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ANNUAL PLANS OF COMMUNIST CHINA:
WORK REPORT OF THE SINKIANG-UIGHUR
AUTONOMOUS REGION PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

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FOREWORD

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ANNUAL PLANS OF COMMUNIST CHINA:
WORK REPORT OF THE SINKIANG-UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION
PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

[This report was made on 22 January 1959 to the First Session of the Second People's Congress of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.]

Sinkiang Jih-pao, Urumchi,
30 Jan 59, pp 2-3

Sai Fu-ting

Deputies and Comrades:

The First People's Congress of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region and the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region People's Council created by it have successfully accomplished their historic mission. Under the new conditions of the over-all big leap forward in socialist construction in the entire region, the Second People's Congress of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region has been created.

We are confident that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman MAO and the State Council and under the direct leadership of the Autonomous Region Party Committee, the Second People's Congress and the People's Council selected by it certainly can better accomplish their tasks and lead all undertakings of socialist construction in the Autonomous Region to a new and still greater high tide.

Let me first of all offer my hearty congratulations upon the birth of the Second People's Congress of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region and the opening of its First Session. I am now going to make the work report on behalf of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region People's Council for the consideration of the Congress.

(1)

It has been four years and five months since the creation of the First People's Congress of the Autonomous Region. During this period, we have achieved great victories on the economic, political and ideological fronts of the socialist revolution.

The people of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region have thoroughly implemented the Party's policy on nationalities and have given effect to the autonomy of the nationality regions. They fully developed their activeness in assuming the position of masters, eliminated the sentiment for alienation and discrimination among various nationalities left behind by history, strengthened the solidarity and confidence among various nationalities and consolidated the unity of our great Fatherland, thus assuring the rapid development of the Autonomous Region's socialist reform and socialist construction undertakings.

Beginning with the winter season of 1955, in response to Chairman MAO's call concerning agricultural cooperativization, the peasants of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region stirred up a high tide of agricultural cooperativization. The herdsmen actively organized livestock cooperatives. And the enterprises in privately-operated industry and commerce also zealously accepted socialist reform. Thus an over-all high tide of socialist reform was formed.

At the end of 1956, a decisive victory of the socialist revolution in the ownership of the means of production was achieved. The change in productive relationships greatly facilitated the liberation of productive forces.

At the end of 1957, the Autonomous Region successfully fulfilled and over-fulfilled the First Five-Year Plan for the development of national economy, thus greatly developing the national economy of the Autonomous Region.

The gross value of industrial and agricultural production amounted to 1,346,000,000 yuan, an increase of 84.72 percent over 1952. The gross value of industrial production amounted to 446,000,000 yuan, an increase of 164.12 percent over 1952. More than 400 modernized large and medium factories were developed, and industrial staff members and workers reached the figure of 59,000. The gross value of agricultural production amounted to 901,000,000 yuan. The volume of production

of grain amounted to 4,068,000,000 chin, an increase of 26.63 percent over 1952. The livestock population was increased to 20,470,000 head, a rise of 46.43 percent over 1952.

During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, there was also a great development of cultural, educational and health undertakings. At the end of 1957, the number of students in institutions of higher learning increased 1.59 times over 1952; the students of middle schools, 2.49 times; and students of primary schools, 0.48 times. Motion picture projecting teams were increased 16.17 times. And hospital beds were increased 2.54 times.

Because of the development of economic, cultural, educational and health undertakings, the living conditions of the people improved greatly. The purchasing power of the people of the Region increased 1.2 times over that of 1952. Compared with the pre-Liberation period, there was really a marked difference.

Having achieved a decisive victory in the socialist revolution on the economic front, and on the basis of the instructions of the Party Central Committee and Chairman MAO, we developed the rectification campaign by all the people, the anti-rightist struggle and the struggle against local nationalism. We scored a decisive victory in the socialist revolution on political and ideological fronts.

In the early period of the rectification campaign when the masses were engaged in large-scale blooming and contending, the capitalist rightists and the elements of local nationalism took advantage of the occasion by staging frantic attacks on the Party and the socialist system. Between the two, the elements of local nationalism were even more malignant and dangerous.

Under the pretense of believing in "Marxism-Leninism" and "representing the interests of the nationalities," they utilized the nationality problem as a pretext for making an attack on the Party. They denied the special historical fact that people of various nationalities of China had lived a common life and engaged in a common struggle. They opposed the autonomy of nationality regions, the solidarity of various nationalities, the unity of the Fatherland, the leadership of the Party and socialism. They denied the Autonomous Region's achievements in socialist construction and denied the Han people's great assistance to the people of various

nationalities in the Autonomous Region during the last few years.

They advocated the establishment of a "republic" and the practice of segregating the various nationalities, so as to enable the Autonomous Region to secede from the unified People's Republic of China.

These reactionary thoughts and activities on their part were in substance aimed at throwing the people of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region into the bosom of imperialism and to enable them to follow the capitalist route and to return to the enslaved, oppressed and hard life of suffering from both hunger and cold in the pre-Liberation days.

Local nationalism constituted a dangerous trend hindering the socialist construction of the Autonomous Region, and the local nationalist elements became stumbling block on the road of the socialist construction of the Autonomous Region. If the Autonomous Region failed to struggle against local nationalism, it would not have achieved the socialist victory. Thus beginning with the end of 1957, the development of the struggle against local nationalism among the cadres was a very necessary step.

The local nationalist elements disregarded the most fundamental interests of the people of the various nationalities, and from the very beginning of the struggle all the cadres and the broad masses clearly drew the line and proceeded with unparalleled anger to expose them and struggle against them in order to secure a great victory within a very short period.

This success meant that numerous local nationalist elements hidden in various spots were exposed, the reactionary character of capitalist local nationalism was criticized, and the attack of the local nationalist elements was smashed. In this struggle, everyone was enabled to raise his level of perception of Marxism-Leninism, to receive Marxist-Leninist education, and to recognize clearly the fundamental demarcation line between Marxism-Leninism and nationalism, between socialism and capitalism, and between the right and the wrong, thus further strengthening the solidarity of the Party and the solidarity among various nationalities.

