones improved, means for prevention and cure are adopted and gathered together, making it possible to serve people's health with abundance, speed, benefit, and frugality. In the pharmaceutical materials drive, Chinese drugs and Western drugs were joined together, native and foreign methods were conjoined, and the threat to eradicate pests and eliminate disease was greatly increased. In medical education work, both Chinese and Western medical education were conjoined, Chinese and Western medicine learned from each other, and therefore the quality and quantity of their teaching and technical level

was raised. In medical scientific research work, when Chinese and Western medicine were joined together, advantages accrued in the expansion of the national medical heritage and in the development of present day medicine, thus speeding the creation of a new school of medical and pharmaceutical thought.

In the last few years the struggle on the health front to determine whether or not to receive and expand the fatherland's medical heritage has been very sharp. Under Party leadership we firmly criticized and corrected thinking which was contemptuous of or discriminated against Chinese medicine, or treated Chinese medicine as a sectarian method, and decided to make great efforts to strengthen the Chinese medicine effort. After the November 1958 Congress of Chinese Medical and Pharmaceutical Work and the Jen Min Jih Pao editorial "The Party's Seriously Effected Policy for Chinese Medicine" of January 25, 1959, the Party's policy for Chinese medicine had a penetrating effect on all sides, and Chinese medical work rose to a new stage. The consolidation and cooperation of Chinese and Western medicine was greatly strengthened, the study of Chinese medicine by Western oriented doctors turned into a mass movement, the number of Western style doctors who left their duties to study Chinese medicine is more than 2,300 and the number who study while at their jobs is even greater. The combination of Chinese and Western medicine has been very useful in eradicating pests and eliminating diseases; due to the combination of Chinese and Western medicine, effective methods of prevention and cure have been found for several diseases which were difficult to prevent and cure in the past. The drive to reform research into our fatherland's medicine has suddenly developed.

In the drive to develop Chinese medicine it is necessary to oppose national nihilistic thinking which is contemptuous of and discriminates against Chinese medicine, and it is also necessary to conquer heedless traditional and backward conservative thinking. Naturally the above is important. At the same time it is necessary to put into effect the mass line, transmit the Party's policy for Chinese medicine to the masses, and when the masses have understood the policy for Chinese medicine, the Chinese medicine effort will be able to develop rapidly. To reform research into the fatherland's medicine we must adopt a policy of joining the professional institutes and the vast masses together; those who leave their duties to study the fatherland's medicine and those who remain on duty and study must join together; this is our effective experience.

To tie up what has been said, our country's health work, under the personal leadership and concern of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tze-tung, has undergone the struggle to develop the two paths on the political thought front. Comrade Mao Tze-tung's thinking concerning the leadership of health work is a new development in Marx-Leninism. This leader-

ship thinking has pointed out the most correct path for New China's health work.

III

Under the new conditions of the continuous leap forward of the construction of socialism, the basic duty of the health work of 1960 is: to carry out the Party's main line better; to develop accordingly the national economy using agriculture as the base; with the guidance of industry and agriculture conjoined to combine closely industrial and agricultural development; to continue development by considering eradication of the four pests, preaching health, and elimination of major diseases to be the heart of the people's health movement; positively to develop and uplift medical treatment and health work in agricultural villages, cities, factories and mines to protect the people's health better, and to guarantee the continuous leap forward of the construction of socialism.

The eradication of the four pests, the preaching of health, and the elimination of major diseases which, as mentioned, will be the heart of the mass health movement, has already become a movement of popular character. 1960 demands increased penetration and uplift, and struggle for the creation of more "four-withouts" counties and "four-withouts" special districts. Progress has been made in reducing and eliminating diseases carried by blood-sucking insects, malaria, hookworm, filariasis, K'eshan sickness, arthritis and such severely harmful diseases. Setting up excrement control is a basic means of eliminating parasitic diseases and an effective way must be figured out to combine it with collection of fertilizer. Also such cultural education efforts as sweeping away blindness, school education, and movies must be united to spread hygiene propaganda, to make an advance in raising the level of the people's knowledge of hygiene, and to nurture new hygiene habits so as to advance greatly the eradication of pests and elimination of diseases required by the national agricultural production plan, and to establish a victorious base.

The accomplishment of the hygiene work of the people's communes was previously a central problem. After communalization, with people's production and living more collectivized, it is necessary to better put into effect the line that emphasizes prevention, to accomplish the hygiene effort in collective production and living, and really prevent the occurrence and spread of communicable disease. In accordance with the season and special character of agriculture we must really strengthen field labor and irrigation, such as spring plowing, summer harvest, "three autumns," "five winters," as well as protection of labor in connecting work areas and health work. The public eating halls are the center of the collective life of the people's

communes, and accomplishment of the hygiene effort in the eating hall has important significance for the protection of the people's health and the strengthening of the people's communes. The work of day nurseries and kindergartens is connected with the rearing of a generation in the new life and progress in liberation of the female labor force. This program is extremely important to several hundred million people. Therefore, leadership must be increased and the strength of the activists expanded, so as to raise the protection and education of the youth a step. The health units of the people's communes must develop energetically and push higher. The system of medical treatment for members, following the present production levels and degree of mass awareness, accepts the system of putting into effect collective protection of health and medical treatment, so the members' individual responsibility and commune aid are combined and consolidated into a method of equitable application. An important effort in the drive to strengthen the hygiene of the people's communes was stocking and perfecting county hospitals. The first step was to strengthen the Party's leadership, and then it was necessary to send out at different times and in different groups high level hygiene technical personnel to extend basic construction, and increase preparation of material, so as to make the county hospital truly a center of hygiene technique for the whole county and a base for growing cadres.

Following the high speed of development of industry, large, medium, and small industries bloomed everywhere, which requires industrial hygiene to catch up quickly. Urban health must emphasize industrial health, and strengthen the leadership of industrial health and organized construction. Urban medical personnel should firmly grasp the techniques for prevention and cure of industrial and mining occupational diseases in order to better serve industrial production and the workers' health.

Adapting to the unceasing rise of industrial and agricultural production and of the people's medical demands, hospital work must continue to institute reform. Medical personnel ought to establish firmly thoughts of serving the people with whole heart and mind and thoroughly change their way of sitting and waiting for the sick to come to the door. Medical personnel must go outside the hospital and deeply penetrate factories and mines, farming villages and districts, and positively spread the medical treatment and prevention drive. We must greatly extend Communist attitudes, go where there is need, and act so as to convenience the people. To serve production and the people, we must create all kinds of things appropriate for the people's needs in collective production and collective living, and greatly advance hospital work for the work system and work methods welcomed by the vast people.

We must with great strength grow health cadres which are both red and expert in order to expand the health work of the vast people. Under the Party line "education for proletarian political service, education and productive labor join together," we are continuing to firmly maintain the unified plan of high, middle and beginning level medical education, and the whole country firmly maintains the "three combinations" which are: medical education with productive labor, mass health movement, and the fatherland's three medication combinations, the three combinations of leading under party leadership cadres, teachers, and students; and the three combinations of education work, scientific research work, and medical treatment and prevention work. We must adequately permit the specialist to function and at the same time cast off the specialist's monopoly, with great strength cultivate the strength of the new life, and cultivate new high level doctors and medical scientists. Currently outside-of-work schools and county-run health schools are still weak segments and must be greatly strengthened. Hospitals, scientific research institutes and the medical treatment institutes of factories, mines and businesses should initiate outside-of-work schools or whole day and half day schools everywhere. Struggle hard to have 40% of the county hospitals operating middle level health schools within this year. As for the activities of adapting to the benefits of collective life, such as the great development of day nurseries and kindergartens, we must work hard to nurture and raise present nursery personnel and initiate nursing schools, to nurture professional talent with both nursing and health knowledge. Health institutes at all levels ought to adopt many sorts and kinds of methods to nurture health cadres for the people's communes, and continuously strengthen communal health techniques and at the same time in this great development also unceasingly to raise quality. To emphasize schools we should positively create conditions for the establishment of top scientific units for teaching and research as well as those who are professionals, and adopt every sort and kind of way to strongly nurture teachers.

