

June 14, 1962

**Reply from the State Council on Additional
Allocations of Commodities for Xinjiang**

Citation:

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Summary:

The State Council increases rations for ethnic minorities in Xinjiang in the wake of the Yi-Ta incident.

Credits:

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Chinese

Contents:

Transcript - Chinese

Translation - English

新疆维吾尔自治区人民委员会、自治区党委并中共中央西北局:

一九六二年五月四日电悉。为了适当改善少数民族的商品供应，进一步加强各民族之间的团结，巩固边防，决定在计划外增拨你区平价商品三千万元，计：棉布八百五十万米(包括国务院四月十三日增拨的二百万元，商业部和民族事务委员会三月一日增拨的三十万米)
· 棉花二万担，绸缎(包括绸头巾)一百万米，呢绒十万元，毛、线头巾二十万条，雨衣四万件，胶鞋十万双，皮鞋十万双(不合出口规格的)
· 食糖二万吨，卷烟一千箱，罐头五千箱，钢精锅三万个，钢精杂件五万元，搪瓷面盆五万个，搪瓷口杯五万个，搪瓷杂件二十万元，缝纫机四千架，玻璃六千箱，手电池二万打，梳灯三千打，铁壳水瓶三万个，铁皮四百吨，饭碗三十万个，茶叶五千担。上述商品的调拨手续，请告你区商业厅与商业部、对外贸易部具体洽商办理。

这次增拨你区的商品，虽然还不能完全满足你区的需要，但是，有些品种已经接近你区提出的要求。比如棉布，这次增拨的加上原来安排的基本定量，收购农副产品奖、售用布和寒冷地区居民补助用布，全区一九六一至一九六二年度民用布，已经达到每人平均五米，接近你区所提六米的水平；在目前国家棉布资源十分困难的情况下，这个水平是不低的。希望你们把这些物资重点用于解决边境少数民族的需要，不要平均安排；在供应这些物资的时候，还应当同农、畜产品的收购结合起来。

目前内地畜力严重不足，北京、天津、辽宁等地的肉食供应仍然很紧。因此，你区今年外调的耕畜和牛、羊肉，请仍按商业部下发的计划执行。

至于粮食问题，责成粮食部研究后答复你们。

国务院

一九六二年六月十四日

To the People's Committee of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region:

Copy: Northwest Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

Telegram dated 4 May 1962 received. In order to appropriately remedy the provision of commodities for ethnic minorities, while taking steps toward strengthening harmony between all minority groups and consolidating border defense, we will allocate 3 million yuan worth of commodities for your region in addition to the decided plan.

Plan:

Cotton cloth: 8,500 kilometers (including the 200 kilometers additionally allocated by the State Council on 13 April and 300 kilometers from the commodities bureau and the Minority Affairs Bureau). Raw cotton: 20,000 twists. Silk fabric (incl. raw silk): 1,000 kilometers. Wool fabric: 100 kilometers. Feather and knit turbans: 200,000. Raincoats: 40,000. Rubber shoes: 100,000 pairs. Leather shoes: 100,000 pairs (not included under export laws). Sugar: 2,000 tons. Cigarettes: 1,000 packets. Tin: 5,000 crates. Aluminum pots: 30,000. Aluminum utensils: 50,000. Porcelain bowls: 50,000. Porcelain cups: 50,000. Porcelain utensils: 200,000. Sewing machines: 4,000. Glass: 6,000 crates. Electrical wire: 200,000 coils. Area lamps: 3,000. Metal thermoses: 30,000. Sheet iron: 400 tons. Rice bowls: 3,000,000. Tea leaves: 5,000 tam. For the formalities of allocation and delivery for these commodities, please contact your region's commodities office and commodities bureau. The foreign trade bureau will discuss organization in more detail.

□ Even though these additional allocations cannot fully fulfill your region's needs, some of the materials come close to what your region has asked. Cotton cloth, for example. The basic amounts that had been determined for this round of additional allocations, as well as purchasing for farm produce and sideline products, commercial goods, and supplemental goods for settlers in cold regions, had already reached the 5 meters allotted to each person for the period 1961-62. Recently, you suggested the 6 meter figure; under the present circumstances of a national crisis in the supply of cotton, this is not a low figure. We hope that you will use these materials to fulfill the needs of minorities in the border areas. Do not plan along averages. While distributing these materials, it is necessary to combine them with agriculture and livestock purchasing.

□ At present, our herding in the interior regions is seriously weak. Meat provisions in Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning and other cities are exceedingly scant. Therefore, kindly follow the commodities bureau's plan for lowering the export of farm animals, beef and lamb meat.

As far as grain questions, the grain bureau has been instructed to contact you after completing their research.

State Council
14 June 1962