At the same time, great achievements were also made in the rectification campaign of the whole people. Through the big debate among the people about the two roads--socialism and capitalism--and through the study of the general line of socialist construction, the socialist awareness of all the cadres and the broad masses was greatly raised, the "three attitudes" (san-feng) and "five mannerisms" (wu-ch'i) of some working personnel were criticized. Various rightist and conservative thoughts were attacked and the phenomenon of waste was overcome. In addition, all regulations and systems which had proven inadequate to meet the needs in the development of constructive enterprises were either abolished or reformed.

State agencies at various levels and various departments streamlined and simplified their organizations and transferred large groups of cadres down to the rural areas, factories and the basic level for the purpose of participating in physical labor. The leading cadres of various levels frequently went to the rural areas and factories, penetrated among the masses, made contact with reality, and did farm work on the experimental fields. They improved their methods of guidance and strengthened their contacts with the people of various nationalities.

Through the great rectification campaign, the spiritual tone of the people of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region was greatly changed, the revolutionary activities of all the cadres and the broad masses was given impetus, and the communist disposition of daring to think, say and do was established.

Because we scored a series of successes of historic significance on the economic, political and ideological fronts of the socialist revolution, extremely advantageous conditions were created for the great leap forward in industrial, agricultural and livestock production in 1958.

(2)

The year 1958 witnessed the great leap forward in the socialist construction of the entire nation, and it was also a year of a great leap forward in the socialist construction of the Autonomous Region. First of all came the great leap forward in agriculture, which then motivated the great leap

forward in industry. The great leap forward in industry and agriculture further motivated the over-all great leap forward in various productive and constructive undertakings and yielded the two bumper harvests of iron and steel and grain.

The gross value of industrial and agricultural production amounted to 2,030,000,000 yuan, an increase of 45.51 percent over 1957. Of this total, the gross value of industrial production amounted 740,000,000 yuan, an increase of 66.71 percent over 1957 and the gross value of agricultural production amounted to 1,290,000,000 yuan, an increase of 35.64 percent over 1957. Completed capital construction amounted to 250,000,000 yuan, an increase of 22.4 percent over 1957.

The great leap forward in agriculture started in the winter season of 1957. The peasants of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region exerted their efforts to stir up, with unparalleled heroism, a high tide of a large-scale campaign of irrigation and accumulating manure.

In an entire year they collected 2,000,000,000 chin of manure, built 48,000 of irrigation items and expanded the irrigated area by 6,610,000 mou. This was 30 percent more than the total expansion of irrigated area during the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

The peasant masses actively improved their farming techniques, strengthened management work on the farms and proceeded with the struggle against all kinds of natural disasters. Through diligent labor and difficult struggle for more than one year, they greatly increased the output per unit of and opened up 5,620,000 mou of barren lands, thereby achieving an unprecedented bumper harvest in the Autonomous Region.

The total volume of production of grain amounted to 6,400,000,000 chin, an increase of 57.3 percent over 1957. The rate of increase of production was twelve times of the annual average rate of increase in the past five years. The average amount of grain per person was 1,093 chin.

The total output of cotton amounted to 1,470,000 tan, an increase of 51 percent over 1957.

In agricultural production there were numerous bumper harvest big-area hsien. For instance, in hsien or municipalities such as Pa-ch'u, Ying-chi-sha, Me-kai-t'i, Mi-ch'uan, and K'o-shih, the average production of grain per mou was over five hundred chin, and in hsien such as Shu-le, Fu-shu, Chia-shih, Hsieh-ch'eng, So-ch'e and Yen-ch'i, the average production of grain per mou was over 400 chin. In 13 hsien and municipalities, the average production of raw cotton per mou was 100 chin. In Me-kai-t'i Hsien, one of the thirteen, the average production of raw cotton per mou was up to 180 chin. In these hsien and municipalities, the targets for grain and cotton as fixed by the Program for Agricultural Development were fulfilled ahead of time.

The population of livestock of all types increased to 22,230,000 head, an increase of 8.63 percent over 1957. In A-le-t'ai Special District in the directly-controlled hsien of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou, and in the Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Chou, the rate of breeding of 700,000 heads of ewes was increased more than 100 percent.

In the entire Autonomous Region, afforestation work was extended to 3,800,000 mou, an increase of 64 times over 1957.

These lively facts and this unprecedentedly high rate development further confirmed the broad masses' conviction that "with determination man conquer nature" and their resolution in achieving a leap forward. This further inspired the broad masses to make a breakthrough and forcefully refute mistaken arguments that the agricultural and livestock production of the Autonomous Region could not be developed at high rate.

The great leap forward in agricultural production motivated the great leap forward in industrial production and created extremely advantageous conditions for the movement of starting industries by all the people with emphasis on the production of steel. Beginning with spring 1958, the mass movement centered on technical revolution was zealously developed in various factories, mines and enterprises.

With strong determination and high spirits the working masses studied hard and worked realistically and cleverly so that endless creations and discoveries were made and advances were continually made. In 1958, the experimental manufacture of the following items proved to be successful: tractors, generators, donkey engines, diesel engines, road graders, electric welding machines, all-purpose engine lathes,

steel mills, water-pulping equipment and small metallurgical equipment items.

Immediately following the movement of fomenting a large-scale technical revolution in the factories, mines and enterprises, a large-scale mass movement for starting industries was stirred up by all the people. The broad masses adopted the method of relying on themselves, utilizing the materials on hand and coordinating the native and foreign ways of handling things but with emphasis on the native ways in starting all kinds of industry. As a result of this, zealous movement, every hsien, hsiang and cooperative started industries. All of a sudden local industries blossomed everywhere. Within a year's time, small factories and mines started up below the hsien level reached the figure of more than 33,000.

Since the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao made the call for producing steel and iron on a large scale, a movement for the large-scale smelting of steel and iron by all the people was initiated in the entire Region. The workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and students organized themselves into a "million-person army" so as to participate from September 1958 onward in the struggle for the large scale smelting steel and iron.

In both the north and the south of the T'ien-shan, in the urban districts and the rural area, or in the valley or the plain, numerous blast furnaces were built, and the red lights were reflected high up in the sky by the burning fires. Despite the high mountains and the cold weather the mass of cadres and the people of various nationalities struggled hard day and night. As a consequence, in the short period of only two or three months the iron output amounted to more than 173,000 tons, an over-fulfillment of the national plan by 2.03 times and an increase of 9.05 times over 1957. And the output of steel amounted to more than 35,000 tons, an over-fulfillment of the national plan by 40 percent and an increase of 1.4 times over 1957.