The sudden development of health work more and more demands the swift development of medical science. We must effectively put into practice the lines: "Popularize and increase reciprocal association" and "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools contend," continue to eliminate superstition, liberate the mind, combine Chinese and Western medicine, join native and foreign methods and strongly develop both technical innovations of a mass character and the technical revolution movement. Medical science research work should under unified national leadership plan all aspects and increase cooperation since it must grasp the important points, grasp the sharp tip and fulfill the national research obligations, and it also must unite occupational concerns and advocate what to do and what to study. All levels of medical and health institutes must develop

scientific research work and organize into a powerful medical science research net covering the whole country. The combination of Chinese with Western medicine must be specially strengthened and with increasing speed must create our country's new medical school of thought. The important objectives of this new school of medical thought are: to serve the 600,000,000 people; everything must take the people's health as the departure point; and everything must take the whole body as departure point; all must have a viewpoint exhibiting dialectical materialism to a high degree and an even higher scientific level; the best in Chinese medicine must be assimilated and the previous results of modern science must be assimilated to augment previous medical science. For Western medicine to study Chinese medicine is the key to inheriting and expanding the fatherland's medical inheritance and every kind and sort of way to increase broad and deep advances in study must be adopted. We should everywhere develop controlled research work concerning the fatherland's medicine, and strive with all speed to educate a group of excellent theorists.

The production and supply of pharmaceutical materials and biological products must be achieved. We should strive to achieve the following: anything foreign nations can produce we can produce; not only to imitate what is foreign, but also to create what is new; not only have an adequate quantity but strive to guarantee quality. We must especially grasp production control of important pharmaceutical materials and attend to a base for growing pharmaceutical materials. By better uniting the pharmaceutical materials effort with the movement to eradicate pests and eliminate disease we serve the people's health cause.

Our country's health affairs are going forward along the glorious path pointed out by Comrade Mao Tze-tung. The thinking of Mao Tze-tung is the compass needle of all our efforts to progress; we must effectively study Mao Tze-tung's thinking, use Mao Tze-tung's thinking to arm our brains, and to point out our work. We must continue to criticize and conquer bourgeois thinking and plant Communist thinking. We must continue to firm and strengthen Party leadership by causing Party leadership and political thinking work to infiltrate every item of business affairs and the thinking of the vast number of health cadres. We must greatly develop study of what has gone before and compared to what has gone before, push the previous mass movements to raise the new high tide of the continuous leap forward of health work.

Let us raise high the red flag of Mao Tze-tung's thinking, encourage greater efforts, and face great new aims in order to develop the health work of the great people and advance undaunted.

II. A HEALTH RED-FLAG CITY ---FO-SHAN IN KWANGTUNG

Pages 16-22

Chiang Lin

I

Fo-shan City (Fo-shan Shih), formerly Fo-shan Town (Fo-shan Chen) has quite a history. During the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties it, together with the towns of Chu-hsien in Honan, Nankow in Hupeh, and Ching-te in Kiangsi, were called China's four great towns. It is situated in the central part of the delta, only a little more than ten kilometers from Canton. The city (including suburbs) covers an area of 104 square kilometers and has a population of 200,000.

Fo-shan has a history of more than 1200 years. This old city's past is written in the products of its handicrafts. From the Sung Dynasty on, its products, such as silk weaving (for example Hsiang-yün gauze), pottery (Shih-wan pottery), metallurgy (for example, Fo-shan iron pots), etc., were very famous. During the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Ch'ing, handicrafts were abundant. But after the Opium War things went from bad to worse and the city declined rapidly. From the encroachment of the Japanese imperialists up to the liberation, the entire economy of Fo-shan suffered severe destruction, handicrafts were almost completely exterminated, workers lost their jobs and no longer cared about living. After the liberation Fo-shan's handicrafts speedily resumed production. In the past 10 years Fo-shan has developed step by step from a backward, spread-out city of individual handicraft production to a modern industrial city. It is the textile and chinaware base of Kwantung Province and the important city in the Fo-shan Special District for the production of agricultural machinery. The people's living has become very much better. This has resulted in the flourishing and prosperous situation of everybody living peacefully and working happily, everyone producing mightily.

Before the liberation Fo-shan was a very filthy city. She was notorious in Kwantung for her filthy streets, the abundance of stinking drains and sewage, dilapidated workshops and homes and disorder. In describing Fo-shan, people liked to use a lot of "many's": many individual craftsmen, many small streets and small alleys, many stinking drains and pools of seepage, many piles of rubbish and tiles, many mosquitoes and flies, many epidemics, many supplicants of the gods and worshippers of Buddha.... From these "many's" one can imagine what Fo-shan was like in former days. In this kind of a city improving health work is rather difficult. After the liberation, Fo-shan underwent several patriotic health movements. Although there was some change, this change was not great. The "many" conditions remained as before. In 1958 the Fo-shan Municipal Committee, following the instructions for suppressing the four pests and preaching health issued

by the Party Central Committee and State Council, started an energetic mass movement for raising health. Inside of two short years the development of health work in Fo-shan has made a flying leap forward and its appearance has fundamentally changed. Now Fo-shan has been named Kwangtung province's Red Flag Health City. All those who have inspected Fo-shan's health work praise it unceasingly. They praise both the great extent and the magic speed of the change in appearance.

To sum it up, in which aspects were Fo-shan's accomplishments in health work manifested, and how could she achieve such large accomplishments so fast?

II

Foshan's accomplishments in health work were manifested in the first place in the very great improvements in its production environment and living environment. In the past, the water disposal situation in Fo-shan was very bad. The water disposal situation is bad in cities in the south where there is a lot of rain and many health workers are ashamed of it. Although there had been eight systems of water disposal in the past, when the reactionaries ruled some had been out of repair for years, some had been cut by highways, and of others not a trace could be seen. Inside the city many districts did not have underground drains. When it rained the water on the streets didn't drain off and formed many mud puddles. The rain water and sewage from residences could only seep into the pools of seepage of the neighboring residences. There were several areas that had ditches, but because they couldn't discharge the water outside the town, seepage just went to neighboring ditches, and the result was they just one by one became sewage ditches. Because of this, no matter whether it was a clear day or a rainy day, Fo-shan had stagnant, muddy, filthy water everywhere. These mud puddles, pools of seepage and sewage ditches became a breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies and severely threatened people's health. After the liberation, although the underground drains were cleaned out several times, nothing much changed because the basic problems were not basically resolved. In 1958 under the influence of the mass movement for raising health, the underground drainage problem was successfully remedied in only 60 days' time. Altogether, 86,513 meters of both large and small underground drains were newly constructed, and every street and alley in the whole city had an underground water drain. The former seepage water and all the myriad seepage pools of filthy mud and sewage were filled in. Even when there are violent showers water doesn't congregate on the streets. Both before and after fixing up the underground drains more than 110,000 square meters of ponds of stagnant water and marshes were filled up or improved. The whole length of "Fo-shan's Ditch of Rushes," more than 8,000 meters, was fixed

up at this time. This ditch hadn't been cleaned out in more than a hundred years, and a section of it approximately 3,000 meters long had entirely silted up. In 1958 when the health movement started, everybody in the city spent 48 days dredging it out. They dug out more than 42,000 cubic meters of mud. They lined the two banks with stones to protect them and keep them up, and planted the banks with flowering trees. However, it is now no longer a "ditch of rushes." Together with the ancestral temple and Jen-shou shrine, it has become one of Fo-shan's tourist attractions. Because their breeding grounds were shoveled out, the number of mosquitoes, flies and other noxious insects in Fo-shan over the last two years has greatly diminished, and their severe threat to people's health has been eliminated.

Following the remedying of underground drainage the large streets and small alleys of Fo-shan showed a very great change. In the past the tortuous, narrow, and uneven streets of Fo-shan were a major problem. In this medium-sized city there were more than 1,300 streets that had names. Some small streets and alleys were very crooked and some small alleys were so narrow that two men had to turn sideways to pass. In the period of over a year since remedying the underground drainage, all the streets of the city were greatly changed. Now the more than 1,300 large streets and small alleys have been reduced to more than 500. Over 70% of the road surfaces of the streets and alleys have been covered and levelled with unslaked cement and sand. Streets covered with slabs of stone have also been levelled and made solid. The past torturousness, narrowness and unevenness has been basically altered. Besides this, they turned all the odd bits of waste land covered with collapsed walls and broken tiles into over 200 flower gardens, fruit gardens, vegetable gardens, and children's playgrounds. They also set up new construction, repaired the roadside toilets, and rehabilitated the small shop stalls. Having gone through these steps of difficult and exacting work, the appearance of Fo-shan looked greatly different. Fo-shan now is clean everywhere, making viewing pleasant, and working cheerful.

