



China Reconstructs

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China Successfully Conducts Guided Missile-Nuclear Weapon Test

Press Communique

ON October 27, 1966 China successfully conducted over its own territory a guided missile-nuclear weapon test. The guided missile flew normally and the nuclear warhead accurately hit the target at the appointed distance, effecting a nuclear explosion.

This successful test marks the fact that China's science, technology and defence capabilities are advancing at even greater speed under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is another new important achievement scored by the Chinese people in further strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their country and the peace of the world.

The complete success of this test was ensured by the Chinese People's Liberation Army and China's scientists, technicians and broad sections of workers and functionaries, who, enthusiastically responding to the call of Comrade Lin Biao and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put politics in the forefront, creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, and, propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, took firm hold of the revolution and stimulated production, and displayed the spirit of self-reliance, hard work, collective wisdom and effort and wholehearted cooperation. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. It fully testifies to the fact that once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses, it generates a tremendous material force and displays incomparably great power.

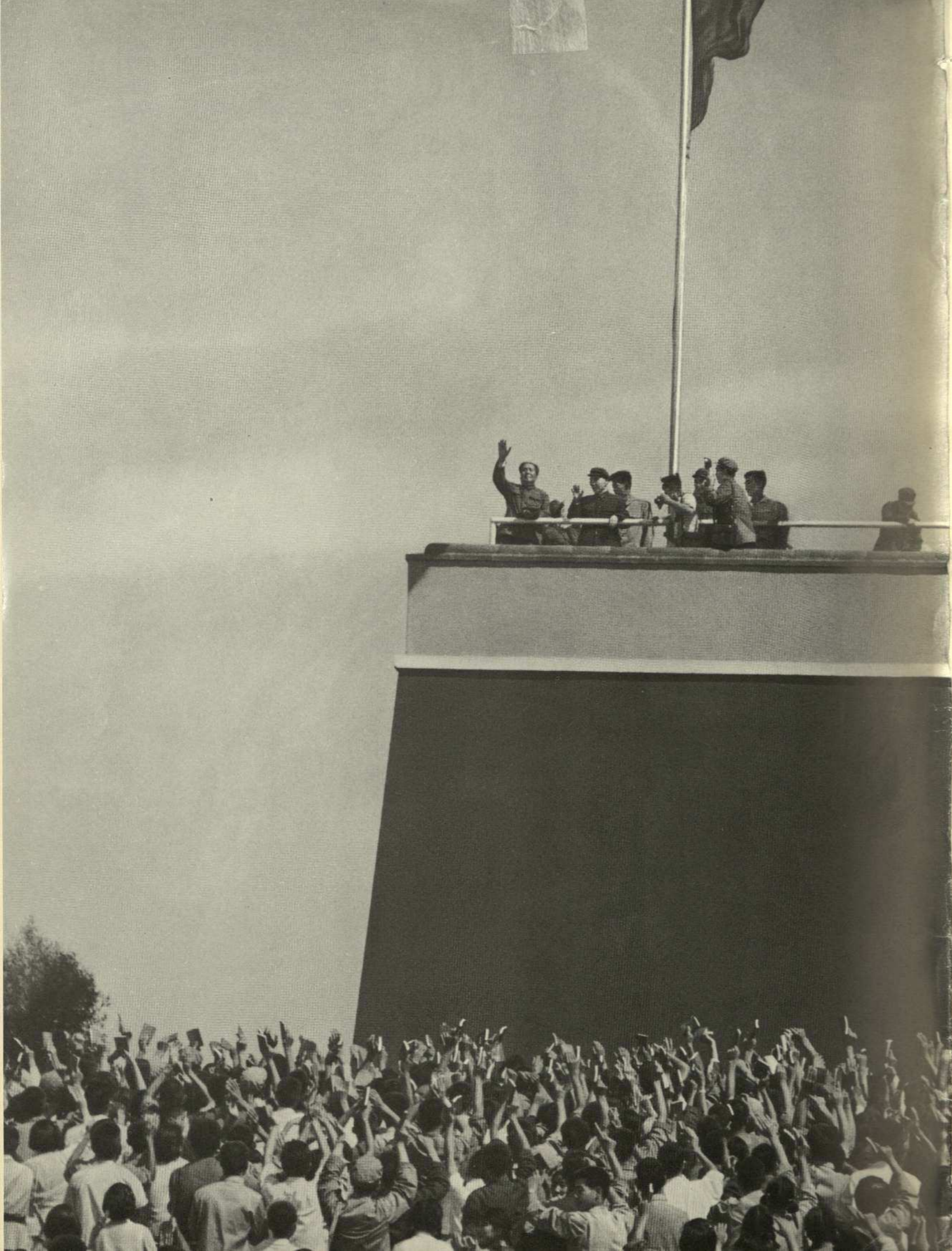
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army who took part in this test and to the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and all other personnel who contributed to our country's development of guided missiles and nuclear weapons, and highly acclaim their new achievement in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It is hoped that

they will redouble their efforts, carry on perseveringly, raise their study of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, bring about a new situation in this study and further promote the revolutionization of people's thinking. It is also hoped that they will achieve new, still greater successes in the struggle for the further strengthening of our country's defence construction and modernization of our national defence.

The imperialists headed by the United States and the revisionists with the leadership of the CPSU as their centre, working hand in glove, are now stepping up their collaboration and contriving to strike a bargain on the question of so-called prevention of nuclear proliferation so as to maintain their nuclear monopoly and sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. China's purpose in developing nuclear weapons is precisely to oppose nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the United States and the Soviet Union acting in collusion. The possession by the Chinese people of guided missiles and nuclear weapons is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging a war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are now engaged in heroic struggles, as well as a new contribution to the defence of world peace.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and government will continue to carry on an unswerving struggle, together with all the other peace-loving people and countries of the world, for the noble aim of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons.

*Hsinhua News Agency
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VOL. XV No. 10
OCTOBER 1966

CONTENTS

ARTICLES:

- Communique of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China 2
- Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 6
- Chairman Mao Joins One Million of the Revolutionary Masses in Celebration of the Great Cultural Revolution 11
- I Put a Red Guard Arm Band on Chairman Mao! 16
- Chairman Mao Received Us Red Guards! 17
- 700 Million People Study Mao Tse-tung's Thought 19
- C.P.C. Central Committee Decides on Large-scale Publication of Chairman Mao's Works 20
- A Shining Example in Carrying Out Mao Tse-tung's Thought on Literature and Art Wang Chi-ning 26
- The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium
- Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen Speaks at the Opening Ceremony 36
- Kuo Mo-jo Speaks at the Closing Ceremony 38
- Communique of the Peking Physics Colloquium 40
- A Milestone in the History of Science Chou Pei-yuan 41
- Clarion Call in Reform of the Educational System 48
- Peking Students Write to Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao Strongly Urging Abolition of Old College Entrance Examination System 52
- Workers Armed with Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are Most Resourceful Yi Chi 54

COLOUR PICTORIAL:

- Cultural Troupe Calls at an Island 28

FEATURES:

- Industry Briefs 25
- Language Corner: When Sailing the Seas, Rely on the Helmsman 33
- Song with Words: Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas 34
- Postbag 57

COVER PICTURES:

Front: Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, greets a million members of the revolutionary masses at a meeting celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution. (See article on p. 11)

Back: Worker-engineer Tsai Tsu-chuan (second from left), expert in electric light sources and deputy-head of the Chinese delegation to the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium, with his assistants in the laboratory. (See article on p. 41)

Inside front: "Long Live Chairman Mao!" The revolutionary masses hail their most respected and beloved leader at the August 18 rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Communique of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted on August 12, 1966)

THE Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Peking from August 1 to 12, 1966.

The Eleventh Plenary Session was presided over by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee attended. Also present were comrades from the regional bureaus of the Central Committee and from the provincial, municipal and autonomous region Party committees; members of the cultural revolution group of the Central Committee; comrades from the relevant departments of the Central Committee and the government; and representatives of revolutionary teachers and students from institutions of higher learning in Peking.

The Eleventh Plenary Session after discussion adopts the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Plenary Session after discussion approves the important policy decisions and measures concerning domestic and international questions adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee since the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee in September 1962.

Domestic

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a correct analysis of the situation at that time and once again stressed the theory of contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society. This is the

guide for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and under the guidance of the Party's General Line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the people of our country have in the past four years unfolded the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation, and have won great victories. The people's communes have been further consolidated and developed. An invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the whole country and the situation is one of a new all-round leap forward emerging.

The national economy of our country is developing steadily and soundly. The policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising of standards advanced by the Party's Central Committee has already been successfully carried out. The Third Five-Year Plan started this year. On the industrial front, not only have big increases been registered in the output and variety of products, but their quality has also greatly improved. On the agricultural front, there have been good harvests for four successive years. The market is thriving and prices are stable. The success of the three nuclear tests is a concentrated expression of the new level reached in the development of China's science, technology and industry.

During the past few years, an extensive socialist education movement has unfolded in the rural areas, the cities and the army. At present, a great proletarian cultural revolution unprecedented in history is mounting in our country. The mass move-

ment in which workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and cadres creatively study and apply Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works has ushered in a new era of direct mastery and application of Marxism-Leninism by the labouring people.

The Plenary Session fully approves the May 20, 1963 Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Some Problems in Current Rural Work (Draft). It fully approves the January 14, 1965 summary minutes of discussion at the National Working Conference called by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas, that is, the 23-article document. These two documents were drawn up under the personal leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and have been the powerful ideological weapon for our people in carrying out the socialist revolution. We should continue to act in accordance with the two above-mentioned documents and, in combination with the great proletarian cultural revolution, carry through to the end in both rural and urban areas the "four clean-ups" movement, that is, the socialist education movement to clean up politics, ideology, organization and economy.

The Plenary Session fully approves the series of brilliant policies of decisive and fundamental importance put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the past four years. These policies consist mainly of the following:

On the question of applying the principle of democratic centralism and carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition of the mass line;

On the question of raising and training successors in the proletarian revolutionary cause;

On the call for industrial enterprises to learn from the Taching oil field, for agricultural units to learn from the Tachai production brigade, for the whole country to learn from the People's Liberation Army, and for strengthening political and ideological work;

On the strategic principle of preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities and everything for the people;

On the question of breaking down foreign conventions and following our own road of industrial development;

On the question of system and deployment in economic construction and national defence construction;

On the call for the whole Party to grasp military affairs and for everybody to be a soldier;

On the question of planning and arrangements for the gradual mechanization of agriculture; and

On the call for the People's Liberation Army and all factories, villages, schools, commercial departments, service trades and Party and government organizations to become great schools of revolution.

The Plenary Session stresses that the series of directives by Comrade Mao Tse-tung concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution are the guide for action in the present cultural revolution of our country; they constitute an important development of Marxism-Leninism.