At the same time a number of small foreign-style blast furnaces were built, additional special furnaces for making steel were built, and the Pa-1 (August First) Iron and Steel Mill was expanded. Thus the iron and steel capacity was greatly increased. This laid a reliable foundation for a still bigger leap forward in the production of iron and steel in 1959.

In this movement, very big economic gains were made and there was also a political advance of great significance. In the movement for the large-scale manufacture of iron and steel, the broad mass of cadres and the people of various nationalities were disciplined. The drive for revolutionary activities of the entire Party and all the people was aroused, and we cultivated the spirit of continued persistence in overcoming all difficulties and the fighting disposition of not stopping without fulfilling the tasks. This will have great effect on the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of our tasks in 1959 and in the Second Five-Year Plan.

With the iron and steel industry in the lead, various kinds of industries and geological, transportation, and postal and telecommunications enterprises all made a great leap forward. The production of ungraded coal amounted to more than 3,600,000 tons, an increase of 2.2 times over 1957. The volume of electricity generated amounted to 116,170,000 kilowatts, an increase of 47 percent over 1957. The production of petroleum (crude oil) amounted to 350,000 tons, an increase of 272.6 percent. There was also a comparatively large degree of development in the machinery industry. The volume of passenger and cargo transportation amounted to 994,300,000 ton-kilometers, an increase of 39.4 percent over 1957.

Through the experience of starting industries by all the people it was fully proved that the policy of simultaneously starting industry and agriculture on the basis of the priority development of heavy industry and the policy of an over-all leap forward with emphasis on the production of steel were perfectly correct. Provided these policies continue to be thoroughly implemented, the socialist construction of the Autonomous Region will proceed at high speed and the Autonomous Region will be built up into one of the Fatherland's industrial bases ahead of time.

Along with the great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, cultural and educational undertakings also underwent rapid development. In educational work, we thoroughly implemented the policies that education is subservient to the politics of the proletarian class and that education and productive labor are to be combined. The principle of working hard and studying with limited means was extensively applied. Such work as the following was performed: all the people undertook educational work and established factories; the people's communes established schools,

and the schools started factories and farms. Thus teaching work and the reality of production, that is, mental labor and physical labor, were intimately coordinated. The movement for educating the work and peasant masses and at the same time letting the intellectuals take up the work of laborers and peasants was promoted. This greatly raised the quality of teaching and hastened the development of the educational projects.

In the entire Region, there are already nine institutions of higher learning with 4,246 students, 1,218 middle schools with 146,096 students, and 4,534 primary schools with 718,509 students. These figures all represent a very large increase over 1957.

In the speedy development of production, the masses of the people anxiously desired to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge and endeavored very hard to master culture and science. They stirred up a movement for storming the fortresses of culture and science. Thus they greatly speeded up the work of eliminating illiteracy and the work of popularizing scientific knowledge.

Furthermore, the masses created a great number of poems and songs, paintings, and literary and artistic works ardently praising the great achievements of the Fatherland's socialist construction.

The patriotic movement of promoting health centering on the eradication of the four pests also produced very great effects. After several shock attacks, the number of the four pests was greatly reduced.

There was a comparatively large increase in the number of medical institutions and the amount of equipment. Such dangerous diseases as smallpox were fundamentally put under control. To a great extent the hygienic conditions were improved and the people became stronger.

Concerning the work on commerce and trade, we thoroughly implemented the policy of serving production and the consumers, further strengthened the political viewpoint, the production viewpoint and the mass viewpoint, and improved our ways of doing work and the attitude of rendering service. We mobilized the masses to develop the technical revolution and engaged in large-scale purchasing and marketing, thus forcefully supporting the great leap forward in industrial and agricultural

production. The total volume of retail merchandise amounted to 860,000,000 yuan, an increase of 4.93 percent over 1957.

In our work on finance, with production as its starting point, we promote production, opened up sources of finance and carried through the downward transfer of financial authority, thus further developing the activeness of local finance at various levels and over-fulfilling our targets in financial receipts and disbursements.

It was preliminarily estimated that 1958 receipts would reach 325,000,000 yuan, an increase of 43.92 percent over 1957, and disbursements would reach 460,000,000 yuan, an increase of 106.68 percent over 1957. The deficit will be made up by a subsidy from the central government.

On political and judicial work, we thoroughly implemented the policies of the Party and the laws and ordinances of the state. On the basis of the great leap forward in production we developed the security campaign among all the people. We adopted such methods as great blooming, great contending, great debates and large character posters in mobilizing the masses to prosecute and expose the enemies and to organize anti-fire, anti-theft and anti-spy work. With regard to the landlords and rich peasants, the counter-revolutionary elements, the bad elements and the rightist elements, we put them under supervised labor and emphasized their reform, thus forcefully striking the enemies and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship.

The troops of the Sinkiang Military Region and the Production and Construction Army Corps made major contributions toward defending and developing socialist construction in the Autonomous Region. The commanders and the workers and employees, aside from successfully fulfilling their own military and production tasks, also actively participated in such work as building railroads and highways, starting irrigation works and flood prevention.

In 1958, the labor contributed by the Military Region troops alone toward local construction projects amounted to more than 700,000 working days. In the winter season, the entire army also participated in the struggle for large-scale iron and steel making. The Military Region troops succeeded in producing 3,300 tons of cast iron and 146 tons of steel. The Production and Construction Army Corps succeeded in producing more than 60,000 tons of cast iron and 1,600 tons

of steel. Thus, they forcefully supported the leadership in the production of steel and iron.

Along with the successful progress of the communalization campaign throughout the nation, the rural areas of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region also within the very short period of time, from September to October 1958, rapidly and smoothly consummated the communalization work. Peasant households which joined the people's communes reached 98 percent of total number of the peasant households. The agricultural producers cooperatives, more than 5,800 in number, were organized into 532 people's communes. Seventy percent of the herdsmen in the pastoral districts joined the people's communes.

The rapid development of the communalization campaign was not a casual affair. Just as the "Resolution On Certain Problems of the People's Communes" pointed out, it was "the product of China's economic and political development, and the product of the Party's socialist rectification campaign, the general line of socialist construction and the great leap forward in socialist construction in 1958."