Fo-shan's accomplishments in health work are also manifested by the introduction and development of many new health habits by the populace of the entire city. For example, now all streets, except those belonging to individuals, are swept three times a day and are washed once a day. The washing and sweeping of the streets is taken care of by the residents themselves; on some streets everyone takes turns, on others every house takes care of one bit. At the beginning the habit didn't take with some people, but as the days went by, everyone felt that not washing the street was like not washing one's face, one felt uncomfortable. Last winter and this spring, because of the water shortage, somebody proposed washing the streets only twice a week, but this met with most people's opposition. Then there was the

serving-chopsticks rule and the separate dishes rule. At first it was very difficult to get these rules spread; everyone considered them troublesome. But now over 40% of the residents of the entire city consciously observe these points. Besides this, they spread the "five nots" (not spitting anywhere, not dropping fruit rinds anywhere, not piling up trash anywhere, not pouring sewage and rubbish anywhere, not defecating, urinating, or dropping cigarette butts anywhere). The small number of men who had a love of cleanliness, and attentiveness to health, a love of maintaining public areas, have now grown into a large number of men. From unconsciousness to consciousness, from unaccustomed to accustomed, these attitudes are spreading like the wind.

Having gone through the health movements, the spirits of the people of Fo-shan showed a very great change.

In the first place superstitions were eliminated. The origin of Fo-shan's name derives from the word for Buddhism. The people here in the past were impoverished and when the increasing epidemics were too widespread, they entrusted their lives and health to Buddha. Almost all of Fo-shan's large and small streets and alleys have an earth temple or a geomantic gate building, and not a few of the inhabitants take turns burning incense before them. Many people made offerings to the images. Although there were changes during the years following liberation, there were still many superstitious people, especially among the old ladies and housewives. The Fo-shan municipal committee combined a "dispel science blindness" drive with the health movement. Thus on one side the development of the health work was promoted, and on the other side a forward step was made in eliminating superstition. Nowhere in Fo-shan now can one still see earth temples or geomantic gate buildings. When the masses realized that only by improving hygiene could one make oneself healthy and when bricks were needed during the repair of the underground water drains, they at once tore down these structures belonging to inherited superstitions. Sheng-p'ing Alley had a signboard that was set up in the tenth year of Kuang-hsu [See Note] which said "take your turn in burning incense; be completely restored." Right up to the movement for the improvement of hygiene old ladies were still systematically burning incense in turn in accordance with what the sign said; but scrub typhus did not disappear in this alley just because they burned incense. However, after the movement to improve hygiene, scrub typhus did not reappear in the alley. Because of this the old ladies replaced the sign with one advising one to take one's turn sweeping and washing the street. (Note: 1885)

Moreover this strengthened the masses' collective concepts and increased everybody's friendly solidarity. As the drive to improve health is not a single person's or a single family's affair, so the whole health movement stage is really also a stage in collective education. Now every residents'

committee has its provisionally organized mutual help groups and duty stations, and if any house is shorthanded, or if the housewife is taking part in production, they come in and help. If there is a dirty place on the street, immediately someone will take his own time to clean it up; if someone on the street breaks the hygiene regulations, many people will come forward and reason with him. How many years it has been since the concept "let each man sweep the snow from his own door" had any currency! In the hygiene movement the labor viewpoint of many was strengthened. Now each street has arranged a voluntary labor system; they not only undertake the cleaning of the streets, but when municipal construction needs everybody to get the work under way, everyone very quickly starts to work. The ancestral temple park and the Sun Yat-sen park were both fixed up by the volunteer labor of the residents of the entire city.

The relationship between the party and the masses has progressed a step in being tightened. The masses in their personal understanding profoundly realize the correctness of the party's leadership, and that everything the party has done is all for the vast people. In every home, after cleaning up thoroughly, a picture of Chairman Mao is hung above the "gloriously hygienic home" certificate. The strength of the basic layer of cadre, below the level of the residents labor committee, after undergoing the hygiene work, has grown greater than before, and their positive character has been heightened. They say that the masses work together with them more easily now.

A great elimination of disease, increase in the peoples' substance, progress in raising labor efficiency, promotion of production — these are another side of Fo-shan's hygiene work accomplishments. Fo-shan in the past was a terribly unhealthy city. In the early part of the Ch'ing dynasty, someone described it: "Fo-shan in its entirety has more than 100,000 families." But during the 200 years up to the eve of liberation, because of several great epidemics of cholera, plague, dysentery, dropsy, and such, many people died or fled, with the result that instead of the number of families rising, the number declined to 27,000. It had truly reached the condition where "All the homes were desolate and neglected and ghosts wailed." After the liberation, following the development of production, the peoples' living improved, labor was safe, medical and hygiene aspects improved, seasonal controls of infectious diseases were increased and cholera, plague and such violent infectious diseases have basically not reappeared. After the raising of the hygiene movement in 1958, Fo-shan's medical department, which united with the movement, expanded many aspects of the work. For example, preventive shots, a massive program of founding Red Cross health stations everywhere, inspections of food and drink products and hotels, all were undertaken to eliminate disease and increase the peoples' substance. As for factories, aside from the improvement of the workers' production

environment and living environment, they joined with the movement for raising health and most factories progressed in the effort to strengthen workmen's safety. After having undertaken this series of actions, in the last two years, the occurrence of illness in Fo-shan has been greatly reduced. When the incidence rates of malaria and scrub typhus are compared with recent years, the falling trend in the incidence of disease can be seen. In 1954 the annual rate of incidence of malaria was 2.78%, in 1959 it had fallen to 2.4 per 10,000; in 1954 the annual incidence rate of scrub typhus was 2.8 per 10,000, in 1959 it had fallen to one per 10,000. The reduction of disease gave a great boost to production. For example: at Cotton Weaving Factory No. 3, in 1957 absences due to sickness were 7%, in 1958 it was 4.3%, and in 1959 it was 1.5%. Although these reductions in the incidence of illness and absence from work cannot be attributed entirely to the improvement of hygiene work, still, comparisons with before make it obvious that the drive for improvement of hygiene is very useful for increasing the peoples' substance, protecting the peoples' health, raising labor efficiency, and promoting the expansion of production, and is basically important work.

III

Before 1958 Fo-shan undertook several patriotic health movements, but at that time the municipal committee's determination was not great; they only emphasized the health department, only organized a few people, and did not stir the masses to action. The model was small and the power was small, so although they got results, they were only able to solve petty problems and were not able to solve basic problems (such as fundamentally eradicating the breeding grounds of the four pests). But in spring of 1958, the Party Central Committee and State Council issued directives for eliminating the four pests and preaching hygiene. The Fo-shan municipal committee, following the Party Central Committee directives, energetically pushed the study of local conditions and recognized that they couldn't again, as in the past, undertake hygiene in petty ways, and that "reformist" methods could not achieve any results. At that time the conditions for improving hygiene in Fo-shan were not very good. For example, as soon as the movement started the first step was to resolve the problems of remedying underground drainage. But remedying underground water drainage was almost the same as tearing up the pavement of all Fo-shan's streets and alleys. Technique, expense, labor, and materials were great difficulties. But a few years after the liberation, with the production level steadily rising and the population steadily increasing, the living level of the people of Fo-shan rose very greatly. The 1957 gross wages of the whole city were almost twice those of 1950 and purchasing power also doubled. The people of Fo-shan could no longer

continue to live as they had before, next to stagnant water and rubbish heaps. Their aspirations for the cessation of the awful pain of illness and for clean and beautiful residential and working environments became more ardent and imperative. Their desires and aspirations were very powerful conditions. In these circumstances if revolutionary spirit is not used to lead the masses to an effort to improve hygiene, this would not only influence the health of the masses, it would also influence the greater expansion of production, and powerfully dampen the masses' energetic character. This was inconsistent with what the people demanded. After the Fo-shan municipal committee had made progress in analyzing these conditions, they realized that they should call a regional party council, and that they should use all their revolutionary spirit to lead the masses, that Fo-shan, this old, delapidated, filthy city should be made a thing of the past by the hands of the people of Fo-shan themselves. Because of this they proposed within three years' time (1958-1960) to change Fo-shan from a city of handicrafts to a modern industrial city, from a run-down and dirty city to a clean and beautiful city, from a city of feudal superstitions to a city rich in the people's traditional culture and arts. Latter facts proved that because the municipal committee's determination was very great, and they used their entire revolutionary strength, the masses quickly started to work, and the movement went forward unceasingly from one high tide to another high tide, without resting, without stopping, solving all the successive basic problems of the hygiene effort.