The Plenary Session holds that the key to the success of this great cultural revolution is to have faith in the masses, rely on them, boldly arouse them and respect their initiative. It is therefore imperative to persevere in the line of "from the masses and to the masses". Be pupils of the masses before becoming their teachers. Dare to make revolution and be good at making revolution. Don't be afraid of disorder. Oppose the taking of the bourgeois stand, the shielding of Rightists, the attacking of the Left and repression of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Oppose the creation of a lot of restrictions to tie the hands of the masses. Don't be overlords or stand above the masses, blindly ordering them about.

Give enthusiastic support to the revolutionary Left, take care to strive to unite with all those who can be united and concentrate our forces to strike at the handful of anti-Party, anti-socialist bourgeois Rightists.

The Plenary Session holds that the series of questions advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the past four years concerning socialist revolution and socialist construction have greatly accelerated the development and success of the socialist cause in our country. These questions are of most profound and far-reaching significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in our country, for preventing revisionist usurpation of the Party and state leadership, for preventing the restoration of capitalism, for ensuring that our country adheres to proletarian internationalism and actively supports the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and for ensuring our country's gradual transition to communism in the future.

International

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee holds that the present situation as regards the struggle of Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people throughout the world against imperial-

ism, reaction and modern revisionism is excellent. We are now in a new era of world revolution. All political forces are undergoing a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. The revolutionary movement of the people in all countries, and particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, is surging vigorously forward, despite the inevitable zigzags and reversals in the development of the international situation, the general trend of imperialism heading for total collapse and socialism advancing to world-wide victory is unalterable. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in various countries cannot avert their doom by brutally suppressing and wildly attacking the masses of the revolutionary people, or by bribing and deceiving them. On the contrary, this only serves to give further impetus to the revolutionary awakening of all peoples. The activities of U.S. imperialism and its stooges in various countries against the people and against revolution are giving impetus to the revolutionary activities of all peoples. U.S. imperialism and its stooges in various countries appear to be powerful but are actually very weak. Taking the long view, they are all paper tigers.

The new leading group of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has inherited Khrushchov's mantle and is practising Khrushchov revisionism without Khrushchov. Their line is one of safeguarding imperialist and colonialist domination in the capitalist world and restoring capitalism in the socialist world. The leading group of the C.P.S.U. has betrayed Marxism-Leninism, betrayed the great Lenin, betrayed the road of the Great October Revolution, betrayed proletarian internationalism, betrayed the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations, and betrayed the interests of the great Soviet people and the people of the socialist countries. They revile the Communist Party of China as being "dogmatic", "sectarian" and "Left adventurist". In fact, what they are attacking is Marxism-Leninism itself. They are uniting with U.S.-led imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and forming a new "Holy Alliance" against communism, the people, revolution and China. But this counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance" is doomed to bankruptcy and is already in the process of disintegration.

The Plenary Session holds that our Party's comprehensive public criticisms of Khrushchov revisionism over the last few years have been entirely correct and necessary. The Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement advanced by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 14, 1963 is a programmatic document. This document drawn up under the personal leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung

and the nine comments by the editorial departments of the *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*) and the *Hongqi* (*Red Flag*) on the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the article "A Comment on the March Moscow Meeting", Comrade Lin Piao's "Long Live the Victory of People's War", etc., give scientific Marxist-Leninist analyses of a series of important questions concerning the world revolution of our time and are powerful ideological weapons against imperialism and modern revisionism.

The Plenary Session maintains that to oppose imperialism, it is imperative to oppose modern revisionism. There is no middle road whatsoever in the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. A clear line of demarcation must be drawn in dealing with the modern revisionist groups with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as the centre, and it is imperative resolutely to expose their true features as scabs. It is impossible to have "united action" with them.

The Plenary Session points out that proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle guiding China's foreign policy. The session warmly supports the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism headed by the United States and its stooges and also supports the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

The Plenary Session most strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for its crime of widening its war of aggression against Vietnam. The session most warmly and most resolutely supports the Appeal issued by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and firmly supports the Vietnamese people in fighting to the end until final victory is achieved in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Plenary Session fully agrees to all the measures already taken and all actions to be taken as decided upon by the Central Committee of the Party and the government in consultation with the Vietnamese side concerning aid to Vietnam for resisting U.S. aggression.

The Plenary Session severely denounces the Soviet revisionist leading group for its counter-revolutionary two-faced policy of sham support but real betrayal on the question of Vietnam's resistance to U.S. aggression.

The Plenary Session holds that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the whole world. In order to isolate U.S. imperialism to the maximum and deal blows to it, the broadest possible international united front must be established against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The Soviet revisionist leading group is pursuing a policy of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination and has been conducting splittist, disruptive and subversive activities within the international communist movement and the national liberation movement in the active service of U.S. imperialism. They cannot of course be included in this united front.

We must unite with all the people in the world who are against imperialism and colonialism, and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end.

Together with all the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists of the world, we must carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end and push forward the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and the people of the world.

Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee emphasizes that the intensive study of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works by the whole Party and the whole nation is an important event of historic significance. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all the work of our Party and country. The Plenary Session holds that Comrade Lin Piao's call on the People's Liberation Army to launch a mass movement in the army to study Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works has set a brilliant example for the whole Party and the whole nation. The most reliable and fundamental guarantee against revisionism and the restoration of capitalism and for victory of our socialist and communist cause is to arm the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to promote the revolutionizing of people's ideology. The method of studying Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works with problems in mind, studying and applying his works in a creative way, combining study with practice, studying first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and of making great efforts in applying what one studies has proved effective and universally

suitable and should be further popularized throughout the Party and the country.

The Communist Party of China is a great, glorious and correct Party. Founded and fostered by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, ours is a Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our Party is a proletarian vanguard that integrates theory with practice, forges close links with the masses of the people and has the spirit of earnest self-criticism. It is a proletarian revolutionary Party which has gone through the most fierce, the most arduous, the longest and the most complex struggles in history. Our people is a great people. Our country is a great country. Our army is a great army. We firmly believe that under the leadership of our great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist Party of China, the armymen and civilians of the whole country, relying on their own efforts and working vigorously, will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and obstacles and fulfil the mission given by history, and will surely not disappoint the expectations of the revolutionary people of the world.

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee calls on all the workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary teachers and students and scientific and technical personnel of the country to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite with all those who can be united, surmount the resistance coming from various directions, from the counter-revolutionary revisionists and the "Left" and Right opportunists, overcome difficulties, shortcomings and mistakes, cleanse the dark spots in the Party and society, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end, carry the socialist revolution to the end, and strive to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan and build China into a powerful socialist country.

We must be fired with great, lofty proletarian aspirations and dare to break paths unexplored by people before and scale unclimbed heights. We must do a good job of building socialist China, which has a quarter of the world's population, and make it an impregnable state of the proletariat that will never change its colour. We must liberate Taiwan. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and guard against surprise attacks from U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. Should they dare to impose war on us, the 700 million Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China will certainly break the backs of the aggressors and wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, totally and completely.

Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(Adopted on August 8, 1966)

1. A New Stage in the Socialist Revolution

The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and constitutes a new stage in the development of the socialist revolution in our country, a deeper and more extensive stage.

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary, first of all, to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class. This thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's has been proved entirely correct in practice.

Although the bourgeoisie has been overthrown, it is still trying to use the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes to corrupt the masses, capture their minds and endeavour to stage a come-back. The proletariat must do just the opposite: it must meet head-on every challenge of the bourgeoisie in the ideological field and use the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat to change the mental outlook of the whole of society. At present, our objective is to struggle against and crush those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base, so as to

facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

2. The Main Current and the Zigzags

The masses of the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres form the main force in this great cultural revolution. Large numbers of revolutionary young people, previously unknown, have become courageous and daring pathbreakers. They are vigorous in action and intelligent. Through the media of big-character posters and great debates, they argue things out, expose and criticize thoroughly, and launch resolute attacks on the open and hidden representatives of the bourgeoisie. In such a great revolutionary movement, it is hardly avoidable that they should show shortcomings of one kind or another, but their main revolutionary orientation has been correct from the beginning. This is the main current in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is the main direction along which the great proletarian cultural revolution continues to advance.

Since the cultural revolution is a revolution, it inevitably meets with resistance. This resistance comes chiefly from those in authority who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. It also comes from the old habit in society. At present, this resistance is still fairly strong and stubborn. However, the great proletarian cultural revolution is, after all, an irresistible general trend. There is abundant evidence that such resistance will crumble fast once the masses become fully aroused.

Because the resistance is fairly strong, there will be reversals and even repeated reversals in this struggle. There is no harm in this. It tempers the proletariat and other working people, and especially the younger generation, teaches them lessons and gives them experience, and helps them to understand that the revolutionary road is a zigzag one, and not plain sailing.

3. Put Daring Above Everything Else and Boldly Arouse the Masses

The outcome of this great cultural revolution will be determined by whether the Party leadership does or does not dare boldly to arouse the masses.

Currently, there are four different situations with regard to the leadership being given to the movement of cultural revolution by Party organizations at various levels:

(1) There is the situation in which the persons in charge of Party organizations stand in the van of the movement and dare to arouse the masses boldly. They put daring above everything else, they are dauntless communist fighters and good pupils of Chairman Mao. They advocate the big-character posters and great debates. They encourage the masses to expose every kind of ghost and monster and also to criticize the shortcomings and errors in the work of the persons in charge. This correct kind of leadership is the result of putting proletarian politics in the forefront and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the lead.

(2) In many units, the persons in charge have a very poor understanding of the task of leadership in this great struggle, their leadership is far from being conscientious and effective, and they accordingly find themselves incompetent and in a weak position. They put fear above everything else, stick to out-moded ways and regulations, and are unwilling to break away from conventional practices and move ahead. They have been taken unawares by the new order of things, the revolutionary order of the masses, with the result that their leadership lags behind the situation, lags behind the masses.

(3) In some units, the persons in charge, who made mistakes of one kind or another in the past, are even more prone to put fear above everything else, being afraid that the masses will catch them out. Actually, if they make serious self-criticism and accept the criticism of the masses, the Party and the masses will make allowances for their mistakes. But if the persons in charge don't, they will continue to make mistakes and become obstacles to the mass movement.

(4) Some units are controlled by those who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. Such persons in authority

are extremely afraid of being exposed by the masses and therefore seek every possible pretext to suppress the mass movement. They resort to such tactics as shifting the targets for attack and turning black into white in an attempt to lead the movement astray. When they find themselves very isolated and no longer able to carry on as before, they resort still more to intrigues, stabbing people in the back, spreading rumours, and blurring the distinction between revolution and counter-revolution as much as they can, all for the purpose of attacking the revolutionaries.