As soon as the people's communes were established, they were confronted with the big tasks of autumn harvesting and winter sowing and the large-scale manufacturing of iron and steel by all the people. On the one hand, the people's communes dispatched a great number of clever and strong laborers to participate in the campaign for large-scale manufacture of iron and steel and on the other hastily proceeded with the work and then accomplished the tasks of autumn harvesting and winter sowing.

At present, the Autonomous Region is engaged in the movement for the deep plowing of the fields, the initiation of irrigation work and the collection of manure. The scale of this work and the speed of development far exceeds the 1958 record.

While carrying out the above-mentioned tasks, the people's communes established tens of thousands of small factories and workshops for producing the native chemical fertilizers, sprayers, and building materials and for the processing and comprehensive utilization of subsidiary agricultural by-products.

In the field of collective welfare, cultural and educational affairs, the people's communes also made great accomplishments. In the entire Autonomous Region, more than 43,000 mess halls and more than 1,800 nurseries and kindergartens were established. These enabled thousands of women and girls to be liberated from the family labor. The people's communes also established more than 1,480 agricultural middle schools, technical schools and the red and expert schools. Furthermore, numerous groups for spare-time cultural work and for libraries were established and the athletic and cultural recreation movement was developed.

These lively facts fully demonstrated the strong vitality and unparalleled superiority of the people's communes. Just as the masses said: "The people's communes are very powerful. They are undaunted by high mountains and deep rivers." We must cherish them with intense ardor and consolidate them in order to enable them to grow up and to fully exercise their immense effect on socialist construction.

The accomplishments we made in 1958 were historically unprecedented. It is necessary to have an adequate estimate of such great accomplishments. It would not be right to deny that there were such accomplishments or have an inadequate estimate of them. But, on the other hand, we should not neglect the shortcomings in the work either.

In the large-scale movement for making iron and steel, the main work of certain districts was not intimately coordinated with their general work to a sufficient degree. As a consequence, the final stages of the autumn harvesting and the marketing were not properly done. However, remedial action was soon taken.

Under the tension in the process of producing, in general we paid attention to the life of the working people and to their security in working. But in some places not enough attention was paid, and a number of accidents occurred.

Our cadres were engaged in associating with the masses and in realistically doing their work; but the style of doing work on the part of some cadres were not good enough. The phenomena of commandism and bragging existed. These should be resolutely overcome.

The rate of growth of livestock production was rather slow in comparison with that of industrial and agricultural

production. Especially in agricultural districts, there was very little increase of the number of livestock and in some districts there was even no increase at all. This meant that we did not put enough emphasis on livestock production or that we did not have a tight grip of it.

These shortcomings occurred in the development of the great leap forward, but compared with achievements of this period, they were but one to ten, or even less than one to ten, in ratio. They could be overcome completely. However, we should not neglect the small shortcomings simply because we had made great accomplishments. On the contrary, the bigger the accomplishments, the more we should keep our minds cool and squarely face the shortcomings in work. We must restrain ourselves from boasting and from haste, seriously overcome our shortcomings and exert our efforts in doing the work realistically in order to strive to realize a still bigger, better and more over-all leap forward in 1959.

(3)

We acquired broad experience in various kinds of work in the last few years. Especially in the great leap forward in 1958, we acquired abundant experience. We should sum them up very well. In my view, the most fundamental experiences were as follows:

(1) We must resolutely rely on the Party's leadership. The Party's leadership is the fundamental assurance for the attainment of success by all the revolutionary undertakings. This has been proved not only by the facts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the Autonomous Region in the last few years but also by the actuality of the great leap forward in the past period of more than one year.

The great leap forward in the Autonomous Region began with the movement for starting large-scale irrigational construction and collecting manure in the winter season of 1957. And the formation of the high tide of starting irrigational work was the result of the fact that on the basis of Tsingtao Conference and the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Eighth Central Committee, the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region led the people of various nationalities in the rectification movement, the anti-rightist struggle and the struggle against local nationalism.

In the spring of 1958, on the basis of the spirit of the general line of exerting one's effort to the utmost in striving for betterment so as to insure quantity, speed, quality and economy in building up socialism as brought up by the Party. Central Committee and Chairman MAO, the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region formulated the plan of an over-all great leap forward centered on industrial and agricultural production and proceeded with propaganda and education concerning the general line of socialist construction among the broad masses, thus promoting the new conditions for the over-all great leap forward in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the latter half of 1958, on the basis of Chairman MAO's directive "after all, the people's communes are the best," the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region actively led the work of establishing the people's communes and very rapidly realized the communalization work in the Autonomous Region. After the Pe-tai-ho Conference, it further mobilized the movement for large-scale manufacture of iron and steel by the entire Party and all the people.

At present, on the basis of the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Eighth Central Committee, the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region formulated the plan for a bigger, better and more comprehensive leap forward for 1959 and brought forth the call for pushing various productive and constructive enterprises to a new high tide. This enabled the people of various nationalities of the Autonomous Region to advance on time from one success to another and from one high tide to another.

In the past period of more than one year, under the leadership of Party committees of various levels, the people's councils in the Autonomous Region thoroughly implemented the various policies of the Party and scored great achievements. The most fundamental experience acquired in countless factual situations by the people's councils at various levels and in various departments of work was to submit to and rely on the Party's leadership.

(2) We must emphasize political ideological work and put this work in the place of first importance. The past experiences proved that the leap forward in all phases of our work must be based on the leap forward in ideology. And for the realization of the leap forward in ideology, aside from proceeding with the struggle of the two roads, we must also

proceed with the struggle of the two lines and the two methods. We must incessantly overcome rightist and conservative ideology and eradicate superstition.

In various kinds of work, especially in comparatively big mass movements, we were often confronted with two kinds of diametrically opposite ideologies, the ideology that insured quantity, speed, quality and economy and the ideology that caused scarcity, tardiness, inferiority and waste. For example, toward such questions as to whether there could be great leap forward in agriculture, whether the task of producing steel and iron could be fulfilled and whether the worker and peasant masses had the capability of running scientific and cultural projects, the majority of the people considered that the answers should all be in the affirmative. Nevertheless some cast their doubt on the possibility.