But when the movement had just started the thinking of the municipal committee was not altogether understood by all the cadre offices. There were not a few cadres who only saw the imperfect aspects of Fo-shan's health work and thought that the municipal committee demanded too much speed and too high a goal. When the municipal committee asked the industrial department to criticize the possibility of achieving the health drive in the factories, many comrades on the production front made the criticism that by adding the health item to production, the internal economy of production might be diluted, and this might affect production. The engineering technique department thought that repairing underground drainage could not be done in less than ten years, and that there were material and technical problems which would be very difficult to solve. The municipal committee proceeded to judge both the one-sided viewpoint which placed hygiene and production in opposition to one another, and the simple technical point of view, which starting simply from technology, couldn't envisage the great strength of the masses. The central committee educated the critics with the facts, telling them why it was not possible to lead the hygiene movement without revolutionary spirit.

When the movement had just started, the masses too had every sort and kind of idea. Although the masses had ardent aspirations for the achievement of environmental hygiene and the reformation of residential and production conditions, there were not a few men who considered that since Fo-shan was dilapidated and rundown, since the environment was not good, and since the conditions were very wrong, it would be difficult to change its appearance in a short time. Those with conservative ideas accepted "peaceful coexistence" with the four pests for several decades, and did not require such strenuousness and impatience in eliminating them. Faced with these circumstances the urgent duty of the Fo-shan municipal committee was to determine how to lead, how to educate the masses, how to turn their aspirations and demands to conscious action. So at the same time as they were solving the problem of the cadre's thought, they opened a noisy debate among the masses with the question "what advantages are there for us in improving hygiene and eliminating the four pests?" as subject. The masses having made a contrast between the situation before and after the liberation, recognized the dangerous character of the four pests and the important character of the improvement of hygiene. Everyone together was led to progress in finding out which was the first step necessary to solve the problem of eliminating the four pests; this was remedying the underground drainage problem.

Remedying the underground water drains was the crux of the problem of whether or not Fo-shan would be able to improve its hygiene work, and it was also the most difficult part of the hygiene drive. According to the construction department's most frugal plan, fixing up more than 1,300 drains over 80,000 meters long required a national investment of more than 20,000,000 yuan (at that time asking the nation to invest such a sum in municipal construction was impossible). This was one great difficulty. The next was a technical difficulty: on one side the plans for water disposal had not been completed, the engineers planned for more than a year, and still hadn't arrived at a complete plan; on the other side, because time was short and duties were heavy, it was necessary to use many construction technicians at the same time. If things were to be done according to the common practice, and if all the construction workers in the whole city were gathered together, they would still be far from fulfilling the requirements. The third difficulty was that of obtaining an adequate supply of materials, especially cement. If things were done according to the common practice, over 1,600 tons of cement were needed, and they had at that time only 60 tons of cement. A fourth difficulty involved labor problems, and lastly, there were difficulties in the transportation of tools. But after the masses were in motion, these difficulties didn't frighten them at all. They called the people's representatives together, held a joint

conference with government aid officials, specially discussed the problem of remedying underground drains, and started the masses themselves to solve the difficulty. Therefore the masses raised a contribution and enthusiastically participated in the voluntary labor movement, thus solving the financial and labor aspects of the difficulties. On the materials side, they bravely used substitute materials and their impoverished means. In a desperate battle of seven days and nights they turned a sum of more than 3,000 yuan into a plant which produced 20 tons of unslaked cement a day. When whole bricks and brick fragments were needed, the masses, having gone through discussions, tore down 241 earth temples and 289 geomantic gate buildings and increased the digging up of rubble, tearing down dilapidated walls, and thus solved the brick problem. On the materials side, they used the on-the-spot plans, set up markers, and planned methods. There were not enough technical workers, so they adopted the methods of master lead apprentices, teach and learn, learn and do. The labor results were good and produced a great number of technical workers. For transportation, all mobilizable strength was mobilized and plunged into the movement. Because everything in the whole work stage was basically dependent upon the masses and went along mass lines and manifested the high degree of socialist labor enthusiasm and intelligence of the masses, instead of the previously imagined 20,000,000 yuan and ten odd years necessary to fix up underground drainage, the results were accomplished using only 150,000 yuan and 60 days time. The passage of over a year proves the quality of construction to be good. Fo-shan's many hygiene drives had seemed to remedy the underground drainage conditions. This further time proves that only if the masses adequately manifest their strength and intelligence, adequately manifest their subjective motive ability (naturally on a basis of objective possibility), and unify native and foreign methods, will every problem be capable of solution.

When the Fo-shan municipal committee started the masses in motion and mobilized them, it did not merely stop at mobilizing and organizing work, but it set the example. After persuading and instructing the masses with the facts they attacked on all sides. For example, when the fixing of the underground water drains was started, although the masses understood it thoroughly, they still felt that the duty was difficult, the conditions poor, and they feared the difficulty of getting it done. According to these conditions the municipal committee selected several of the most difficult places in the city, got them done first, and had the masses inspect the results. This solved the masses' doubts and established their faith. Later, in the factories, making food and drink products hygienic, increasing the number of hygienic homes, and hygienic model streets, the municipal committee first chose some of the worst parts and improved them, and then activity spread out on all sides.

If Fo-shan, where the hygiene work conditions were originally very bad, could in a very short time achieve such great results in hygiene work, it is due on one side to the municipal committee which lead the masses with revolutionary spirit to manifest adequately the intelligence and strength of the masses of the whole of Fo-shan. On the other side it is due to the fact that after having started the masses in motion they did not think that because the masses were in motion they could solve all at once questions which could only be solved over a period of time. On the contrary, according to the development of the movement and according to actual possibilities they grasped the key problem of each period and analyzed its easy and difficult, slow and fast aspects, in order to arrange work and set slogans. For example, after effecting "Contaminated Springs become Clean Rivers" they then set "60 Days of Bitter Battle, remedy Underground Drainage," followed by "Great Revolution in Streets," "Every Family Struggle To Be a Healthy Family," "Make a Model Hygienic Street," and such slogans. Therefore the masses understood when it was the correct time for the work, and bravely advanced straight ahead, turning the slogans into reality.

Fo-shan's health work in the last two years achieved very great results. But the Fo-shan municipal committee was certainly not content with the results they obtained. Recently the municipal committee has investigated the whole health work situation. With unceasing revolutionary spirit they have proposed the continued basic extermination of the breeding grounds of the four pests (especially mosquitoes and flies) and the further advance in the cultivation of the people's hygiene habits. At the same time, energetically, with plans and priorities, they will join with the city government to build new construction and repair housing, place emphasis on the lighting and air problems, and seek basic improvement of the living conditions. They have already got the construction department and masses to combine to start a great mass movement for the construction of peoples' houses. We believe that Fo-shan's health work in the very near future will certainly achieve even greater results.

III. THE PATH OF COMBINING BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

WORK AND PRODUCTION REALITIES

Pages 36-41

Kuo Hsing-hsien

I

The great leap forward in agricultural production in 1958 produced a bumper harvest which spurred the enthusiasm and zeal of everyone. Under the realities of these new conditions the agricultural masses could not help but have a great effect upon the research work of the science departments concerned. Since biology is a basic agricultural science, how should biological research work adapt to these new conditions? Should attention be paid to collating the farmers' production know-how? How does one go about collating production know-how? This kind of question naturally still confronts biologists.