What the Central Committee of the Party demands of the Party committees at all levels is that they persevere in giving correct leadership, put daring above everything else, boldly arouse the masses, change the state of weakness and incompetence where it exists, encourage those comrades who have made mistakes but are willing to correct them to cast off their mental burdens and join in the struggle, and dismiss from their leading posts all those in authority who are taking the capitalist road and so make possible the recapture of the leadership for the proletarian revolutionaries.

4. Let the Masses Educate Themselves in the Movement

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the only method is for the masses to liberate themselves, and any method of doing things on their behalf must not be used.

Trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative. Cast out fear. Don't be afraid of disorder. Chairman Mao has often told us that revolution cannot be so very refined, so gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. Let the masses educate themselves in this great revolutionary movement and learn to distinguish between right and wrong and between correct and incorrect ways of doing things.

Make the fullest use of big-character posters and great debates to argue matters out, so that the masses can clarify the correct views, criticize the wrong views and expose all the ghosts and monsters. In this way the masses will be able to raise their political consciousness in the course of the struggle, enhance their abilities and talents, distinguish right from wrong and draw a clear line between the enemy and ourselves.

5. Firmly Apply the Class Line of the Party

Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution and it is likewise a question of the first importance for the great cultural revolution.

Party leadership should be good at discovering the Left and developing and strengthening the ranks of the Left, and should firmly rely on the revolutionary Left. During the movement this is the only way to isolate thoroughly the most reactionary Rightists, win over the middle and unite with the great majority so that by the end of the movement we shall achieve the unity of more than 95 per cent of the cadres and more than 95 per cent of the masses.

Concentrate all forces to strike at the handful of ultra-reactionary bourgeois Rightists and counter-revolutionary revisionists, and expose and criticize to the full their crimes against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to isolate them to the maximum.

The main target of the present movement is those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road.

Care should be taken to distinguish strictly between the anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists and those who support the Party and socialism but have said or done something wrong or have written some bad articles or other works.

Care should be taken to distinguish strictly between the reactionary bourgeois scholar despots and "authorities" on the one hand and people who have the ordinary bourgeois academic ideas on the other.

6. Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People

A strict distinction must be made between the two different types of contradictions: those among the people and those between ourselves and the enemy. Contradictions among the people must not be made into contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; nor must contradictions between ourselves and the enemy be regarded as those among the people.

It is normal for the masses to hold different views. Contention between different views is unavoidable, necessary and beneficial. In the course of normal and full debate, the masses will affirm what is right, correct what is wrong and gradually reach unanimity.

The method to be used in debates is to present the facts, reason things out, and persuade through reasoning. Any method of forcing a minority holding different views to submit is impermissible. The minority should be protected, because sometimes the truth is with the minority. Even if the minority is wrong, they should still be allowed to argue their case and reserve their views.

When there is a debate, it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force.

In the course of debate, every revolutionary should be good at thinking things out for himself and

should develop the communist spirit of daring to think, daring to speak and daring to act. On the premise that they have the same main orientation, revolutionary comrades should, for the sake of strengthening unity, avoid endless debate over side issues.

7. Be on Guard Against Those Who Brand the Revolutionary Masses as 'Counter-revolutionaries'

In certain schools, units, and work teams of the cultural revolution, some of the persons in charge have organized counter-attacks against the masses who put up big-character posters against them. These people have even advanced such slogans as: opposition to the leaders of a unit or a work team means opposition to the Party's Central Committee, means opposition to the Party and socialism, means counter-revolution. In this way it is inevitable that their blows will fall on some really revolutionary activists. This is an error on matters of orientation, an error of line, and is absolutely impermissible.

A number of persons who suffer from serious ideological errors, and particularly some of the anti-Party and anti-socialist Rightists, are taking advantage of certain shortcomings and mistakes in the mass movement to spread rumours and gossip, and engage in agitation, deliberately branding some of the masses as "counter-revolutionaries." It is necessary to beware of such "pick-pockets" and expose their tricks in good time.

In the course of the movement, with the exception of cases of active counter-revolutionaries where there is clear evidence of crimes such as murder, arson, poisoning, sabotage or theft of state secrets, which should be handled in accordance with the law, no measures should be taken against students at universities, colleges, middle schools and primary schools because of problems that arise in the movement. To prevent the struggle from being diverted from its main objective, it is not allowed, whatever the pretext, to incite the masses to struggle against each other or the students to do likewise. Even proven Rightists should be dealt with on the merits of each case at a later stage of the movement.

8. The Question of Cadres

The cadres fall roughly into the following four categories:

- (1) good;
- (2) comparatively good;
- (3) those who have made serious mistakes but have not become anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists;

(4) the small number of anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists.

In ordinary situations, the first two categories (good and comparatively good) are the great majority.

The anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists must be fully exposed, hit hard, pulled down and completely discredited and their influence eliminated. At the same time, they should be given a way out so that they can turn over a new leaf.

9. Cultural Revolutionary Groups, Committees and Congresses

Many new things have begun to emerge in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The cultural revolutionary groups, committees and other organizational forms created by the masses in many schools and units are something new and of great historic importance.

These cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses are excellent new forms of organization whereby under the leadership of the Communist Party the masses are educating themselves. They are an excellent bridge to keep our Party in close contact with the masses. They are organs of power of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The struggle of the proletariat against the old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over from all the exploiting classes over thousands of years will necessarily take a very, very long time. Therefore, the cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses should not be temporary organizations but permanent, standing mass organizations. They are suitable not only for colleges, schools and government and other organizations, but generally also for factories, mines, other enterprises, urban districts and villages.

It is necessary to institute a system of general elections, like that of the Paris Commune, for electing members to the cultural revolutionary groups and committees and delegates to the cultural revolutionary congresses. The lists of candidates should be put forward by the revolutionary masses after full discussion, and the elections should be held after the masses have discussed the lists over and over again.

The masses are entitled at any time to criticize members of the cultural revolutionary groups and committees and delegates elected to the cultural revolutionary congresses. If these members or delegates prove incompetent, they can be replaced through election or recalled by the masses after discussion.

The cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses in colleges and schools should consist mainly of representatives of the revolutionary students. At the same time, they should have a certain

number of representatives of the revolutionary teaching staff and workers.

10. Educational Reform

In the great proletarian cultural revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching.

In this great cultural revolution, the phenomenon of our schools being dominated by bourgeois intellectuals must be completely changed.

In every kind of school we must apply thoroughly the policy advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, of education serving proletarian politics and education being combined with productive labour, so as to enable those receiving an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become labourers with socialist consciousness and culture.

The period of schooling should be shortened. Courses should be fewer and better. The teaching material should be thoroughly transformed, in some cases beginning with simplifying complicated material. While their main task is to study, students should also learn other things. That is to say, in addition to their studies they should also learn industrial work, farming and military affairs, and take part in the struggles of the cultural revolution as they occur to criticize the bourgeoisie.

11. The Question of Criticizing by Name in the Press

In the course of the mass movement of the cultural revolution, the criticism of bourgeois and feudal ideology should be well combined with the dissemination of the proletarian world outlook and of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Criticism should be organized of typical bourgeois representatives who have wormed their way into the Party and typical reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," and this should include criticism of various kinds of reactionary views in philosophy, history, political economy and education, in works and theories of literature and art, in theories of natural science, and in other fields.

Criticism of anyone by name in the press should be decided after discussion by the Party committee at the same level, and in some cases submitted to the Party committee at a higher level for approval.

12. Policy Towards Scientists, Technicians and Ordinary Members of Working Staffs

As regards scientists, technicians and ordinary members of working staffs, as long as they are

patriotic, work energetically, are not against the Party and socialism, and maintain no illicit relations with any foreign country, we should in the present movement continue to apply the policy of "unity, criticism, unity." Special care should be taken of those scientists and scientific and technical personnel who have made contributions. Efforts should be made to help them gradually transform their world outlook and their style of work.

13. The Question of Arrangements for Integration with the Socialist Education Movement in City and Countryside

The cultural and educational units and leading organs of the Party and government in the large and medium cities are the points of concentration of the present proletarian cultural revolution.

The great cultural revolution has enriched the socialist education movement in both city and countryside and raised it to a higher level. Efforts should be made to conduct these two movements in close combination. Arrangements to this effect may be made by various regions and departments in the light of the specific conditions.

The socialist education movement now going on in the countryside and in enterprises in the cities should not be upset where the original arrangements are appropriate and the movement is going well, but should continue in accordance with the original arrangements. However, the questions that are arising in the present great proletarian cultural revolution should be put to the masses for discussion at a proper time, so as to further foster vigorously proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology.

In some places, the great proletarian cultural revolution is being used as the focus in order to add momentum to the socialist education movement and clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. This may be done where the local Party committee thinks it appropriate.

14. Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Stimulate Production

The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize people's ideology and as a consequence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work. If the masses are fully aroused and proper arrangements are made, it is possible to carry on both the cultural revolution and production without one hampering

the other, while guaranteeing high quality in all our work.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. Any idea of counterposing the great cultural revolution against the development of production is incorrect.

15. The Armed Forces

In the armed forces, the cultural revolution and the socialist education movement should be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

16. Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Guide for Action in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is imperative to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and put proletarian politics in command. The movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works should be carried forward among the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the cadres and the intellectuals, and Mao Tse-tung's thought should be taken as the guide for action in the cultural revolution.

In this complex great cultural revolution, Party committees at all levels must study and apply Chairman Mao's works all the more conscientiously and in a creative way. In particular, they must study over and over again Chairman Mao's writings on the cultural revolution and on the Party's methods of leadership, such as *On New Democracy*, *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, *Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership and Methods of Work of Party Committees*.

Party committees at all levels must abide by the directions given by Chairman Mao over the years, namely that they should thoroughly apply the mass line of "from the masses and to the masses" and that they should be pupils before they become teachers. They should try to avoid being one-sided or narrow. They should foster materialist dialectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is bound to achieve brilliant victory under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Chairman Mao Joins One Million of the Revolutionary Masses in Celebration of the Great Cultural Revolution

ON August 18, Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman of the Chinese people, joined one million of the revolutionary masses of Peking and many other parts of the country in a mammoth rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution. It took place in the magnificent Tien An Men Square of the capital of our great country, centre of the proletarian revolution.