In the past year, we seriously studied and implemented the various directives and resolutions of the Party, and in various kinds of work and in various stages of each kind of work we forcefully proceeded with the work of ideological education. This led to the gradual overcoming of conservative ideology among the cadres, the gradual eradication of superstition, the gradual establishment of the leap forward ideology and the ever-increasing interest in doing work. It was on this political ideological basis that the great leap forward in industry, agriculture and other constructive enterprises was formed and developed.

(3) In various kinds of work we must insist on following the mass line and mobilizing large-scale mass movements. It has been proven by the experience of the great leap forward in 1958 that large-scale mass movements could be mobilized not only in agriculture but also in industry. The policies of going ahead with "small, native and group" operations, the combination of the native and foreign methods, and "walk on both legs" could be implemented, not only in iron and steel production, but also in the production of coal, electricity, machinery and petroleum and in the communication and transport enterprises. Here we could implement the policies of "small, native and group," the combination of native and foreign methods and the large-scale mass movement. The same was true of the technical and cultural work as well as of the economic work.

Just as the masses said: "Among thousands of principles, the first principle is political guidance. Among thousands

of plans, the first is the mass line." Provided we relied on and had confidence in the masses, and as long as we worked realistically, painstakingly and cleverly, and bravely pushed ahead in spite of difficulties, we could accomplish any tasks, no matter how difficult they were.

In mobilizing large-scale mass movements, we must do a good job of ideological mobilization work by proceeding with penetrating propaganda and explaining the targets of leap forward to the masses and by convincing the masses to take voluntary actions through the forms of blooming, contending and debating. We must extensively organize socialist competition and make examinations, criticisms and comparisons in order to enable everybody to strive for betterment. We must set up examples, take vanguard actions, carry on extensive work on the experimental fields, educate the masses and promote the work by summoning on-the-spot conferences and by means of the guidance of advanced experience. We must incessantly cultivate and discover the activists in socialist construction and develop and enlarge the key cadre force of the mass movement. Only in this way can the mass movement be developed, continued and incessantly pushed ahead with ever-increasing speed.

(4) To successfully develop the undertakings of socialist construction in the Autonomous Region and in order to develop them at high speed, we must correctly resolve the problem of nationalities, strengthen the solidarity among various nationalities and develop socialist relationships among various nationalities. For strengthening the socialist solidarity among various nationalities, we must oppose capitalist nationalism. This implies that we must oppose both greater nationalism and local nationalism.

In the past we did proceed with the struggle of opposing greater nationalism and secured very good results. But if there was only the struggle of opposing greater nationalism without the struggle of opposing local nationalism, it would be impossible to successfully proceed with socialist construction and correctly resolve the nationalities problem.

For a long time local nationalism in the Autonomous Region was a quite serious problem. Especially in 1957 when the elements of local nationalism frantically attacked the Party, local nationalism in the main came to assume a dangerous trend. We had to develop the struggle for opposing local nationalism. This enabled the solidarity among various

nationalities to advance into a new stage and cleared the way for the development of socialist construction.

The tremendous effect produced by the struggle of opposing local nationalism and the actual results acquired were clearly manifested in the great leap forward in 1958. The effects were especially manifest in the movement for the large-scale manufacture of iron and steel.

For instance, in active response to the Party's call, the cadres of various nationalities and the mass of the people of various nationalities happily marched to the forefront in producing iron and steel. With intimate solidarity and mutual concern and assistance they opened the mines, dug up coal and refined iron in the high mountains or on the uninhabited plains during the bitter cold snowy and windy weather. They made excellent accomplishments. Without the success of the struggle to oppose local nationalism, the emergence of these conditions would not have been impossible.

However, we must correctly realize that capitalist nationalism has deep-rooted historical and social origins and that it could not be thoroughly eradicated merely by one movement or one great struggle. Consequently, hereafter we must continuously oppose capitalist nationalism. Wherever greater nationalism is discovered, we should oppose and overcome it quickly. At present the struggle to oppose local nationalism has not yet been concluded. We must insist on proceeding with this struggle to the very end. We will not stop without achieving complete success.

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On the basis of the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Eighth Central Committee and the policy decided on by the session for the plan for the development of the national economy in 1959 and in coordination with the conditions of the Autonomous Region, we must make still bigger, better and more over-all leap forward in 1959. We must continuously oppose conservatism and eradicate superstition. We must thoroughly implement the general line of socialist construction, the policy of the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, and the series of policies on walking on two legs. We must grasp industry with one hand and grasp agriculture with the other. We must forcefully readjust and consolidate the people's communes.

For realizing the leap forward plan of 1959, we require that the gross value of industrial and agricultural production will reach 4,300,000,000 yuan, an increase of 111.82 percent over 1958. Of this figure, the gross value of industrial production will be 1,600,000,000 yuan, an increase of 116.2 percent over 1958; and the gross value of agricultural and livestock production and subsidiary agricultural industries will total 2,700,000,000 yuan, an increase of 109.3 percent over 1958.

In view of these targets, 1959 will really be a year of a still greater leap forward than 1958. The tasks which confront us are of major importance and are difficult to perform. In order to fulfill these glorious tasks, in industrial production we must thoroughly implement the policies of emphasizing production of steel, the over-all leap forward and the combination of centralized leadership and mass movements. The production of iron and steel is the foundation of industrialization and agricultural mechanization. Without forcefully developing the production of iron and steel, we cannot build up the Autonomous Region as the Fatherland's industrial and cotton-planting base. We must insure the fulfillment and the over-fulfillment of the task of producing 250,000 tons of iron, 150,000 tons of steel, 100,000 tons of steel materials and copper and aluminum. We must also insure that the steel is good steel, the iron is good iron and the steel is made into maneuverable material and into a variety of such material.

In order to successfully fulfill the task of producing steel and iron, we must change the "small native and group" operations into the "small foreign and group" operations and put the chief reliance in the production of iron and steel in 1959 on the "small foreign style and group" operations.

For 1959 it was decided to build a number of small foreign style blast furnaces and special steel-making furnaces. The building of such furnaces requires a certain length of time. Consequently, aside from relying on the small foreign style blast furnaces that have been built and begun production, in some districts the fulfillment of the task of producing steel and iron in the first quarter of the year needs to rely the semi-native style and semi-foreign style blast furnaces.