Several years ago many agricultural science workers had already gone into the countryside to collate production know-how but the numbers of biological workers who went out into the countryside were still small. The biology workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, especially plant physiology and soils study workers, held a violent debate in the spring of 1958. A few scientists who harbored bourgeois thinking and a scholastic outlook proposed every sort of argument to oppose going out into the country to collate agricultural production know-how. Some people basically did not believe the high production records or thought that the production was accidental, and that there was no know-how to talk about. Although some people recognized the fact that the farmers had know-how for abundant production, they denied that this know-how contained scientific principles; they thought that the principles contained in this know-how could not be obtained by going out into the country to sum them up; they said that until the peoples' communes establish a research base and collated production know-how, not only would scientific theory not be able to develop, but it could even cause scientific research to become cut off from the main stream of international scholarly development. Few accepted this argument. Much larger numbers of biology workers, especially the younger ones, ardently responded to the summons of the Party, recognizing that the collation of agricultural production know-how is connected with the question of treatment of the laboring people's vast creative attitude, with the question of whether or not scientific research work is going to follow the mass line, and with the question of whether to follow the proletarian scientific research path or the bourgeois scientific research path. They regard the work of being stationed in the country collating production know-how as a new

path whereby biological research work embodies the spirit of the great leap forward, as the present stage in the basic change of the backward aspects of agricultural science and biological science, and as an important channel for speedily raising the scientific theoretical level.

Thus under these conditions of liberation of thought and stimulation of effort, the research units connected with the Biology Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences from 1958 on sent vast scientific battalions out into the country; they were divided among more than thirty research bases established by the peoples' communes, and conducted the effort to collate production know-how experiences of agricultural production. The biology workers of other departments all over the country also strengthened and developed this aspect of research. This was very important for establishing a new era in the history of our country's biology.

II

In the last two years, scientific research workers participating in the realities of collating production know-how obtained most interesting results. They ate, lived, labored and studied together with the farmers in the peoples' communes. Very great changes occurred at home and at work. Outlook and thinking were changed to varying degrees.

Most of the biology workers who went into the countryside had never lived in a farming village before. After they arrived at the communes they lived and worked together with the masses of farmers every day, and personally observed the laboring farmers determinedly following the Party, energetically participating in the thoughts and feelings of every kind of movement. With their own eyes they saw the vast power of the masses and absorbed precious nourishment from the know-how and wisdom of the masses. Their thinking and feelings gradually drew closer to those of the laboring farmers, and their mass outlook was gradually strengthened, which was very useful in rapidly casting off the bourgeois world outlook and implanting the proletarian world outlook.

The greatest number of scientists and youths who went into the countryside to collate production know-how lacked real knowledge and production experience. After having personally participated in productive labor, they rapidly accumulated the emotional knowledge of production, and learned all the production techniques. The examination of the realities of lively production caused the biology workers to advance a step in recognizing the severity of their separation from actuality and production. They gradually understood what the productive outlook is and the principle of how to be able to strengthen the production outlook. A youth discussing what he learned when he was stationed in the countryside said that in the past, when doing research on soil

characteristics he fundamentally did not understand its use, and also did not know if it had any theoretical meaning, but just coldly did research for the sake of research. But now, in collating production know-how, combining research in soil characteristics and soil fertility, the cultivation of the paddy fields, and growth and development of wet rice, the aims of research are evident and the more it is done the stronger it becomes. A plant physiologist declared: When doing mineral nutrition in the past I thought, insofar as connection with reality went, that the understanding by the agricultural department of the remaining production problems, and the cooperation of agricultural scientific research institutes in the conduct of research, was united with reality. But now, having gone through the collation of production know-how, I am greatly surprised to find that the earlier work was still widely removed from production realities.

In the drive to collate production know-how biology workers were moved by the farmers' knowledge of how to achieve abundant production. Everyone felt that the textbooks were deficient and unable to solve efficiently practical problems of production technique. So they began to get rid of bookish limitations, to free their thinking and to make progress in thorough criticism of bourgeois thinking in science and scholarly outlook. Now the correct side of biological research work is nearing a turning point: the old-fashioned scholarly snares are broken, the new flaws are smashed, and the new scientific viewpoint and direction of scholarly research are unceasingly being established.

Plant physiology is one of the basic agricultural sciences. Its duty is to study the physiological processes of plants' internal development, to understand the relationships between these processes and the plants' living conditions, and therefore control the rules of plant growth and development so as to benefit agricultural production activity. But formerly agricultural crops did not occupy a very important place as research objects in plant physiology, and even if agricultural crops were chosen as research objects the connection with production realities was still quite minor. Although agricultural scientific workers had begun several years earlier to apply plant physiology to collate production know-how, plant physiology workers still had not made progress in this direction. When the vast production of 1958 appeared it attracted the forward-looking attention of the plant physiologists. What were the special characteristics of the physiology of the abundantly produced crops? Under high density planting conditions, just how much could the leaf area coefficient be enlarged? How high is the rate of ability to use light in highly productive fields? The new problems of plant physiology are such as these.

In the past, plant physiologists took a single plant, or even worse, a part of a single plant, for their research. The large field crops are an aggregate formed from many individual plants; the environmental conditions and physiology of individual plants are not the same as those of an aggregate of plants. To do research on the individual and not do research on the multitude is the research method of not being able to see the wood for the trees, and the results of such research are necessarily difficult to direct to productive realities. Because of this it is necessary to change the direction from simple individual physiological research unconnected with large field environments and cultivation techniques, and direct research into study of the physiology of aggregates of large field agricultural crops. This is a new realm in plant physiology.

Past research into photosynthesis has for the most part unduly emphasized its mechanical aspects, although every kind of chemical change in the process of photosynthesis is understood, but has not been tied in with crop cultivation. Instead the research that has been done in part on the relationship of photosynthesis and crop production quantity merely emphasized the relationship between leaf area and product quantity; the results obtained lack significance for the management of production. Analyzing the problem of ability to utilize light from the concept of aggregates, one should connect individual and aggregate, aggregate structure and photoelectric intensity, and in addition study the individual photosynthetic physiological mechanism. Then one can grasp the rules for raising the rate at which crops can use light and therefore raise agricultural production. To use this kind of thinking to study photosynthesis makes it a new investigation.

Looking at it from the angle of plant physiology, the rice and wheat stalk prostration problem, the cotton boll shedding problem, and the problem of shedding flowers and pods by soybeans and rape, basically are of peduncular nature and all are problems connected with feeding growth and generating growth. When this problem was studied in the past, emphasis was placed on the qualitative changes, such as investigating the physiological conditions of beginning to flower and fruiting and external conditions. Very little attention was paid to quantitative relationships between feeding growth and generating growth, or to the problem of how to increase flowers and fruits. Although much research had been done in the past on such aspects as growth hormones, carbon and nitrogen ratios, light cycles, and spring activities, and some of the relationships between nutrition of growth and generation of growth had been explained, still one was far from being able to achieve control over plant growth and development or forcing of great yields. In the drive to collate agricultural production know-how it was discovered that the farmers had special know-how concerning control of crop growth and development, and had deep

knowledge of the relationships between nutrition of growth and generation of growth. Skimming off the precious nutriment of the farmers' know-how in the research into the problem of the relationship between nutrition of growth and generation of growth has produced lively activity, the character of aims of research into production has been clarified, and viewpoint and method have also been revolutionized.

And again, in soils study past research into cultivation of soils was not attentive enough. In collating the agricultural production know-how the first step was to turn the research objective toward the cultivation of soils, and increase research into this subject. This was a great change in the direction of research. The farmers of our country have experience in the rich appreciation, utilization, and improvement of soils. Having undergone the collation of agricultural production know-how and the mass general investigation of soils, it was discovered that in the past, research on soils did not pay very much attention to the potential use of the human element in the process of soil formation; the coordination between the emerging changes in the study of soils fertility and the performance of agricultural production is inadequate; and the knowledge concerning the reconstruction of soils by labor and the possibility of unceasingly raising soils fertility is very inadequate. These new viewpoints were obtained from the revelations of the practical know-how of the masses, and this kind of revelation is still changing viewpoints and research on soils which originally were cut off from production realities.

III

The many biology workers who participated in the last two years' drive to collate agricultural production know-how created, together with the farming masses, records in the amount and area of production, were surrounded by the eight character constitution for increased agricultural production, discovered and collated much precious production know-how, accumulated rich scientific data, stimulated production, and received the appreciation of both the party committees and the masses. For example, a relatively systematic collation effort was made to solve the problem of appropriate closeness of planting. Appropriately close planting enables full utilization of the latent powers of land and sunlight. It permits the greatest number of plants per unit of area, and at the same time permits the individual plants to achieve normal growth and development. At a certain stage it can still cause the crop to turn over more of its photosynthetic products to satisfy the needs of the fruit bearing organs, and therefore obtain abundant production. The suitable degree of closeness in planting must be decided in accordance with such circumstances as the area, kind of crop, growing conditions, and fertilizer and water supply.