At five o'clock in the morning as the sun was spreading its rays above the horizon, Chairman Mao came to Tien An Men Square, already filled with a forest of red flags and a sea of people who had converged from all directions. In an olive-green army uniform, the red star on his army cap glittering in the sunlight, Chairman Mao walked across the Golden Water Bridge in front of the Tien An Men Gate and out into the midst of the revolutionary masses, shaking hands with the people around him and waving to everyone in the Square. The entire Square seethed with jubilation. Everyone, his face turned towards Chairman Mao, raised his arms over his head, leaped, cheered and applauded. Many clapped until the palms of their hands were red, and many shed tears of joy. Excitedly they exclaimed, "Chairman Mao is here! Chairman Mao has come into our midst!" The crowds shouted at

the top of their voices: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to Chairman Mao!" The cheers rose in crescendo, reverberating through the air of the capital.

Chairman Mao, our great leader, spent more than six hours with the one million revolutionary masses that morning. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Comrade Lin Piao on the rostrum of the Tien An Men Gate as they reviewed the ranks of the huge proletarian army of the cultural revolution. Watching the massive columns of paraders, he happily turned to Comrade Lin Piao and remarked, "This is a very large-scale movement. It has really mobilized the masses. This is of great significance in revolutionizing the thinking of the entire people."

Tens of thousands of Red Guards, lively and alert young people with red arm bands, were the centre of attention at the gigantic rally. A revolutionary mass organization of university and middle school students, the Red Guards were formed during this great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement. They have pledged to be the red vanguards defending Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the motherland all their lives. Their representatives stood on the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate and packed the reviewing stands on both sides. Youthful and vigorous,

they maintained order on the rostrum, in the Square and along the boulevards on both sides of the Square.

During the rally, a Red Guard from the Girls' Middle School attached to the Peking Normal University mounted the rostrum and put a Red Guard arm band on Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao affectionately shook hands with her. All the Red Guards on and below the rostrum were filled with joy. Some jumped into the air and exclaimed, "Chairman Mao is our commander, and we are his young soldiers!" Others remarked, "Chairman Mao has joined our Red Guards. This is our greatest support and inspiration. With Chairman Mao backing us, we are afraid of nothing."

One thousand five hundred student representatives were on the Tien An Men rostrum to take part in the rally with the Party and state leaders. Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching received them in groups, talked with them and posed for pictures. When Chairman Mao received them, the elated students surrounded their beloved and respected leader and repeatedly shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The celebration began at 7:30 a.m. During the music of "The East Is Red", Chairman Mao, Comrade Lin Piao and other leaders of

the Communist Party and the state mounted the rostrum. The whole Square burst into thunderous cheers. Countless hands raised aloft copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, one million ardent hearts flew towards Chairman Mao, and one million pairs of eyes shining with revolutionary enthusiasm looked up towards Chairman Mao. The people were all the more deeply moved when they saw that their beloved leader was in a simple cotton army uniform. They exclaimed, "Chairman Mao in his army uniform comes closer to us. Chairman Mao will always fight together with us." Others declared, "With Chairman Mao as our supreme commander, we feel boundless joy. We want to be Chairman Mao's good fighters and follow him in making the revolution all our lives."

The celebration was presided over by Comrade Chen Po-ta, member of the Political Bureau of

the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Party's Central Committee. In his opening speech he declared, "Our great leader, teacher and helmsman, Chairman Mao, is here today to meet all of you (great ovation from the crowd). Chairman Mao is with the masses in every moment. His heart is always turned towards the masses. This great proletarian cultural revolution is led personally by Chairman Mao. His meeting with all of us today is a great inspiration. It will give a tremendous impetus to the great cultural revolution."

Comrade Lin Piao spoke amid stormy applause from the Square. He greeted the audience on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party, and said:

"The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao is a great creation in the com-

munist movement and a great creation for the socialist revolution!

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed precisely at eliminating bourgeois ideology, establishing proletarian ideology, remoulding people's souls, revolutionizing their ideology, digging out the roots of revisionism, and consolidating and developing the socialist system.

"We will strike down those in power who take the road of capitalism, strike down the reactionary bourgeois authorities, strike down all bourgeois royalists, oppose all actions to suppress the revolution, and strike down all monsters and demons!

"We will vigorously destroy all the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes, and transform all those parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base. We will

sweep away all vermin and remove all obstacles!

"We will make vigorous efforts to establish proletarian authorities and the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat. In a word, we will work with great energy so that Mao Tse-tung's thought achieves complete ascendancy. We will enable hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, ensure that it seizes all ideological positions, apply it in transforming the mental outlook of the entire society, and transform the great spiritual force of Mao Tse-tung's thought into a great material force!

"The current great cultural revolution is a tremendous event affecting the fate and the future of our Party and our country!

"On what do we rely to make this great cultural revolution successful? We rely on the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung and on



Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, greets the revolutionary masses.



A section of the million-strong mass rally.

the wisdom and strength of the masses of the people!

"With the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and having mastered Mao Tse-tung's thought which is the sharpest weapon, we will be invincible and all-conquering and will achieve complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

Concluding his speech, Comrade Lin Piao said: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao we must launch fierce attacks on bourgeois ideology, old customs and old

forces of habit! We must thoroughly topple, smash and discredit the counter-revolutionary revisionists, bourgeois Rightists and bourgeois reactionary authorities so that they will never be able to rise again!"

Comrade Chou En-lai then addressed the rally. He said that the Party Central Committee had just held its Eleventh Plenary Session, presided over by Chairman Mao himself. It had been a meeting of great historic significance and its success was a new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao stand side by side.

These young Red Guards dare to charge forward and dare to make revolution.



He pointed out: "The 16-point decision concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution adopted by the session was formulated under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao. It is the programme of the great proletarian cultural revolution. All revolutionary comrades should conscientiously study it, become familiar with it, grasp it and apply it. It is the weapon with which we fight in the great proletarian cultural revolution and our compass for action. We must study and apply this great programme well and carry it through in our practical actions."

"In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must with the utmost vigour eradicate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology, that is, vigorously foster Mao Tse-tung's thought. Sailing the seas depends on the man at the helm, and our great helmsman is Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We must respond to the call of Comrade Lin Piao to unfold to a greater extent the mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way throughout the entire Party, the entire army and the entire country."

"We must hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution, build socialist China into an impregnable proletarian state and fulfil the glorious historic mission entrusted to us by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world."

During the speeches of Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai, the million people in the Square time and again raised their arms and shouted: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" "Long live the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long life, long, long life to our great leader, Chairman Mao!"

Other speeches followed by Nieh Yuan-chih, representative of Peking University, and by university and middle school students from Peking, Harbin, Changsha, Nanking and other places. With their infinitely profound and sincere love for our great leader



Revolutionary teachers and students from Peking and other parts of the country warmly acclaim Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao, with the iron determination of several hundred million students and teachers throughout the country to carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, they resolved to carry forward Mao Tse-tung's thought and pass it on, to ensure that socialist China will become an impregnable proletarian state that will never change colour. In the speeches, they said:

"Our country is in an unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao. This is a revolution of world significance. We must smash the old world, create a new world, and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution."

"Sailing the seas depends on the man at the helm. The growth of all plants depends on sunlight. To carry on the revolution we must rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish long life to our most beloved and respected great leader, Chairman Mao. We will follow Chairman Mao's teachings, pay attention to state affairs, and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution. We will fol-

low Chairman Mao's teachings to face the world and brave the storm of the mighty mass struggle, and become the most reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

"Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts. The Chinese people's revolution has never been smooth sailing. We will always bear in mind Chairman Mao's instructions to steel and test ourselves in fierce storms and towering waves. We pledge our lives to defend the Central Committee of the Party, to defend Chairman Mao. We may face mountains of daggers and seas of flames, but we have Mao Tse-tung's thought as the shining beacon light. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will surely achieve victory."

"Chairman Mao is standing together with us. This is the most significant and happiest moment in our lives. We will study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions, and be his good students all our lives."

These fervent revolutionary speeches of students from many parts of the country brought forth

long and thunderous applause at Tien An Men Square.

After the rally, contingents of the proletarian cultural revolution, one million strong, passed in a great stream in front of Tien An Men Gate to be reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao. Marching in high militant spirits were revolutionary university and middle school students from Peking and other parts of the country, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, and government cadres in the capital. To Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee they pledged their resolute support of the decision of the Party Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution and the Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party. They pledged to be trailblazers in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry the proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolution through to the end.

During the parade, Chairman Mao, Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and others on the rostrum kept waving to and applauding the rev-

olutionary masses. The one million people repeatedly sang with great gusto "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman", and shouted at the top of their voices, "Long life, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Among the Party and state leaders on the Tien An Men rostrum were Tao Chu, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yeh Chien-ying, Po I-po, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-yi, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching, Wang Jen-chung, Wu Teh, Wu Yu-chang, Tsai Chang, Hsu Teh-li, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih and others.

On the same day, mass rallies and parades took place in Shanghai, Shenyang, Sian, Canton, Chengtu and many other cities. Large crowds gathered under loudspeakers in the streets, in the grounds of factories and schools, in front of the people's reception centres of the Party committees in the provinces, cities and autonomous regions. From the moment the rally was put on radio and television, people listened with rapt attention. Along with the one million revolutionary masses in the capital, they heard the speeches made by Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai, and the representatives of the revolutionary teachers and students. As though they, too, were being reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao, they shouted slogans. Their hearts beat as one with the revolutionary masses in Tien An Men Square. The joyful shouts of the people throughout the country merged into one tremendous and resounding voice: "All the Chinese people are united in one resolve: Raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution, build socialist China into an impregnable proletarian state and fulfil the glorious historic mission entrusted to us by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world!"



Young Red Guard Sung Yao-wu puts a red arm band on Chairman Mao.

I Put a Red Guard Arm Band on Chairman Mao!

ON August 18, when I saw our most beloved and respected leader Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum, my heart leaped for joy. I asked the comrade presiding over the mass rally if I could present a red arm band to Chairman Mao to express the boundless faith of all the Red Guards in Chairman Mao and their boundless love for him. He took me to Chairman Mao. Elated, I put the arm band of the Red Guards around the arm of our great leader.

Tall and broad in stature and in radiant health, Chairman Mao wore an olive-green army uniform and cap, and the bright red of his collar insignia stirred me to my innermost soul. Seeing him in such ex-

cellent health, I felt enormous happiness. I wanted to shout, "Long life, long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao asked my name. I answered, "My name is Sung Pin-pin." The Chairman asked, "Is the 'pin' the one in the well-known expression *wen chih pin pin* (be gentle and refined)?" When I replied, "Yes", the Chairman said affectionately, "You should be 'yao wu' (militant)."