It should be realized that the change from "small native and group" operations to "small foreign and group" operations

is needed to develop from the small scale to big scale and from the lower level to higher level. Production by foreign methods requires a high degree of centralization and planning and comparatively complicated techniques. It will necessarily bring about numerous new problems. Thus it is necessary to establish and improve the system of managing production, to do a good job of the distribution of labor and material, technical work such as building furnaces, the refining and rolling steel, to forcefully cultivate technical forces, to proceed with the reform of instruments, to improve the working methods and to continuously develop the excellent tradition of working realistically, painstakingly and cleverly in order to insure an incessant increase of the volume of production.

For insuring the realization of the great leap forward in the production of iron and steel, there must be a great leap forward in the production of coal, electricity, petroleum and building materials and in geological survey and exploration work. The 1959 requirement is to produce 6,000,000 tons of coal, an increase of 67 percent over 1958, 280,000,000 kilowatts of electricity, an increase of 141 percent over 1958, and 720,000 tons of petroleum (crude oil), an increase of 106 percent over 1958.

To enable the machine-building industry to meet the requirements of the great leap forward in industry and agriculture, it is necessary to adopt the method of combining native and foreign methods and allowing the large plants to lead the small in developing the machine-building. All forces must be concentrated in manufacturing the metallurgical equipment, electric generating equipment, mining equipment, power-producing equipment, engine lathes and trailers. We must also manufacture a considerable number of agricultural machines and tools. At the same time, it is necessary for various places to produce a great number of native-style engine lathes and machines and tools for agriculture and animal husbandry.

For meeting the needs of the rapid development of industrial, agricultural and livestock production, it is necessary to develop forcefully all communications and transportation undertakings. The building of Lanchou--Sinkiang Railroad is of great significance to the acceleration of socialist construction in the Autonomous Region. It is therefore, necessary to fulfill ahead of time and to over-fulfill the task of laying the ground for the railroad and setting up the railway

track of more than 1,000 kilometers in order to enable the trains to reach Urumchi and further west as soon as possible.

While taking in hand the large-scale production of iron and steel, we must insure the fulfillment of the task of increasing agricultural and livestock production. In 1959, the Autonomous Region plans to produce 10,000,000,000 chin of grain, an increase of 56 percent over 1958, 3,900,000 tan of cotton, an increase of 165 percent over 1958, and 4,500,000 tan of oil-bearing crops, an increase of 144 percent over 1958.

In agricultural production, the central government brought forth the new policy of applying limited planting, high yield and bountiful harvesting. The application of this system, the so-called "three-three" system, meant in the first place a change from earth scroping and rough handling to deep plowing and careful handling and a change from extensive planting and scanty harvesting to limited planting and bountiful harvesting. Then, on the basis of an incessant increase in the volume of production, the cultivated lands were gradually to be classified into three categories: in one of the categories various agricultural crops were to be planted. In another category various kinds of grasses were to be planted in rotation. And in the third category trees were to be planted. Thus, the Fatherland was to be beautified and converted into a great garden.

This policy must be thoroughly implemented in the Autonomous Region. But in implementation it must be coordinated with the concrete conditions of the Autonomous Region, and it must be implemented in a measured manner.

The chief purpose of the policy of limited planting, high yielding and bountiful harvesting is to have high yield and bounteous harvest [sic.]. The aim of limited planting is also to acquire high yields and bountiful harvest [sic.]. Thus it is necessary to seriously implement the "eight word code" in agriculture: water (irrigation); fertilizer; soil (deep plowing and improvement of soil); seeds (improvement of the seeds); close (close planting); protection (protecting the plants and preventing and curing diseases and insect damage); tools (improvement of tools); management (management of the fields). Only thus can we realistically do a good job in agricultural production and raise crop yields in order to realize this new policy step by step.

At present, in alkali soil and in lands without water supply, people may not plant grain and instead plant trees or grasses for animal husbandry purposes. But when the farming area is reduced, they should carefully calculate the volume of production and avoid any reckless actions.

At the same time in the districts suitable for the reclamation of wasteland, people must proceed with the reclaiming work. In the past, in the pastoral districts there was either no agricultural production or only very little agricultural production. For resolving the problem of grain and livestock grain feed, people must reclaim the wasteland. The Autonomous Region is suitable for the planting of cotton. For developing the production of cotton, they must also reclaim wastelands. After the Lanchou--Sinkiang Railroad is opened for traffic, the population will necessarily be greatly increased. Then there is again the need for reclaiming the wastelands and opening up new farms. There are plenty of wastelands in the Autonomous Region. It is completely suitable for the application of the "three-three" system. In the Autonomous Region it is feasible to reclaim wastelands and to plant trees and grass on a large scale, especially fruit trees, thus building up the entire Region into a beautiful garden of flowers and fruit trees in the foreseeable future.

For preventing and reducing the damage from floods, drought and sand-carrying winds, it is necessary to engage in energetic afforestation work. In 1959 it is planned to carry out the afforestation of 6,000,000 mou of land, an increase of 58 percent over 1958, and to develop actively the work of guarding against sand-carrying winds, and to fulfill the task of guarding against sand-carrying winds on 8,000,000 mou of land.

There must be a great leap forward in livestock production. It is required to have 25,570,000 head of livestock in 1959, an increase of 15 percent over 1958.

People should sum up and extend the advanced experience of increasing production. In the entire Autonomous Region, they should develop the "ten-all" movement for preserving and increasing livestock: all the livestock to be mated; all to be pregnant; all to give birth; all to be kept alive; all to grow fat; all to be improved; all to be well protected; all enough grain feed; all enough grass feed; all built good enclosures. We must also develop the "five-no-slaughter"

movement: no slaughtering of livestock for plowing purposes, female livestock suitable for breeding, pregnant livestock, infant livestock and weak and thin livestock. This is the way to attain the aim of increasing births and reducing deaths. The people should fulfill and over-fulfill the state plan targets in order to realize the great leap forward in the livestock production.

In financial and commercial work, it is necessary to continue the implementation of the policy of serving production and the consumers, to do a good job of purchasing, selling, transporting and storing merchandises and to insure supplies to the people of various nationalities of their needs in means of production and consumer goods. In 1959, the total of social retail commodity volume will reach 1,154,000,000 yuan, an increase of 33.2 percent over 1958.