There were many arguments concerning the appropriate density of wheat planting. At first there were the different viewpoints of "Regard the main ears as important" and "Regard the separate shoots as important." From vast investigation of statistical materials it was seen that the growth circumstances of the main stems of separate shoots were better than the main stems of undivided shoots. Using radioactive isotopic carbon tracers for verification, in general separate shoots and main stems had very little material exchange. As a result, separate shoots themselves did not influence the important elements of the main stem growth. The relationship between the separate shoots and the main stems and the laws of growth and decline of separate shoots still await study; however now it can be affirmed that whether or not a main stem grows shoots can be an indication of whether or not it is growing healthily. Separate shoots are natural in wheat; except under specially poor soil conditions wheat will always produce a small number of separate shoots; under average growing conditions to try for completely undivided shoots and depend only upon the main stem is not practical. If one depends principally upon separate shoots, then appropriate density cannot be achieved, because under normal conditions of fertilizer and water supply, late-growth separate shoots increase in number and therefore their growth period is short, the ears are small and the grains few, unlike the large ears and many grains of the main stems. If fertilizer and water supply is slightly inadequate, the separate shoots may be affected or the separate shoots may appear far different from the main stems. At the same time the rate of ear formation and the character of the grains of the separate shoots are very easily influenced by environmental conditions, barren separate shoots increase, causing production to decrease. Because of this, at our country's present production levels, we choose principally to rely on the main ear, and to struggle for a fruitful separate shoot in order to achieve the required ear count per unit of area for abundance and more stable dependability.

As for the problem of the relationship between soil fertility and closeness of planting, opinions were also quite divergent. In completely barren soils the quantity of seed sown is inappropriately large, when the fertility of this land is increased, the production potential is enlarged, the achievable ear count is also increased, and the amount of seed sown should be suitably augmented. But the tendency of the trio consisting of fertility, production indexes, and quantity of seed sown to increase together at the same time is certainly not without limits: when the land is very fertile the separate shoots grow in profusion, and therefore within a certain limited time it is necessary to keep the amount of seed sown at suitable levels.

The problem that everyone is concerned with is whether or not close planting can induce prostration. Close planting and prostration have a definite relationship. In highly productive experimental fields, with lots of fertility and adequate water, in order to solve the conflict between closeness and light, it was necessary to suitably control the supply of water and fertilizer to prevent the previously nourished growth from excessive lushness. If the seed was spread too closely, it would induce severe harm among the stems from light, warmth, and moisture. It was unfavorable for the development of the stalks, and reduced their ability to resist prostration. In the ordinary large field, fertilizer and water formed the principal deciding elements for determining closeness of planting. Increased use of fertilizer and irrigation always was effective in increasing the ear count and raised the rate of ability to utilize light. But if fertilizer and water usage were not right, the leaves became too rank, the weight carried by the upper part of the stems was too great, and so although the amount of seeds sown was not excessive, the plants were still led to prostration.

In the process of collating agricultural production know-how, scientific workers can enlist the aid of the masses. Here the example of a research base at T'ientsin's Hsin-li-ts'un Peoples' Commune can be mentioned. The Gulf of Peihaili district (Pe-hai-ti-ch'ü) in recent years promoted the early planting of paddy fields, but due to the low temperatures of early spring the temperature changes were great and it was extremely easy to spoil the seedlings. The work comrades who had been following the results of the previous few years' research into the physiology of wet rice shoots saw that the sprouting process of wet rice seeds was basically the same as that of early growing crops. It was a stage that required oxygen. Either eliminating or severely reducing the oxygen supply can hinder consumption and conversion of the starch in the endosperm, causing cessation of both cell division and formation of new organs. Although there is expansion of the cells of the embryo sheath under lowered oxygen conditions, the seeds' sprouting process cannot entirely complete itself and the immature sprouts are unable to grow robust. The work comrades united the old farmers of the district to conduct an experiment of growing sprouts in a water bed, and they, together with the farmers, planned to improve the method of growing sprouts in a dry land bed. At the time that the wet rice seeds sprouted they made sure that the seeds obtained enough oxygen, and after sprouting they irrigated at the proper time and maintained suitable water level. Thus not only were the sprouts not spoiled, but they were healthy and transplanting could be moved up more than a week. After transplanting, the seedlings grew strong and production increased. The masses were satisfied with the improved dry bed raising of sprouts, and they called a conference on the spot to spread this method.

Moreover the southern farmers have rich know-how in the steeping and utilization of vegetable mulch sumps. After investigations and tests it was proven that this know-how could greatly reduce the losses of organic matter and nitrogen, and moreover was especially suitable for use in paddy fields. Acidity and temperature changes are not great in the decomposition process of the vegetable mulch sump. It is unusually beneficial for raising fertility and speeding ripening and enables normal bacterial activity. The muck part of the vegetable mulch sump is high in fertility and has the ability to retain nutritive elements. The liquid part not only can promote assimilation of phosphorous by the wet rice, but can also curb the damage to wet rice that comes of low iron content. At the same time it was discovered that the superlative nature of vegetable mulch sumps could be better revealed by combining organic and inorganic fertilizer. If a bit of lime is added it not only accelerates decomposition but also increases wet rice production. By applying appropriate amounts of ammonium sulphate before the growing season of the wet rice, nutritional deficiencies which cannot be supplied by vegetable mulch sumps during the early season can be made up and production can be increased.

During the drive of the last two years to collate production know-how, many new seedlings of scientific theory have appeared and these flourishing sprouts will grow conspicuously in the garden of scientific theory. For example, when in the experiment to determine the appropriate density of planting, it appeared that the problem of the ability of crops to utilize light was a rich field for study, biological workers applied plant physiology, plant ecology, agricultural meteorology, bio-physics, and such disciplines, viewpoints, and methods to advance systematic research. This kind of continued deep research can extend the area of photosynthetic research and enrich the basic theory of photosynthesis. Research into the problems of the prostration of wet rice and wheat, cotton shedding its bolls, and soybeans and rape shedding their flowers and pods has been greatly enlightened by the farmers' know-how in the management of plant growth and development. For example, the research field of the relationships between feeding growth and generating growth has been greatly enriched in the wet rice aspect by Model Agricultural Worker Ch'en Yung-k'ang's "Three yellows, three blacks" increased production know-how, and in the cotton aspect by the "truly protect the three crops of bolls, the bolls present at the beginning of summer, the many summer bolls in the middle, and the autumn bolls at the top" know-how. Looking at the future from the present aspect of research conditions, it is in the types of basic metabolism of plants and in the direction and distribution of metabolized materials that creative advances will be made. After the investigation of soils, the collection of the names the masses use to distinguish soils enabled the classification of

cultivating soils to match the actualities of agricultural production and the past cumbersome nomenclature was changed. According to the masses' experience in dividing soils into loose and compact types, many measurements were made of the physical properties of soils to determine the cultivation character in accordance with actual conditions. Other research, such as the classification of the soils quality also obtained important understanding from the experience of the masses, thus creating the conditions for setting up later a new soils' quality classification system which will fit our country's circumstances. All these advances have important meaning for the development of the theoretical base of soils cultivation and cut a new channel for the growth of research and classification of soils. In research concerning the superlative qualities of organic fertilizer, after experiments with wet nurture and radioactive isotopes of carbon, it was proven that the acids in organic fertilizer have a function of stimulating plant growth and assimilation of inorganic nutritive elements. In the process of decomposition of organic fertilizers, great quantities of methane and carbon dioxide are liberated. Experiments prove that when it is nourished with liquid containing methane, the amount of carbon-dioxide fixed in the rice shoots shows an increase. Under conditions of darkness when photosynthesis is not going on, the rice seedlings which dispose of methane and carbon dioxide at the same time show the speed of their growth in their condition and weight, both of which appear better than they would if just methane were disposed of or just carbon dioxide were disposed of. Using methane marked by radioactive isotopes to carry out the same kind of tests, it was also proved that methane participates in the synthesis of organic material in the rice shoots. The result of this effort's advance will present a new problem in high level plant carbon nutrition.