I returned to my place, but my heart would not calm down. Chairman Mao's words continued to ring in my ears: "You should be *militant*." These words struck home deeply in me and made me see that I was very far from Chairman

Mao's requirement. They pointed out the direction in which I should go. Though I had not done much since the beginning of the great cultural revolution, I had got the opportunity to see Chairman Mao. The fact that I put a red arm band on him with my own hands thrilled me with supreme happiness. Yet I was ashamed. I was more determined than ever to carry on the revolution and not to fall short of Chairman Mao's expectations. I will be militant, dash forward and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution.*

Before the liberation, our revolutionary predecessors followed Chairman Mao, took a tight grip on their guns, crossed mountains and rivers and fought many battles until, meeting counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, they created the new China. Thus political power came out of the barrels of their guns. "Be militant." This was necessary and true in the past, is necessary and true now and will continue to be necessary and true in the future. This truth applies to China and it applies to all the nations and peoples of the world.

Today, in this new stage of the socialist revolution, the great proletarian cultural revolution, we should learn from our revolutionary predecessors and be militant. Chairman Mao showed his militant spirit when he met the one million people of the rally in an ordinary army uniform. "A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery..." Chairman Mao has always taught us, "A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another." He also told us, "He who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dares to unhorse the emperor." This is to urge us to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of rebellion which dares to charge forward and dares to act. Formerly, the revisionist educational system held us tightly tied down, attempting to rub away our sharp revolutionary edges and corners, trying to make us "refined" bookworms who would not dare to rebel. In the great proletarian cultural revolution today, Chairman Mao has

pointed out the direction for us. We have risen to rebel, to fight! The change from "refined" to "militant" reflects a great change in the people's minds and the coming of age of our young revolutionary soldiers. This is a product of the great proletarian cultural revolution, an event of historic significance.

From the words "be militant", we can see the boundless hopes Chairman Mao has for the revolutionary younger generation. Our most, most beloved and respected Chairman Mao, please put your mind at rest! We are successors to the revolution, and we will be true rebels against the old world. We will rebel and continue to make revolution. We will break all fetters, dash forward along the road of liberation, and smash to smithereens all the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits.

We know that the road of revolution is not smooth, but tortuous. All sorts of obstacles may still appear in the road of our advance. But for Chairman Mao and for the sake of the revolution, I dare to brave mountains of daggers, seas of flames and monstrous roaring waves. As long as we continue

to study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, bring the "militant" spirit into full play, there is no difficulty in the world we cannot conquer. We should learn to swim by swimming, and grow up in struggle. We will carry the heavy burden of the revolution and hold the great power of the revolution firmly in our hands. Chairman Mao, we pledge: Capitalism will never be restored in China. We will neither allow China to change colour in our generation nor in the next. We will keep China red for ever and ever, and let its red rays shine over all the world.

The future of China belongs to us. The future of the world belongs to us. We are determined to give full play to the militant spirit, follow Chairman Mao and go forward in the great storms and waves of class struggle, carrying through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution!

— Sung Yao-wu (formerly Sung Pin-pin), Red Guard of the Girls' Middle School, Peking Normal University

* After Sung Pin-pin left the rally, she changed her name to Sung Yao-wu.

Chairman Mao Received Us Red Guards!

TODAY is really the happiest, happiest, great happy day for all of us Red Guards and all the revolutionary teachers and students! Today, our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao received us, representatives of the Red Guards, on the Tien An Men Gate. The great, happy moment for which we had always longed has finally come.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, we soldiers of the Red Guards ascended the Tien An Men Gate in line. We were stirred to the very soul. Our most respected and be-

loved Chairman Mao was going to receive us, an event of great happiness which we had never dreamed would come true! At that moment the Red Guards had only one thought: Chairman Mao is coming! Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Five minutes past 8. Unable to control their feelings, Red Guards Sung Po-lin, Lo Hsiao-hai and Han Chun rushed into the hall at the top of the Gate and stood beside our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. At the sight of him, they forgot everything; all

they could do was to shout at the top of their voices: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Smiling, Chairman Mao stood up and shook hands with each of them. What powerful, strong hands! These are the hands that wrote truths for the revolution; these are the hands that pointed out the path of our advance; these are the hands that directed us in conquering our country for the people; these are the hands that are directing us in defending our country for the people! Holding firmly these revolutionary hands, a thousand thoughts rushed through our minds, a thousand thoughts flew into one: "How are you, Chairman Mao? We wish you unlimited long life!"

Chairman Mao, smiling kindly, said, "Well, well, well!"

Only now did the Red Guards remember that they had not said who they were. They cried hurriedly, "We're Tsinghua Middle School Red Guards."

"Which?" asked Chairman Mao.

"Red Guards of the middle school attached to Tsinghua University," they answered.

Then they said in one voice: "We wish Chairman Mao unlimited long life!" They repeatedly cheered aloud, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Very moved, the Red Guards said to Chairman Mao, "We shall always be your most loyal soldiers." "We want revolution, we will rebel [against all exploiting classes and their ideology, culture, customs and habits] all the way!"

Chairman Mao said, "I firmly support you!"

A feeling of tremendous inspiration stirred the Red Guards. They forgot everything. They could voice only one thought: "Long live Chairman Mao!" They shook hands with Chairman Mao again and again before reluctantly stepping out.

"Chairman Mao received us!" The good news spread like wildfire. All the Red Guards were swept with joy. They immediately burst out singing "The East Is Red", "Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas" and "The

Song of Rebellion". They shouted with one voice: "We wish our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao unlimited long life!" Enthusiasm filled every one of the Red Guards on the Tien An Men Gate as their voices united in happy singing. Their hearts had flown to Chairman Mao.

At 45½ minutes past 9, sudden applause thundered while the sun seemed to shine more brightly. Chairman Mao was coming towards us! He wore an olive-green military uniform, the red star on his cap and the red insignia on his collar shining with a dazzling light. Chairman Mao's ruddy face was beaming. He is very healthy indeed. This is a source of the greatest happiness for the Chinese people and the people of the world. The Red Guards leaped up and down, the cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" rose to the sky. As we all waved our copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* high above our heads, the red from their covers flashed in all directions. After walking around, Chairman Mao went steadily up the steps. People crowded forward with but one thought: Quick, let's have a longer look at Chairman Mao! All they wanted to say was "Long live Chairman Mao!" Seeing this crowd of joyous young revolutionary fighters, Chairman Mao smiled happily.

At 49½ minutes past 9, Chairman Mao went back into the hall. No one had had enough and no one would leave; everyone shouted: "We want to see Chairman Mao!" Premier Chou came over, saying, "I'm an old Red Guard. Obey orders and be seated. Wait a little and Chairman Mao will come and have his picture taken with you!" To have our pictures taken with Chairman Mao! Truly a most, most happy event. How our great leader is concerned for us, the younger generation! Not only did he make time to receive us "young soldiers" but he would have pictures taken together with us. "Now, if we do not carry on the revolution well," many Red Guards could not refrain from saying, "we really cannot face Chairman Mao." "We must carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end! Without complete victory we can-

not face Chairman Mao who has such concern for us!" The inspiration and encouragement given by our great leader stirred the hearts of the Red Guard fighters and became a tremendous material force.

At 45 minutes past 11, Chairman Mao again came out to us. Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and other leaders wore Red Guard arm bands—the old Red Guards leading the young Red Guards in making revolution together. Many young Red Guards took turns in having their pictures taken with Chairman Mao. The crowd of young people jumped with joy and the cry "Long live Chairman Mao!" rose from the depths of their hearts. This was truly for us the happiest moment. Oh, our great leader, Chairman Mao, we Red Guards wish you health from the bottom of our hearts! We wish you unlimited long life! We are resolved to be your most loyal and brave Red Guards!

We are all students who have made no contributions to the people, nothing at all. Chairman Mao not only received us but also had his picture taken with us. Our responsibilities are now so much more heavy. We shall never be unworthy of the incomparable solicitude Chairman Mao has shown for us and the incomparable trust which he has placed in us!

From now on we will definitely study Chairman Mao's works better, keep every word in our hearts, honestly and sincerely observe them, and be good fighters and good students of Chairman Mao. From now on, wherever we are and however great the difficulties we encounter, the thought of this day alone will give us limitless courage to overcome them. Chairman Mao has given us infinite wisdom and strength. We shall hold higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, temper ourselves in the heat of struggle, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end!

—Red Guards of the Middle School Attached to Tsinghua University



Liberated serfs of Tibet show their infinite love for the great leader Chairman Mao by bringing his portrait and writings to a meeting celebrating a bumper harvest.

700 MILLION PEOPLE STUDY MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT

A GREAT mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is developing vigorously and ever wider and more deeply among the Chinese people. It is on a scale without precedent in the history of mankind.

"Study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act in accordance with his instructions!" This has become the watchword of common action among China's vast multitude of workers, peasants, soldiers and other people.

This mass movement of the Chinese people for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's

works, the popularization of the invincible thinking of Mao Tse-tung among the 700 million Chinese people, is a great unprecedented event of immense historic significance. It is the fundamental guarantee of the complete triumph of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and a great programme to prevent the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. It will have a lasting significance for all the generations to come. It is also an event of epoch-making significance that affects the future of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

In recent years, this mass movement has been marked by two salient features. One is that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, have, by their eagerness to master Mao Tse-tung's thought, demonstrated the strength of their revolutionary consciousness. They study Chairman Mao's works with the strongest proletarian class sentiment and most resolute revolutionary zeal. They have shown that their love and respect for and their faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought know no bounds. The other special feature is that an increasing number of people in many

C.P.C. Central Committee Decides on Large-scale Publication of Chairman Mao's Works

THE Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to speed up the large-scale publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in order to meet the urgent needs of the broad masses of the people in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has called on the broad masses of cadres and workers and staff members of publication, printing and distribution departments throughout the country to mobilize immediately, make all-out efforts and take the publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works as their foremost task. Following the speed-up in the mass printing of Chairman Mao's works this year and next, these works, for which there has been a pressing demand by the broad masses, will gradually come to be in plentiful supply throughout the country.

Recently the Ministry of Culture, in accordance with the directive of the Party's Central Committee, convened a national conference on the work of printing and distributing Chairman

Mao's works, at which concrete plans for their large-scale printing and plans for their distribution were mapped out. Thirty-five million sets of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* will be printed and distributed this year and next. The collections A and B of *Selected Readings From Mao Tse-tung's Works*, and Chairman Mao's works in pamphlet form will in general be printed in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions so that gradually, over this year and next year, they will fully meet the needs of the broad masses.

That the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to speed up the large-scale publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works is an event of tremendous historic significance in China's political life, an event bringing great joy to the people of the whole country, and yet another victory for the current great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement.

leading organs and many leading cadres on various fronts in various places have realized the great significance of putting politics and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung first. They have come to understand that to give prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought or not to do so is a question of paramount importance that will affect the destiny of our whole country and of the world. For this reason they are taking the lead in this mass study movement, strengthening their leadership in it and giving first place in all activities to the study of Mao Tse-tung's works on a large scale.