There is the necessity of actively readjusting financial receipts and to adequately arrange for disbursements. The receipts in the 1959 budget will total 470,000,000 yuan, an increase of 44.57 percent over 1958. The disbursements will total 765,000,000 yuan, an increase of 65.93 percent over 1958. The excess of 295,000,000 yuan will be made up by a subsidy from the central government.

We should base our work on the policy of unified leadership and dispersed management at various levels and apply the methods of the two transfers (the downward transfer of personnel and capital), the three unified ways of handling things (unified policy, unified plan and unified management of current assets) and the one guarantee (guarantee of financial obligations) in order to improve the system of financial and commercial management in the rural areas and to promote the solidarity of the people's communes.

We must continue to extensively and intensively develop the technical and cultural revolution and fully mobilize the masses in developing the communist revolutionary spirit of daring to think, daring to speak and daring to act. We must promote a large-scale reform of instruments, start the over-all renovation of techniques, reduce manual labor step by step and substitute it with semi-mechanized and fully-mechanized labor, reduce heavy physical labor step by step and fully develop the equipment utilization rate, raise labor productivity, reduce the quota of consumption of materials, adequately utilize substitute materials, actively experiment in the manufacture of new products and study and grasp specific techniques.

Concerning the reform of farm tools, at present we should use ball bearings in all the human power and animal power transport machines and tools, improve farm tools, and utilize new-style animal power and semi-mechanized farm tools in order to greatly raise labor productivity.

We must continue to thoroughly implement the policy of combining education and productive labor. While we are consolidating and raising the level of the existing schools, we should actively develop advanced and secondary professional education, forcefully develop senior middle and junior middle education, universalize primary schools and kindergartens, and strive to eliminate the illiteracy among the young people and the adults in the entire Autonomous Region.

In 1959 it is planned to increase the number of students in institutes of higher learning to 7,020, an increase of 65.33 percent over 1958, to increase the students in various kinds of middle schools to 226,889, an increase of 55.3 percent over 1958, and to increase the students of primary schools to 805,935, an increase of 11.2 percent over 1958.

We need to forcefully consolidate and raise the level of various kinds of newly established schools. Especially with regard to the spare time red and expert schools newly established by the people's communes, we should seriously sum up our experience and formulate the academic system in order to enable them to develop step by step and to attain perfection.

Cultural, scientific and artistic undertakings must also be actively developed. In 1959 it is planned to build one television tower and 12 movie theaters, an increase of fifteen percent over 1958, and to organize 149 movie projecting teams, an increase of 61 percent over 1958. It is further planned to extensively develop mass literary, artistic and athletic activities in order to realize a great leap forward in literary, artistic and athletic work. We must strengthen leadership over scientific work so as to actively push ahead the universalizing science.

In 1959 it is planned to continuously develop the patriotic hygienic movement centered on the eradication of the four pests and to thoroughly implement the policy of chiefly relying on prevention so as to strive for the elimination of diseases which have caused very serious damage to the people, such as malaria, tetanus of new-born babies, kala azar disease typhus and relapsing fever.

In 1959 it is planned to establish and improve medical institutions. What is especially needed is to strengthen the leadership over hygienic and medical work in the people's communes and the management of the hygienic work in mess halls and nurseries.

In 1959 it is planned to develop a movement for the study of Chinese medical knowledge by western-style medical doctors and to promote the pooling of Chinese and western medical knowledge. It is further planned to develop medical education, train medical service personnel, and to forcefully develop the medical and hygienic technical revolutions and raise the medical and hygienic level.

For protecting the great leap forward in industrial, agricultural and livestock production, it is necessary to strengthen political and legal work.

We must continue to extensively and penetratingly develop the security campaign, to strengthen security work, to ruthlessly attack the enemies, to eliminate the remnant counter-revolutionary elements still at large, and to deal a severe blow to the subversive activities of the current counter-revolutionary and criminal elements. At the same time, we must rely on the masses and adopt various methods of reforming the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionary elements, bad elements and the rightist elements; we must strive to transform most of them into laborers who will depend on their own efforts for their living.

In the security campaign, we should continue to extensively propagate the "Security Punishment Regulations", to enforce the "Socialist Patriotic Pact," and to educate the masses on patriotism, loving the communes and abiding by the law to create more safe and secure communes (both people's communes and livestock communes) and more safe and secure units.

Along with political, economic and cultural development in the Autonomous Region, the socialist awareness of the people of various nationalities has been greatly heightened. The "Provisional Supplementary Regulations on the Thorough Implementation of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" as promulgated by the former People's Government of Sinkiang Province, cannot cope with the current conditions. I propose that the Plenary Session should consider its abrogation.

The consolidation and development of the people's communes produced a decisive effect on the realization of the great leap forward in industrial, agricultural and livestock production.

As soon as the people's communes were established in the Autonomous Region, they busily worked on the autumn harvesting, the autumn plowing, the autumn planting and the manufacture of iron and steel. They did not have time to consolidate their organizations, to improve their system and to systematically resolve the newly emerging problems concerning production, distribution, management and welfare. At the same time, the masses lacked a unified understanding of problems such as the nature of the people's communes.

Thus we must thoroughly implement the Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Eighth Central Committee "On Certain Problems of the People's Communes" and the directive of the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region concerning the implementation of this resolution, and proceed, in coordination with production, with readjusting and consolidating the people's communes of the Region.

First of all, we must proceed with socialist and communist education, extensively and penetratingly propagate the "Resolution On Certain Problems of the People's Communes" in order to enable the people of various nationalities to correctly understand the nature of the people's communes and to comprehend that the revolutionary task at the present stage is to proceed with socialist construction and for the purpose of preparing conditions for the future transition to communism, clarify various vague conceptions, heighten awareness, and strengthen the confidence and resolution of the masses in handling the people's communes properly.

We must readjust the organizations and agencies, that is, to establish or improve as soon as we can agencies which should be established or improved, and establish or improve as soon as we can the systems which should be established and improved. We need to do especially well on the financial system--settle old accounts, enter new accounts and handle left-over problems.

