

Report of the Party Group of the General Administration of Information on the construction of the national broadcasting and radio network

Date:1950-10-1

According to the Central Propaganda Department

The first and fourth points of the four issues raised in this report hope that local party committees will pay attention to effectively helping and correct the incorrect attitude of ignoring radio and radio work; The second point is being discussed by the General Administration of Information and the Establishment Committee of the State Council, and part-time radio operators should still strive to improve their work before setting up full-time positions. The third point has been drawn up by the Broadcasting Bureau of the General Administration of Information and will gradually solve it in the next three years.

Central Propaganda Department:

The report on the construction of the national radio network is as follows:

The construction of a nationwide broadcasting and radio network began after the General Information Administration issued the "Decision on the Establishment of a Broadcasting and Radio Network" on April 22 this year. In the past five months, except for Xikang and Ningxia provinces, the administrative districts of southern Anhui and northern Sichuan, and some areas of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, all other regions have begun to establish radio networks because there are no radio stations.

The radio networks in the five provinces of North China were built relatively early and relatively sound. The district has been established in each county since November and December last year, and by this summer, it has been largely completed, with a radio operator and a radio in each district and county, all of which have undergone short-term training. After the release of the "Decision on the Establishment of a Broadcasting and Radio Network", it was the Central and Southern Districts that were built relatively quickly and achieved better results. By the end of September, all six provinces in the region had completed the training of radio operators in all districts and counties, all equipped with radios and started working. Although East China started this work relatively late, only starting in July and August, the work is planned and step-by-step, and the whole region is currently carrying out radio training separately, and it is estimated that it can be completed by the end of October. Although the northeast region started early, due to the lack of overall planning and inspection and supervision in the whole region, only a few provinces such as Songjiang and Heilongjiang have been well established so far, and most areas are in a semi-stagnant state. Moreover, because all the radio operators in the district are part-time, the work has also increased many difficulties. Due to the limitations of financial and economic conditions, the Northwest District is only currently underway. The 300 radios required in the district are supplied by the Broadcasting Bureau, and the radio operators have not yet been trained and are scheduled to be completed before the end of the year. At present, some areas in the region have begun to carry out in Yunnan, Guizhou and western Sichuan, and southern and eastern Sichuan are being planned. According to statistics, sixteen provinces have successively held radio training courses or seminars in various places: Hebei, Chahar, Shanxi, Pingyuan, Suiyuan, Jilin, Rehe, Shandong, Zhejiang, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Guangxi, as well as three administrative districts in northern Anhui, northern Jiangsu, and southern Jiangsu. According to the statistics of 16 provinces and one administrative district, each county has recruited/recruited 1,834 sound players, of which 510 are in the five provinces of North China.

In addition, 38 large and medium-sized cities and industrial and mining areas with people's radio stations across the country have also established radio networks in factories, organs, organizations, schools and citizens of different sizes. According to statistics from nine places including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Han, Jinan, Tangshan, Wuxi, Dalian, and Anshan, there are 250 small cable radio stations in the factory. According to incomplete statistics from 16 cities including Beijing, Tianjin, Shenzhen, and Han, there are a total of 1,715 radio operators. According to statistics, the organized audience of Central Television and 17 other local stations reached more than 404,000.

In addition to issuing instructions for the establishment of a radio network, the department equipped each regiment with a radio station, and transferred 200 cadres from the army to serve as radio workers. These radio operators have now completed training and started working.

The role of the radio network

1. Wherever a radio network is established, it has been proved to be one of the best tools for publicizing policies and conveying government orders. In particular, those jobs related to seasonality that are more temporal, or where they need to be explained, play a more obvious role through the radio network. The broad masses of the people and lower-level cadres enthusiastically hope to hear the voices of their leaders and the instructions of their superiors from the radio.

2. Facts have also proved that the radio network is one of the powerful weapons for educating the masses on current affairs. Many counties relied on radio to publish mimeograph newspapers and blackboard newspapers, in Pingyuan Province to publish eighteen mimeographed newspapers, and Shashi and Yidu in Hubei Province also relied on radio to publish small daily newspapers printed in lead. At the same time, the propaganda and agitation work through radio has been very effective, and recently broadcast has played a great role in the peace signature movement.

3. In terms of social education, the organization of listening to radio has also shown remarkable results, and the social science lectures of the Central Television have organized 471 units across the country to study, with a total of about 86,000 people. The speech program of the Shanghai Federation of Education and the broadcast class sponsored by the Municipal General Education Committee had an organized audience of 130,000.

Several problems in the construction of the radio network

1. According to the experience of many regions, whether the current broadcasting and radio network work can be carried out smoothly is often inseparable from the attention and specific help of the local party and government leading organs. In the past five months, 60 district, provincial and municipal party and government leading organs have issued instructions or orders to establish broadcasting and radio networks, of which 23 units have been issued by party committees at all levels, including the Northeast Bureau, the East China Bureau, the Central South Bureau, and the Northwest Bureau. The party and government leading organs in many regions not only issued instructions, but also gave a lot of specific help in the allocation of cadres, in solving financial difficulties, and in helping to promote the plan. However, as far as the whole country is concerned, there are still some areas where the party and government leaders do not pay enough attention to this work, which makes the radio network work in these areas unable to be carried out smoothly or very slowly. In fact, based on the experience of established regions, these difficulties are not insurmountable. Some areas have proposed that the transportation in the area is more convenient, so this work has been delayed or relaxed. In fact, in places like Shanghai, where newspapers have a large circulation and news spreads quickly, the radio network still plays a great role.

2. Due to the provision of the General Administration of Information in the "Decision on the Establishment of Broadcasting and Radio Networks", the establishment of radio operators in many areas has become a problem. The experience of the past five months has proved that a part-time radio operator cannot complete the task no matter what. According to letters from radio operators in many regions, they only copy the recorded news of the central, district, and provincial stations every day, sort it out and mimeograph it, and organize listening, and they already have to work all day long. If you add the report and organize others to write the manuscript yourself, you will not be competent. At present, most counties in the central and southern regions are equipped with a full-time radio operator, as well as a part-time radio operator, which is more convenient to work. One of the important reasons why the radio network in the northeast region is not very sound so far is that all the radio operators in each county are part-time. Therefore, it is very important for each special office and county to have at least one full-time radio operator to carry out the work of the radio network.

3. In order to complete the construction of the national radio network, it is not only necessary to solve the problem of radios in some areas (according to preliminary investigations, 500 radios are added, and there can be one in every county and district across the country), but also it is necessary to add radio stations in provinces and districts (such as Xikang, Ningxia, and northern Sichuan). Only in this way can the effective listening of radio operators in various places be achieved, and in areas where radio networks have been established, it is very important to ensure the necessary supply of radio work (such as dry electricity, machine repair, stationery, etc.).

4. Each radio station strives to run its own programs well, strengthen the connection with radio operators and all the masses, so that radio can truly solve various problems for listeners and play a role in social education, which is another important factor in building and consolidating the radio network. At present, the programs of some of our radio stations are not sufficient and cannot meet the requirements of the masses well, and in this regard, we also need the local party committee to give regular instructions and specific help.

The Party Group of the General Administration of Information of the Central People's Government on
October 1