At the present time, on various fronts in our country, from the city to the countryside, from the coast to the frontier regions, there have emerged large numbers of outstanding people who, with the

strongest class sentiment, are studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively. These are people like Wang Chin-hsi, the "iron man" of the Taching oilfield; Chen Yung-kuei of the pace-setting Tachai production brigade; and Liao Chu-chiang, Feng Fu-sheng and Huang Tsu-shih of the People's Liberation Army. In this great mass movement in which the whole nation is studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively, there is a lively and heart-stirring scene: the first waves bring along the second waves while the second waves push forward the first. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, by grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, have transformed it into a mighty material force. Everywhere in the country, a constantly increasing number of workers, peasants and

soldiers are acquiring the world outlook of utter devotion and total dedication to the revolution and wholehearted service to the people. They have mastered the law of the unity of opposites — the concept of "one divides into two" — and the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, and have won a succession of victories in the three revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation.

Tsai Tsu-chuan, the Shanghai worker who is now an expert on electrical light sources, went to a factory as an apprentice at the age of 14 and worked as a glass-blower for more than ten years. At Fudan University where he headed a glass factory, hydrogen and xenon lamps were often in demand but our country was unable to

manufacture them. The imperialists and revisionists working against us tried to make difficulties in regard to this. Over and over again, Tsai Tsu-chuan studied *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, the three most-read articles in Chairman Mao's works. He said to himself, "When the enemy bullies our country, he is actually bullying the Chinese working class. We must increase our determination and destroy the arrogance of our enemy. In the interests of the revolution and the people we must make these lamps ourselves — Let's beat the enemy!"

He and his comrades, working together in the laboratory over the past four years, followed Chairman Mao's teachings expounded in *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and his ideas about "learning the art of war in war". Learning while working, and with the help of the Party committee at a higher level and other departments concerned, they manufactured above a dozen new types of electrical light sources, filling this blank in China's work in this field.

Then there is Hsieh Yueh, the young spinner of the Taiyuan Textile Mill, who for the past few years, following Chairman Mao's teachings, has been probing and mastering the laws governing the rejoining of broken threads of yarn, persistently applying the theory of "one divides into two" and learning other's good points to make up for her own weak points. She never gets a swelled head from success, nor is discouraged by failure. By practising constantly and continuously making progress, she is now able to tend 1,600 spindles and has become known as the woman "who rides the horse of objective laws".

Ever since she began last year to study Chairman Mao's works in the course of the socialist education movement, Kiangsu commune member Ku Ah-tao, an illiterate former poor peasant now in her fifties, has persisted in studying them every day by getting others to read them to her. She constantly keeps in mind "the three men and one broom" and has come to

understand such great things as how to make revolution and how to live. The three men that she keeps in mind are Chang Szu-teh (a Communist who loyally served the interests of the people as recalled by Chairman Mao in *Serve the People*), Norman Bethune (the Canadian surgeon whom Chairman Mao praised in the article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*), and the Foolish Old Man (a character in an ancient Chinese fable of whom Chairman Mao spoke in his article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). The broom is criticism and self-criticism. We must, she says, learn every day from Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the spirit of the Foolish Old Man and serve the people all our lives. Every day we must take up this broom of criticism and self-criticism to sweep away the dirt in our minds. And the more she studies, the more interested she becomes in studying. She can not only recite word by word the many key pas-

sages in the three most-read articles of Chairman Mao and in his *Combat Liberalism* but also makes a daily examination of her actions in the light of these passages. Today, already well over fifty, this ordinary woman from a former poor peasant family has become an outstanding commune member with lofty revolutionary aspirations, determined to make herself a pillar of socialism in the countryside.

Soldiers of the Chagola frontier guards of the Tibet military region, garrisoning the snowcapped peaks of the Himalayas 5,000 metres above sea-level, have carried with them the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Rarefied air and snowstorms notwithstanding, they show enormous zeal in the study of his works. They say: "True, Chagola lacks everything; there's no water, no grass, only ice and snow and a rubble of weathered stones. But, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most powerful ideological weapon, we fear nothing."



The first thing these militia members do on returning from a fishing trip at sea is to study Chairman Mao's works.

In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they carried stones up the mountain on their backs to build their barracks, hacked into the mountainside and dug through rock to find sources of water and have finally settled down. Here in the high mountains and rarefied air, they study Chairman Mao's works every day. When there were not enough books to go around, they made copies in their spare time. In one week they copied out more than 100 articles by Chairman Mao. They say: "If you miss reading Chairman Mao's works for a single day, you feel as if you were living on a snowcapped mountain without sunshine. So long as we study his works every day, the red sun is right in our hearts!"

MOVING examples such as these are too numerous to be cited. This soaring revolutionary consciousness of the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and others who urgently want to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought is an historical current no one can hold in check. The handful of bourgeois "authorities" who vainly attempt to stay this historical current with their big sticks of "vulgarization", "over-simplification" and "pragmatism" and try to sabotage the nation's mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is like a mantis trying to stop a cart or an ant trying to shake a tree — just daydreaming!

Many leading organizations and revolutionary cadres have taken the initiative and the lead in this study and have strengthened the leadership guiding this mass movement. This is a factor of great importance for the consistent development of the great mass movement. In the past few years, people and organizations in different parts of the country, responding to the call of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao to "learn from the People's Liberation Army", have made serious efforts to learn first of all from the great initiative of the P.L.A. in putting politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought first. They have put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of

everything, using it to promote everything and to transform everything. They have popularized in a big way the P.L.A.'s successful experience in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. They have energetically developed the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works. All this has brought significant results. In every province and municipality, in every autonomous region of the country, from grass-root units to leading organizations, many exemplary cadres have come to the fore who, like Chiao Yu-lu, late secretary of the Lankao county Party committee, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. During the socialist education movement that has been launched in city and countryside in recent years, many members of the work teams sent by the central and local governments, especially work teams from the P.L.A., have taken the lead in the study movement and have imbued the minds of the workers and peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. This has exerted a good influence and had a far-reaching effect in transforming the mental outlook of the working people, prompting them to intensify their efforts in changing the objective world.

Chang Hung-chih (right), political director of an oil exploration team at the Taching oilfield and pace-setter in the study of Chairman Mao's works, talks with fellow workers.



At the provincial conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works called by the Communist Party's Kwangtung provincial committee last year, it was clearly stated that the study of Chairman Mao's works should be given foremost place in all work in the province. Following the conference, the provincial Party committee, in conjunction with the socialist education movement in the cities and villages, organized groups of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works to go out to different parts of the province where they gave more than 200 talks to 430,000 people. This played a great role in promoting the movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works throughout the province. Subsequently, the committee summed up and popularized the experience of many counties, people's communes and production brigades which had got good results from this study. Eight hundred thousand cadres of the basic rural units and instructors for the study of Chairman Mao's works were trained in groups at different times while another 800,000 to 1,000,000 people are currently receiving training. This has carried the peasants' movement for the

study of Chairman Mao's works to a new high.

The typical experience of the leading cadres of Tungkuan and Suichi counties in taking a lead in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in strengthening leadership in the counties' study movements is being widely popularized in the province. In Suichi county every people's commune, production brigade and production team has recently held a meeting at which experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has been exchanged. More than 270,000 cadres of the basic rural units and members of the people's communes attended these meetings and over 26,000 people gave talks to them. From 70 to 80 per cent of the adult peasants in many rural areas of the province have taken a regular part in the study of Chairman Mao's works. The broad masses of peasants take Chairman Mao's words as their supreme guide. Following the examples set by Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they are conscientiously changing their world outlook. Their mental outlook and rural

Chen Yung-kuei (second from right), secretary of the Tachai production brigade Party branch in Shansi province, studying Chairman Mao's works with members of the branch committee.



production are being transformed day by day.

THE experience gained in Kwangtung is another proof that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most effective instrument for educating the peasants. By using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants and help them to change their old world outlook and establish a communist world outlook, it will certainly be possible to build in China a big agricultural army which is extremely proletarianized and extremely militant.

Reports from Shansi province last April showed that 180,000 groups for the study of Chairman Mao's works in the rural areas had been organized with a total membership of nearly three million peasants and cadres of basic units. By creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, leading cadres of Yuhsien county carried out a wide-scale ideological revolutionization of leading organizations and cadres at the county level, launched a widespread mass movement for studying Chairman Mao's works throughout the county and popularized the advanced experience of the Tachai brigade. This has



The political director of a People's Liberation Army unit distributes Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the soldiers.



These housewives of Yenchi I and Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in Kirin province have organized to study Chairman Mao's works.

resulted in tremendous successes in stepping up the ideological revolutionization of the cadres of the basic rural units and the broad masses of peasants in the county and changing the look of the rural areas.

The experience of this county has been widely popularized throughout Shansi. Since July last year, 1,100 people attended the provincial representative conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from the provincial organizations, 4,000 activists took part in conferences at the level of special areas, and 20,000 activists attended conferences at the county level. These



Li Su-wen, food shop saleswoman and outstanding among the country's finance and trade workers in the study of Chairman Mao's works, leads a chorus in "Father and Mother Are Dear, But Chairman Mao Is Dearer" during the Shenyang Musical Week of 1966.

activists are the propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the organizers of the movement for studying Chairman Mao's works, the pace-setters in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and heroes and model workers on the various fronts of trade and production. Much valuable experience created and accumulated by them in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and in integrating theory with practice is being put to wide use among the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and other people, and is yielding good results.

In the city of Shanghai with its one million workers, the mass movement of the working class for studying Chairman Mao's works has always been in the van. By creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works with revolutionary sentiments, revolutionary zeal and revolutionary methods, the workers have become conscious proletarian revolutionary fighters and achieved one outstanding success after another in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, strug-

gle for production and scientific experimentation. Shanghai's workers say: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the criterion of correct conduct, the soul of life, the source of strength, the guide to action, the weapon for fighting and the foundation of revolution." In accordance with a recently promulgated special decision of the Party's Shanghai Municipal Committee to strengthen the leadership of the mass study movement, the development and experiences of that movement in various units were earnestly reviewed and summed up. Subsequently, a meeting to exchange experience in studying Chairman Mao's works was held and attended by 2,500 study activists and leading cadres of various units. The movement for studying Chairman Mao's works is unfolding even more vigorously and in greater depth than before among the workers and the masses of other people throughout the city.

ALL these facts fully demonstrate that in the present movement of the Chinese people for the creative study and application of

Chairman Mao's works, a new situation is arising in various parts of the country and on various fronts, a situation in which "Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in the forefront, and cadres give the lead at every level".