The people's communes must formulate as early as possible a leap forward plan for 1959 based on the unified state plan and on the principle of making adjustments according to local conditions. They must thoroughly implement the policies of

the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, agriculture and animal husbandry and production for use and for sale. They must hasten the development of the production of grain, the production of such economic crops as cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar-producing plants and vegetables, and production in subsidiary industries such as forestry, gardening, fishing, sericulture, planting of medicinal herbs and poultry raising. At the same time, they must also develop industry and start numerous kinds of small-scale industries which combine native and foreign methods in the field of ore refining, coal-mining, manufacture of tools, fertilizers and building materials, and power production.

The people's communes should gradually put in effect the system of distribution combining wages with payment-in-kind. They must lay emphasis on production and also take care of the living conditions of the commune members. On the basis of doing well production, they must do a good job of caring for the commune members' welfare in order to enable the masses to enjoy their meals and sleep, to have enough rest, and to have their old folks and children well taken care, so that everybody can happily engage in productive work.

In organizing collective life, we should allow everybody to have adequate liberty, and we should respect and make accommodations for the different habits of life of the people of various nationalities. The people's communes must engage extensively in cultivating the experimental fields for the collective welfare of the mess halls, the nurseries and the homes for the aged. They should set examples and extend their experience.

The people's communes of the pastoral districts are in greater need of forcefully proceeding with readjustments and consolidation. Since conditions in the pastoral districts are different from those in agricultural districts, in making readjustments we cannot mechanically apply the experience gained in readjusting the people's communes in the agricultural districts. We should base our actions on the special characteristics of the pastoral districts in establishing and improving the organizations, agencies and systems in these districts.

The problems that are in urgent need of solution and that can be solved must be solved as early as possible. We should forcefully develop production, and on the basis of developing production we should take good care of the living conditions of the masses.

With regard to the original livestock cooperatives, we must proceed with readjustment and consolidation. All the cooperatives which are qualified for being changed into people's communes should be thus transformed in good time. For those which are still not qualified, we should resort to the active development of production and to the creation of the necessary conditions. The public-private jointly-operated livestock yards should be merged and operated on a consolidated basis. The method of calculating livestock in terms of shares and paying dividends should be changed into the method of fixing the price of the livestock and paying interest.

For the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the targets for industrial, agricultural and livestock production and for the task of still greater leap forward in various constructive projects, we must resolutely rely on the leadership of the Party, mobilize a large-scale mass movement and strengthen the solidarity of various nationalities. At the same time, we must strive to raise the ideological level of the leadership, improve the ways of handling work and strengthen leadership.

The leadership at various levels must make unified arrangements for over-all work--on the one hand industry, and on the other agriculture.

Now it is already the end of January [1959]. We cannot afford to lose time in initiating the work of the first quarter of 1959. We should concentrate our guidance work on agricultural production and organize all forces in extensively developing the movement for readjusting the people's communes and for quickly stirring up the high tide of the spring season plowing and production so as to lay the groundwork for a still greater bigger leap forward in agricultural production in 1959.

At the same time, we cannot slacken our leadership over the production of steel and iron. Districts and units which have been assigned the task of producing steel and iron must make the proper arrangements and begin production as soon as possible in order to strive for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the task of producing steel and iron in the first quarter.

The cooperation among various districts and among various departments should be strengthened in order to avoid loss

of contact, thus realizing the leap forward plan for industrial, agricultural and livestock production.

The leading cadres at various levels should spend at least three months every year penetrating into the basic level units to push ahead the work by means of working on the experimental fields and through the technique of dealing with the two extremities in order to lead the middle. They must share the enjoyments and the sufferings of the masses and live a thrifty life and endure all kinds of hardships.

All the cadres should spend at least one month every year participating in physical labor in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council concerning the participation in physical labor by the cadres of various levels, thus combining mental labor and physical labor.

The cadres of various levels, especially the leading cadres, must seriously study the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Eighth Central Committee, Chairman MAO's writings and dialectical materialism. They must thoroughly realize that only by intensifying their study can they raise their theoretical and ideological level, improve their ways of doing work and handle the work properly.

We must combine our utmost efforts with scientific analysis. On the one hand we should oppose conservative ideology and on the other we should prevent and overcome an excessive zeal. We must exert enough effort to go ahead with revolutionary zeal and yet advocate cool-minded scientific analysis. We must believe in science and eradicate superstition. We cannot eradicate science as we do superstition.

There are objective laws of socialist economic construction. Only by really recognizing and grasping these laws can we formulate plans which conform to actuality, can we continuously direct the development of production and hasten socialist construction. The leadership at various levels must strengthen their investigation and study, continuously sum up the experience of socialist construction, and grasp the objective laws of economic development. Only in this way can we lead the masses to achieve one success after another and make one leap forward after another.

We must strengthen the united front of the people's democracy, consolidate all those who are patriotic and law-abiding and who support socialism, mobilize all the active elements, thoroughly implement the general line of socialist construction and hasten socialist construction.

We must continuously implement the policy of protecting the freedom of religious belief. This is to say, people have the liberty either to believe in religion or not to believe in religion. They have the liberty not to believe in religion now although they believed in it in the past. They also have the liberty to believe in religion now although they did not believe in it in the past.

However, it must emphatically be pointed out that no matter who they are, people are absolutely not allowed to utilize religion for resorting to unlawful activities. They are also not allowed to utilize religion for exploiting the masses, interfering with the people's political and cultural activities, interfering with the study of scientific knowledge by the youth, hampering universal primary education and interfering with personal initiative and freedom in marriage. All the religious systems and habits that hamper the solidarity of the various nationalities, the development of production and the improvement of the people's living conditions must be reformed or abrogated according to the wishes of the masses.

In the past few years, the mass of the clergy in the Autonomous Region made a comparatively big politically and ideologically improvement. They obeyed the laws and orders of the government, supported socialism and voluntarily participated in labor. This should be commended.

Henceforth, we shall expect the clergy to continuously advance and to support and participate in socialist construction. But we must severely suppress the elements of the oppositionist class and counter-revolutionary elements who, in the disguise of religious people, oppose the socialist Fatherland and even instigate riots.

Deputies and Comrades! The year 1959 of still greater bigger leaps forward has already begun. A beautiful blueprint of socialist construction has been displayed in front of us. We must continuously make the utmost endeavour to work hard, realistically and cleverly and to restrain from boasting or feeling proud in order to strive for the development of a

bigger, better and more comprehensive leap forward and the hastening of socialist construction. We will salute the tenth anniversary of the great National Celebration with new leap forward accomplishments.

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