IV

As has been stated above, the effort during the last several years to collate agricultural production know-how has obtained manifest results which are beginning to write a glorious page in the history of our country's agricultural science and biology. This proves in practice that collation of production know-how is the important path for connecting theory with reality. After the agricultural science workers and the biology workers had gone out to the villages and collated production know-how, they radically changed their backward habit of choosing narrow scholarly topics and following foreign scholars. This new approach revitalized scientific research. The farmers of our country have the know-how for extremely abundant production, which is an inexhaustible source for scientific development. As for the basic agricultural science, biology, it must unceasingly get nutriment from the know-how of the masses and from contact with

production realities its vitality will be enhanced. Collating production know-how is embodying the mass line. For science to serve production and therefore lift up theory and develop a kind of basic scientific method is to be able to cause specialized research and scientific technical activity of mass character to get together. Following the unceasing development of the mass movement in scientific technical research, the peoples' communes and production units are widely expanding experimental research efforts, and new production know-how and new scientific theories are welling up. Because of this the collation of production know-how is not merely important today, but will be a long standing tendency.

The crux of the accomplishment of collation of production know-how rests in the political leaders and in following the mass line. Advances in the drive to set up research bases in the peoples' communes must be made under the unified leadership of the commune party committee. Collation of production know-how must actively unite with the scientific techniques reached in communal production, preventing great batches of topics unrelated to production or unconnected with actual local conditions from being brought to the communes for experimentation, and methods of experimentation which are not conducted with the participation of the masses. Only by respecting the farmers as teachers, by studying under the farmers with an earnest and humble attitude, by repeatedly investigating their viewpoint and way of thinking, by strictly preventing substitution of one's old scholarly viewpoint for the viewpoint of the masses, and by conscientiously eating, living, working and studying with the masses, will one be able truly to learn things from the masses. One must constantly attend to the production of the masses and be of one heart and mind with the farmers to help the masses to solve the difficult problems of production technique. The research base must establish flesh and blood relationships with the local masses and raise up the farmers' scientific technique research battalions in order that the scientific research activities of the base may take root in the area. In the effort to create bases the scientific workers must be given adequate opportunity to show their talent, especially the drive and creativity of the youth. The strength of the youth and the purpose of the older scientists must be thoroughly combined.

Stationed in a peoples' commune, and in accordance with both production circumstances in the commune and local know-how, an important aspect of the method of the drive to collate production experience is, on the production side, to systematically observe and to collate all aspects of the production process and of the conditions of crop growth and development in both the high production experimental fields and in the control experimental fields, as well as suitably to accomplish both local investigations and on-the-spot unity. But it is necessary to see that in production experiments there are several comparatively complicated

scientific problems, some of which are not suitable to communal action, and problems must still be brought to research areas for penetrating research in laboratories and experimental fields. The research efforts of research areas and communes must have close reciprocal connections and support one another. These are the problems actually arising in the collation of production know-how and adequate control over them must be achieved.

To collate production know-how it is necessary to grasp the crucial scientific problems included in the know-how or having close connections with it, to steadily study the know-how of the masses, to conduct carefully controlled experiments, to conduct systematic scientific analyses of observed materials, to affirm the essential contents of the know-how and to define the practical conditions of the know-how in order to increase its extent. At the same time as this, deeper experimental research must be conducted into the combination of single factors and multiple factors, exploration must be made of the theoretical bases of the know-how, and its laws must be made known in order to promote scientific theory. Thus while emphasizing humility in learning from the people, destroying superstition, and getting rid of bookish limitations, we must respect the application of the new theories, the new techniques, and new methods of modern biology, chemistry and mathematics.

Due to agricultural techniques being largely amalgamated, it has been necessary in the drive to collate production know-how to conduct every sort of research combination of the pertinent sciences to increase the work of combination with the spirit of communist cooperation. At a commune station, besides doing research together with the agricultural masses, we must tighten relations with the local workers connected with science, making all possible effort to get their cooperation, creating a steady mass base for the drive to collate production know-how, and hasten and improve its accomplishment.

Now, the opening curtain of our country's large scale construction of modernized agriculture has already risen and the mass movement of research into scientific technique will develop more widely throughout the nation's farm villages. We have only to uphold the political leaders, travel the mass line, liberate thought, encourage effort, and the drive to collate production know-how will certainly accomplish more numerous and greater achievements, and make an important contribution in reaching the high peak of world scientific technology.

IV. VICTORY CERTAINLY BELONGS TO THE GREAT AFRICAN PEOPLES

Pages 42-45

Feng Hua

Under imperialist oppression, distressed and embittered, the African peoples have at last sounded the death-knell of imperialism. Due to the vast ranks of the African peoples and their unwavering struggle, the African nations' independence movement has already entered a new stage.

From the fifteenth century on, Western colonialists have imposed their savage, tyrannical, and shameless colonial system upon the African peoples. During the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, the imperialists extended their mad plundering of Africa. By the beginning of the twentieth century, except for Ethiopia and Liberia, all Africa was divided up by the imperialists. Western colonialists turned myriads of Africans into slaves and nourished cannibalistic capitalism with Africans' blood and sweat. They seized Africa's most fertile lands, compelled the inhabitants to plant a single crop, and caused the African colonial economies to be completely dependent upon the Western European suzerains. They covetously robbed the rich African ore resources, and extracted startingly huge profits. Over 90 percent of the mineral products mined in Black Africa were shipped to Western Europe or North America. Forced toil and slave labor prevailed in Africa, and the labor wage was inadequate to maintain the minimum subsistence level of the individual. Famines and epidemics threatened the vast African peoples. The racial discrimination system had spread throughout most of Black Africa; concentration camps and prisons were scattered about here and there. The colonialists bloodily butchered Africans unceasingly. Right up to before the Second World War there were only three or four nominally independent countries; but actually they were semi-colonies in the position of subordinate countries. For example, England's self-governing dominion, the Union of South Africa, is a country governed by white colonists; Africans in this country suffer extremely cruel and unreasonable discrimination and oppression. But cruel exploitation and savage repression by the imperialists certainly will not be able to block the arousal and resistance of the African peoples; the African peoples have never ceased their struggle.

After the Second World War the African peoples progressed a step in arousing themselves. Especially since the 1955 Bandung Afro-Asian Conference, the face of Africa has shown great changes. Out of Africa's 59 countries and political units, there are now already over 10 independent countries which have ceased to be colonies. These countries occupy over one-third of Africa's area and make up about half of Africa's population. During 1960, French Togo, Italian Somaliland, the Belgian Congo, British Nigeria, etc., will proclaim their independence. Thus the population of independent African countries will be two-thirds of Africa's total population.

The heroic Algerian people's war for national liberation has already persisted over 5 years, during which time more than 100,000 of the enemy were annihilated and two-thirds of the country's earth liberated. The armed strength of the Algerian people, which 5 years ago was only 3,000 men, today has been expanded to more than 100,000, some of which are modernly equipped people's armed units.

Today, not only the heroic Algerian people have raised the victorious flag of the battle for national liberation, but all the peoples of Black Africa south of the Sahara desert are in motion. The struggle of the people of the Congo forced the Belgian imperialists to grant the Congo independence; the people of Ruanda-Urundi firmly refused to continue as a Belgian colony. French imperialists have gone to a great deal of trouble, but they still cannot stop the cries of the people of French West Africa, Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar for independence. The English imperialists are old hands at being deceptive colonialists, but the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyassaland and Rhodesia still determinedly ask for independence and freedom. Portuguese Angola and Mozambique heretofore have been slave lands raked by imperialism but these peoples are also caught up in the surge of the struggle to obtain independence and freedom. The struggle of the South African people to resist racial discrimination has never ceased; the people of Southwest Africa, usurped by the Union of South Africa, also increasingly join the great ranks of those demanding independence and freedom.