In reviewing the situation of the movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works by workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres in China in the past few years, it must be emphasized that a new high tide of this great study movement is arising as the current great proletarian cultural revolution forges ahead both in breadth and depth. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the great cultural revolution and creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in this struggle, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are sweeping away all monsters and displaying an all-conquering revolutionary heroism and a dauntless fighting spirit. Chen Yung-kuei, secretary of the Communist Party branch of the Tachai brigade, and its former poor and lower middle peasants have put it well: "The enemies' opposition to our studying of Chairman Mao's works shows that we are right in studying them. Not only our generation but our children and grandchildren must study them. That study should continue uninterruptedly from generation to generation. . . . Mao Tse-tung's thought must be safeguarded and the revolutionary cause must never be given up. . . . Only by reading Chairman Mao's works can we overthrow the old world, create a new one and defend it."

Now the great and ever-victorious thinking of Mao Tse-tung has taken deep root among the 700 million Chinese people. It will be carried on and developed constantly through all the generations to come. It can be foretold with complete certainty that this great, unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution will carry the Chinese people's movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works forward, wave on wave, upsurge after upsurge.

Industry Briefs

The New 'Hongqi' Sedans

THE FIRST of China's new seven-passenger "Hongqi" (Red Flag) sedans are now running in the streets of Peking.

With new hydraulic transmission, box-type chassis and V-type engine, the new model has great horsepower and high speed. It runs so smoothly that there is neither road shock nor side sway on turns. Dignified, graceful and of simple line, its appearance, furnishings and performance have reached advanced world standards.

Turned out in only a short period from drawing board to finished car by the workers of the Changchun No. 1 Automobile Plant in northeast China, the "Hongqi" was the result of the workers' creative study and application of Chairman Mao's teaching that the human factor is the most important in the relationship between man and things. This realization enabled them to put the revolutionary spirit and initiative of the working class into full play.

The body of the new model alone required 1,500 drawings, a task which used to take experienced design engineers 18 months to do. However, fourteen young designers, by discussing the problems with the auto workers, were able to finish their work in a short time. The body workers did their own tooling with simple equipment, turning out within a month the 150 major pieces of equipment needed for the body.

At every step in design and manufacture, the workers followed the example set by the Taching oil workers. They were strict and accurate in their work, paid close attention to details and went all out to make a really fine automobile. No matter how small or minor a part, they took a serious attitude towards its quality, constantly striving to improve it. "To be responsible for

the quality of the sedan," the workers said, "is to be responsible to the Party, the people and the revolution."

Eighty plants in different parts of the country made parts for the sedan, each giving them high priority. All 800 parts met the required standards and were delivered on time, which played an important part in turning out the new model "Hongqi" in record time.

A 25-ton Earth Mover

OUR China-made 25-ton 'Hongyan' (Red Crag) earth mover is sturdy, good-looking, and is light and easy to operate." This was the judgement of the workers of the Nanfen open-cut mine in northeast China, based on their own experience and expressed at a meeting called by the China Automobile Company to examine the quality of different motor vehicles.

The huge earth mover—8 metres long, 3 metres wide and 4 metres high—was built by the Chichiang Gear Plant of the Chungking branch of the China Automobile Company. It is important for transporting mine ore, sand and gravel and other ma-

terial for conservation and other large construction projects. Formerly, earth movers of this size had to be imported. To meet the needs of socialist construction and the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggles, the workers at the Chichiang plant, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking on self-reliance, eagerly took on the task of trial-producing it. Beginning early last year, they completed it in only six months.

The earth mover weighs 24 tons, has a carrying capacity of 25 tons and a speed when fully loaded of 30 kilometres per hour. The tilt body weighs 7 tons and can automatically empty its load in 25 seconds. It consists of 60 assemblies with 10,000 parts of 1,800 different types. With the tireless efforts of its own workers and the cooperation and advice of 60 factories and mines, the plant overcame all the difficulties in designing, equipment and technique.

Quality and performance were tested under rigorous conditions at the Nanfen open-cut mine of the Penchi Iron and Steel Company. After 5,000 kilometres of service, it was found reliable in performance, and all parts and assemblies met the designed specifications and standards.



The 25-ton "Hongyan" earth mover.

A Shining Example in Carrying Out Mao Tse-tung's Thought on Literature and Art

WANG CHI-NING

RIDING the waves and making the rounds of the islands off the shore of south China's Kwang-tung province is a pioneering theatrical group known as the Seagoing Cultural Work Troupe of the armed force stationed in Canton. Providing cultural activities of all kinds for the armed units defending the islands, it has become a nationwide example in firmly following the direction Chairman Mao has pointed out for literature and art.

The troupe was formed in March 1965. Its 21 members came from various cultural units serving the armed force around the city of Canton — troupes for modern drama, opera, song and dance performances, acrobatics, military bands, the motion picture distribution centre, shops for the sale and repair of music and art equipment, and the Soldiers' Photography Society. For more than a year, they have been going among the soldiers in the most remote places, challenging hardships, devoting most of their time to giving performances and also rendering all kinds of other services. Theirs is a performing troupe and at the same time a political work team, a propaganda team, a service team. The men hail them as "the most welcome people" and compare them to the propaganda teams of the old Red Army.

They Resolutely Carry Out Mao Tse-tung's Line on Literature and Art

In 1942 Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese

WANG CHI-NING is a cadre of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Canton.

people, pointed out in his important work *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*: All culture or literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. Proletarian literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use. This, Chairman Mao emphasized, is a question of fundamental importance.

During the years of war, our army's writers and artists, following Chairman Mao's teachings, kept to the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and of integrating themselves with the people they served. With their weapons of literature and art they played a direct role in the battle and also helped train a great number of revolutionaries. But some writers and artists, when they entered the big cities after the liberation of the whole mainland, were unable to resist the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideas and began to lose the fighting spirit of the proletariat. They stayed in the cities and would not go out to the grass roots, and wanted to perform only "big, foreign and ancient" operas, plays, songs and dances.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party believes that to solve this problem it is necessary to re-educate these cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to reorganize the ranks of writers and artists. First, prominence must be given to politics, and the problem of whom to serve and for whom to raise the standards must be solved,

not once, but over and over again. It is also of the utmost importance to abide by the principles of proletarian party spirit and to combat corruption by bourgeois ideology in literary and artistic creation in the organizational line and in working style. Therefore the general political department of the Military Commission has called on members of the armed forces cultural units to re-study Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art and instructed their members and the sports workers to form troupes to go to the companies, the basic units of the armed forces.

The Military Commission also requires that not just a few but everyone go, and that they must not come and go like dragonflies skimming the surface of the water but that they must stay for long periods with the basic units. This is a revolutionary measure. The troupe's form of organization itself expresses the determination of its members to go to the basic levels and work for the majority of the people, that they must be propagandists of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and servants of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The seagoing troupe has been formed in the struggle between Mao Tse-tung's thought and bourgeois ideas on literature and art. It is the product of the implementation of Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art. It represents a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art.

The leaders made it clear to the members of the troupe that their most important and fundamental task was to study and creatively apply Chairman Mao's writings



While on the march or before or after performances, troupe members persist in studying Chairman Mao's writings. Here they study "Serve the People" with the soldiers.

and arm themselves with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The troupe members responded enthusiastically to the call. With the problem of whom to serve in mind, they studied *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. Then, using Chairman Mao's teachings as the criterion, they examined their own thoughts and actions and compared them with the fighting tradition of the old Red Army's propaganda teams and the revolutionary spirit of Chang Szu-teh, Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai and Wang Chieh.* They came to see that on the cultural front, whether writers and artists serve and integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers determines whether they are proletarian or bourgeois, whether they follow socialism or capitalism, Marxism-Leninism or revisionism. Everyone came to realize that they are revolutionaries first and writers and artists second, that they should go wherever the Party wants them to go and perform whatever the soldiers want them to perform. Arming themselves with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the members of the troupe strive to be propagandists for the thought of Mao Tse-tung and servants of the soldiers.

Taking the old Red Army's propaganda teams as their example, they travel lightly, carrying their own bedrolls, stage properties and instruments, and even refuse transport facilities offered by the armed units so as not to be any

trouble. Braving hot sun and strong winds, they go from island to island off the coast, making the rounds of the sentry posts and battle positions, bringing revolutionary culture to the soldiers. Many of the members at first were not used to life on the sea and got seasick easily. But, not wanting to miss a single island, they bravely fought dizziness and vomiting. As soon as their boat lands they leap out, forgetting all pain and exhaustion, and head straight for the barracks and sentry posts.

The arrival of the troupe's boat at any island always sends a ripple of anticipation throughout its armed unit. Chairman Mao's works are placed in the hands of the eager soldiers. Songs with fighting spirit reverberate through the valleys down to the shore. The photographer busies himself with choosing suitable spots for taking pictures of the men. Film projector, radio and musical instrument repairmen go from barracks to barracks to make necessary repairs. The members of the troupe divide into small groups and visit the squads and platoons to collect stories of models and outstanding deeds and to coach the amateur soldiers' performances. Truly, they think what the soldiers think, feel what the soldiers feel and wholeheartedly serve the soldiers.

Propagandizing the Thought of Mao Tse-tung

First and foremost among the troupe's tasks is to disseminate the thought of Mao Tse-tung by every means.

With the campaign to study Chairman Mao's writings, every soldier was eager to own a set of Chairman Mao's works. Their wish came true when the cultural troupe arrived with copies for sale. The troupe also brought exhibitions showing how Liao Chu-chiang, Feng Fu-sheng and Huang Tsu-shih, outstanding soldier-students of Chairman Mao's works, study and apply them, and a lantern-slide show, "The People of the World Love Chairman Mao". Greatly inspired, they ran to tell one another, "These are the most precious gifts the cultural troupe has brought us."

Performances, too, propagandize the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The

* Comrade Chang Szu-teh was a soldier in the Guards Regiment of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. A member of the Communist Party who loyally served the interests of the people, he joined the revolution in 1933, took part in the Long March and was wounded in service. On September 5, 1944, when making charcoal in the mountains of northern Shensi, he was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln. At a memorial meeting for him held by departments directly under the Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao delivered a speech in which he pointed out that Chang Szu-teh was one in the ranks of these battalions who worked entirely in the people's interests.

For Lei Feng see "Why Millions Honour Lei Feng" in the June 1963 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

For Ouyang Hai see "A Novel of Communist Ideals" and "Strike Even a Good Drum Hard" (excerpt from the novel *Song of Ouyang Hai*) in the July 1966 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

For Wang Chieh see "A Young Fighter — Wang Chieh" in the May 1966 issue of *China Reconstructs*.



A dance at a seaside battle position.



Study of Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, the guide for the troupe's work.



Soldier amateurs get their musical instruments repaired.



A member of the troupe gives a soldier a lesson in playing the flute.

Over the hills to a remote outpost.



Top right: Storytelling for soldiers and other workers on a construction site. Centre: A song about a model soldier. Bottom: Nine soldiers at a sentry post are given a special performance.