The present stage of the African national independence movement, in the extent of its mass character and speed of development, has never before existed in African history. Thus in the Congo, which only over a year ago the colonialists still called "a stable island of green," large scale mass struggles arose 30 times between January and July 1959. The struggles of the people of Nyassaland in the spring of 1959 spread throughout the whole region, and mass struggles burst out at various times in more than 30 places. In June, 40,000 Africans paraded to demonstrate against racial oppression in South Africa's Durban. Following in the wake of the armed struggle of the peoples of Algeria and the Cameroons, in the past year mass armed resistance has occurred in the Congo, Nyassaland, Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda, and such places. In the struggle the awakening of the people has rapidly risen. As more and more great crowds of workers and farmers participate in all the kinds and sorts of struggles, they are increasingly becoming the main strength of each African people's struggle to obtain national independence and freedom. Now, as the rank and file of African negro workers number about 10,000,000, the labor movement begins to be the important strength of the national independence movement; the farmers, who make up 90 percent of the African population, are the basic rank and file in the African national independence movement. In the world-wide people's revolutionary movements, especially with the

aid and influence of the socialist revolutionary movement and the Asian and Latin American nationalist revolutionary movements, the African colonial peoples are mounting an increasingly strong attack on colonial rulers.

The African peoples demand thorough-going national independence. The peoples of countries which have already obtained an independent position, such as Libya, Morocco, Tunis, etc., in order to assert national sovereignty and territorial integrity, progressively have firmly demanded the abolition of American and other foreign military bases, and the withdrawal of American and other foreign troops. In their struggle to oppose colonialism and obtain national independence, the peoples of all the African nations unceasingly strengthen their solidarity. Their struggle hides here and rises up there. They influence one another, join together, and aid one another, making imperialism weary of warding them off. This state of affairs makes it clear that imperialism in the African colonial system is already basically unsteady. The African peoples everywhere have awakened; there is no strength which can stop them from going down the road of national independence.

Faced with the continuously increasing tides of the African national independence movement, imperialism has kept up its armed repression and at the same time chosen deceitful methods in planning to maintain their African colonial governments. As long ago as 1920 Lenin in his First Draft of Theses Concerning the Question of Nationalities and Colonies pointed out that: "It is necessary to explain and expose unceasingly to all countries and especially to the vast laboring masses of the backward countries, the deceitful policies consistently chosen by the imperialist powers. Imperialist powers set up the outward appurtenances of politically independent countries in order to make the economy, fiscal policy, and military affairs all completely dependent upon the imperialist country." Imperialism is presently playing exactly this set of tricks on the African people. English imperialism right now in Central Africa and East Africa is toying with so-called "constitutional government reform," "racial partnership," strengthening the "Commonwealth," and such sleight of hand; French imperialism offers "autonomy" and the "Union"; and Belgian imperialism proposes a plan of so-called "separate stages of independence." All these imperialist countries, compelled by the increased pressure of the movement for African national independence, plan to use the means of granting a certain kind of independence to deceive the African peoples and assert their ready-to-topple colonial rule in Africa.

But the African peoples cannot be deceived. They know there is no precedent in history for colonialists to withdraw from colonies of their own free will, and furthermore that no such thing can ever happen. It truly happened that after the Second World War colonialist nations were forced to retreat step by step. This was

not due to imperialist "humanitarian compassion," but because during the time the imperialists were in the Second World War they were greatly weakened. Postwar world power comparisons showed basic changes. The revolutionary movements in Asian, African, and Latin American colonies and semi-colonies burst forth; their drive could not be withstood, and imperialism was then forced to compromise. Thus the imperialists, not getting their way, adopted a strategem of retreating in order to advance. The Algerian question is powerful actual evidence of this. Although De Gaulle proclaimed he would recognize the Algerian people's right of self-determination, he nevertheless continues to shout for the repression of Algeria: "military activities will continue for a long time," France will "unite its military strength to restore peace," "France must remain in Algeria." This completely exposes the evil countenance of De Gaulle's unwillingness that Algeria obtain true independence.

The make-up American imperialism wears is especially deceptive. American imperialism on one hand disguises itself as the "friend" of all African countries, and cunningly expresses "sympathy" and "understanding" for the aspirations of the African peoples for independence. On the other hand American imperialism positively aids the old-fashioned colonial countries' bloody repression of the African colonial peoples. American imperialists are accomplices in the French imperialists' butchery of the Algerian and Cameroon peoples; American airbases in Africa have been used to transport the Belgian colonial army to repress the people of the Congo. At the same time, American imperialists are also the positive planners of every sort of conspiracy for spurious independence. Recently the secret document called "Report No. 13" put out by the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee exposed the deceptions of the unreliable kind of men in America's ruling group. They aim to entice the African peoples to use "peaceful means" to obtain autonomy, and to remain "pro-Western." Some time ago, in May of 1958, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Holmes openly proposed bringing about Africa's "politically peaceful progress." This American State Department official warned the suzerain countries: to grant the African countries independence too early can be "more dangerous" than "temporarily prolonging" their subordinate status. America acts this way because she has her own plans.

The aim of American imperialism in the end is to place itself in the position of the old-fashioned colonial countries and to proceed to rule Africa alone. At present American imperialist power, disguised as "opposing colonialism," has already made a many-pronged penetration in great force of African political, economic, and military matters. In politics the American diplomatic mechanism has already increased from the 16 pre-war units to the present 40. America has sent 6,500 missionaries to Africa to stir about. In economics, from the \$150,000,000 private capital invested in Africa in 1945, the sum has increased to the more than \$2,000,000,000 at

present. The rate of profits between 1951 and 1958 rose each year between 21 percent and 25 percent. American imperialists using the terms "aid" and "development" of the newly independent countries of Africa, hasten the plunder of African resources, especially its war material. In military affairs, American imperialism is divided among the sea and air bases held in Morocco, Tunis, Libya, Ethiopia, Congo, Liberia, and such African countries, and moreover still has armed troops stationed in Africa. On January 6 of this year the New York Times published an article by Sulzberger [See Note] in which he wrote: "In readying itself for this inevitable process of history, the United States has accelerated its interest in Africa. We have created a special African division in the State Department, and expanded diplomatic representation. Our military planners have become keenly aware of the importance of African geography and raw materials. Our economists see the need to help (for 'help' read 'plunder'-Ed.Note.) these burgeoning new nations." From this it can be seen that America is progressively speeding the build-up of her colonial machinery for expansion in Africa. Speaking for the African peoples, American imperialism is without doubt a new enemy, but also their most dangerous enemy in their struggle to obtain independence. (Note: See New York Times, 6 January 1960, page 34, column 4.)

American imperialists are experts in preparing new colonies which formally are independent but in actuality have no independence at all. The Chinese people have had personal experience of the methods of control and exploitation of this kind of American imperialism. In recent Chinese history American imperialism always put forth the hypocritical appearance of maintaining China's territorial integrity, but only after the Chinese people had thoroughly overthrown the American imperialist puppet regime on the Chinese mainland did they obtain their own true independence and freedom. The deceptive stratagems of this kind of new American colonialism can still temporarily fool some of the men who do not understand the real facts, but every day more and more of the African people can see through it all. The Chairman of the Cameroon People's League, Felix Moumie, has well said: "In spite of all the elegant and dignified explanations America may issue, they are still new colonial bosses. America uses the cloak of opposition to communism to conceal its economic plundering and warlike character." The African peoples do not want Europe's old-fashioned colonialism; they certainly do not want America's new colonialism.

Today the struggle of the African peoples for independence and freedom takes place under exceptionally advantageous international circumstances. After the Second World War with the appearance and daily increasing strength of the socialist camp under the leadership of the Soviet Union, the East wind is prevailing over the West wind, which greatly inspires all the oppressed nations of the world in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism. The sympathy and support of all the nations of the socialist camp and the

whole of progressive humanity are most advantageous international conditions for the African peoples' struggle for national liberation.

The Chinese people, who have been liberated from imperialist oppression, are extremely concerned about and positively support the African peoples' struggle for independence. The Chinese people regard supporting the struggle for liberation of all oppressed nations as their exalted international duty. We look upon every struggle of the African peoples to obtain independence and freedom as our own struggle, every victory of the African peoples in the struggle as our own victory. The Chinese people firmly stand at the side of the African people.

"Imperialists, get out of Africa! Africa must be free!" This is the determined, immovable, united demand of the aroused heroic peoples of Africa. The continued progress of the African peoples' revolutionary movement is a current of history which no force is able to hinder. We believe that in spite of the African peoples' being on the road to obtaining independence and freedom, they may still meet with all sorts and kinds of difficulties and setbacks, but all these difficulties and setbacks will be temporary and conquerable. With the warm sympathy and support of progressive humanity all over the world, the nations of Africa need only continue to strengthen their solidarity, maintain the struggle, and the victory will certainly belong to the great African peoples.

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