CULTURAL TROUPE CALLS AT AN ISLAND



drama, song or dance numbers which the troupe creates are closely related to the actual life and struggle of the armed forces and reflect the directives issued for each period by the Central Committee of the Party and the Military Commission. These have been of great inspirational and educational value to the soldiers.

The poetry recitation "Our Hearts Fly to Vietnam", the song-and-dance number "The Moon Shines Brightly" and the *hsiang sheng* dialogue "Those Strange American Troops", showing the U.S. aggressor troops and U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger when faced with the courage of the Vietnamese people, are among those that strike a responsive chord in the soldiers and arouse in them boundless hatred for U.S. imperialism. Unable to contain their wrath, the soldiers often interrupt a performance with angry shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" to turn a show into a solemn mobilization for battle.

The troupe wrote and performed "Rely on the Masses for Victorious Battles" to coordinate with the armed forces' study of Chairman Mao's teachings on people's war and Comrade Lin Piao's article "Long Live the Victory of the People's War". After Comrade Lin Piao issued the directive that prominence must be given to politics, the troupe quickly wrote songs praising the deeds of advanced people in giving prominence to politics.

When the troupe heard over the radio that the armed forces were going to start a movement to emulate Wang Chieh's revolutionary spirit of being unafraid of hardship and death, it immediately wrote a song called "Learn from Wang Chieh in Making the Revolution" and taught the soldiers to sing it. When the Chinese air force shot down a U.S. plane over Hainan Island, the troupe worked all night composing a song called "Victory in the Vast Blue Sky" and a *hsiang sheng* dialogue, "Terrific Shooting", which they performed for the unit that shot down the plane. To commend those soldiers who remain in the service after their regular terms expire and who make the islands their home and view it as an honour to face hardship, the troupe wrote the songs "The Squad Leader Has Been on the Island for Many Years" and "The Island Defenders Are Proud of Themselves".

On arriving at a place, the first thing the troupe does is collect stories of the advanced people and their deeds in order to write songs or acts about them for performance that very day. The soldiers being sung about are asked to come forward and have red paper flowers pinned on them. These soldiers would flush with emotion at the honour and tell themselves that they must live up to the honour and do even better, while their mates pledge to try to do likewise. In one instance a soldier named Shen Shih-lien could not go to

sleep all night after he had been praised. He got up and read Chairman Mao's *Serve the People* twice from beginning to end under the oil lamp. Then he went out and watered his platoon's vegetable plot.

Soldiers always like numbers about themselves best. Once when performing for the Eighth Company, known as the Men of Steel, a singer had not learned all the verses of a song and when a sudden shower came up, he had to sing looking at the words while someone held an umbrella for him. The performers were afraid that the audience would not like this, but to their surprise it proved to be the most popular of all items because it praised the heroic deeds and outstanding soldiers of the company. The performance was punctuated by shouts of slogans from the audience as the emotions of performers fused with those of the audience. "Every one of your performances is a vivid political lesson to us," said the soldiers. "They arouse our political consciousness, inspire our will to fight. We welcome them from the bottom of our hearts."

Crucible for the Artists

Educating the soldiers is in turn an education for the troupe members. Previously, some of the comrades liked to dream of becoming famous through performing "big, foreign and ancient" songs and plays, and were not interested in putting on these "small items"

which they considered of not very high artistic level. But after spending some time among the soldiers, they began to have sharp mental struggles and came gradually to see the significance of serving proletarian politics and of putting the political criterion first. They came to see that it was the bourgeoisie, and not the workers, peasants and soldiers, who wanted "big, foreign and ancient" pieces.

After getting to know the soldiers well through long contact, the members of the troupe came to know what the latter really wanted and liked: they wanted the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they wanted to sing about our great Party, our great leader, our great country, our great people, our great armed forces; they wanted numbers closely related to the tasks of the armed forces, portraying reality and geared to the everyday thinking of the soldiers; they wanted items praising heroes and exemplary people and events; items promoting the idea of socialist revolution and socialist construction; short, terse, vivid and lively numbers in the spirit of the armed forces.

Typical of the way this ideological understanding is gained is the story of opera performer Li Shao-hua. He used to like to sing songs with unusual rhythms and soft lilting melodies that offered a chance for "expressive interpretation". He thought the melodies of the songs of the masses and marching songs were too simple and that they were not of a very high technical and artistic level, that if he sang those songs it would lower his "level". But after going among the soldiers he saw that what they liked best were spirited revolutionary songs about their present struggle, songs which expressed the thoughts and feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers. "I had a struggle with myself," he said. "I asked myself just what I should put in the first place, the needs of the soldiers or my own desire to become a 'famous singer'?" The soldiers' wholehearted devotion to the revolution deeply moved me and made me see how



Members of the troupe work side by side with the soldiers.

ugly my bourgeois individualistic desires were. I determined to do as Chairman Mao teaches us. Since then we have been singing what the soldiers want and have come to really like what the soldiers like and love what they love."

Wherever Is Most out of the Way, There They Go, Whatever Is Most Urgently Needed by the Soldiers, That They Give

The motto of the seagoing troupe is: "Performances for every soldier on every island", and they have made it come true. They will perform for an audience of three or of several hundred. Once five soldiers on sentry duty high up in the hills had been unable to see their show. Even though it was hot summer, the troupe climbed the steep slopes to the summit and, without stopping for a drink, began performing for the five soldiers with the hills as their scenery and the clouds as the backdrop. They put all their hearts into it just as if they had an audience of several thousand. Another time, in a similar situation, the soldiers had put up a shed to shelter the cast from the sun, but they insisted that the soldiers sit in it while they themselves stayed outside.

"You have brought us not only an excellent programme," the soldiers said, greatly moved, "but

also the solicitude of the Party and Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Indeed the members of the troupe try in every way they can to spread the thought of Mao Tse-tung and bring the Party's and Chairman Mao's solicitude for the soldiers to them. Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings, they do it not only through giving dramatic and musical performances but also through coaching the amateurs, composing, rendering various services and making investigations.

The soldiers' own theatrical groups are the centres of the units' amateur mass cultural activities, so wherever they go, the visiting troupe regards coaching these as an important part of their work. While helping these groups improve artistic works, they explain to the amateurs something about writing and composing. While helping with rehearsals, they show the amateurs how to do good acting. They use every spare minute to pass on their skills to the amateur activists.

Ma Chi-hsiang and Kuan Lien-yu of the modern drama team and Lien Ming-an of the opera team once even crossed over hills and streams to where the soldiers were working to give them coaching. Wang Chun-wu, vice-director of the acrobatic team, has unreservedly

Wherever they go, they take with them Chairman Mao's works and other revolutionary books to sell.



The women members help the soldiers with their mending.



taught the amateurs all he knows about magic tricks and often helps them make properties. Once when the troupe was to leave an island the next day, Hsu Yi of the opera team spent all night revising an item for an amateur group, working by flashlight after lights out. Such warm help has enabled the amateur groups to stage new items to enliven army cultural life.

The photographer is one of the most popular members of the troupe. On every island he is followed by laughing soldiers looking for suitable spots to have their pictures taken. One strikes a majestic pose on top of a rock, another squats smiling by the sea. Ou Ya-ching, a newcomer, had been wanting to send a picture of himself to his mother ever since he got to the island. The photographer sought out Ou, took a picture of him and developed and printed it the same day.

"Mother will be so pleased to see how strong and healthy I am," said Ou Ya-ching, deeply moved.

The photographer often creates a makeshift darkroom by hanging raincoats over the windows and doors of a barracks room or works right through the night so that the soldiers won't have to wait for their pictures.

In the year since its inception, the troupe has left its footprints on every battle position and sentry post on the scores of islands, bringing the soldiers the long-yearned-for Chairman Mao's works and the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. They have given 180 performances, 204 film showings, given training to more than 1,600 amateurs, repaired 350 musical instruments and 104 film projectors, microphones and radios and printed 47,000 photos for the soldiers. The women members of the troupe take every opportunity between performances to wash and mend the soldiers' clothing, mosquito nets and quilts. Letters of appreciation and poems in praise of the troupe's good work pour in by the hundreds, praising the members' noble spirit and their service to the soldiers, and citing them as a good example of people who creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's writings, a good exam-

ple of carrying out Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art.

Skilled in Many Things, Serve the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Better

Sixteen of the 21-member troupe are professionals, at first specializing in only one thing. The rest had been students. All have practised hard to master several skills so that one person can undertake several roles. This process has also been a sharp and complex struggle between Mao Tse-tung's thought and bourgeois ideas on literature and art. Some of the professionals held that "you can't do a thing really well when you're learning to do several other things". Some instrumentalists did not want to learn to act, some modern drama actors did not want to learn to sing. But after they came into contact with the life of the soldiers on the island, their thoughts and feelings gradually underwent a change. They were moved by the soldiers' determination to make the islands their homes and to take the tackling of hardships as an honour. They came to understand the soldiers' hunger for culture. Over and over again they studied Chairman Mao's *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*, examining their own thinking and comparing themselves with the soldiers and their heroic deeds. They came to see that specializing in one skill and being capable in several others is an important means for wholeheartedly serving the soldiers.

Now they practise and perform whatever the soldiers want. They are working hard to master other skills. They learn from each other and complement each other. One opera singer learned to tell stories to the rhythm of clappers and act in *hsiang sheng* dialogues. A violinist now can play the traditional three-stringed *san hsien* and two-stringed *erh hu* and has even acted in modern dramas. A modern drama actor learned to dance and sing. In creative work—writing, composing and the like—the troupe has also launched a mass movement. Every performer has produced at least one item. For

the first time, dancers Wang Shan and Chen Kuang performed dances they created themselves; singer Hsu Chun-mei sang songs she wrote herself; and instrumentalist Wang Chung-li played music he himself composed. In fact, most of the numbers performed are written by troupe members so that they no longer need to rely on professional writers or composers. This shortens the time needed for rehearsals and enables the cast to work up a programme more quickly. Thus, they are fulfilling the role of literature and art in struggle and also improving their own ability to serve the soldiers. In one evening ten people can put on a programme of more than twenty items. The performers now feel that performing more often does not affect their specialization but helps improve their entire artistic proficiency. Their deeper identification with the soldiers' thoughts and feelings has also contributed toward their development.

Inspired by the idea of wholeheartedly serving soldiers, the members of the troupe help each other in many ways. Band members help carry books and music and art supplies up the hills to sell to the soldiers. Actors serve as commentators at picture exhibitions on the study of Chairman Mao's works and lantern-slide shows. Veteran acrobat Wang Chun-wu gives up his rest hours to help the photographer in the darkroom. Guided by Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art, these individuals from different professions have become a strong fighting collective, a shock brigade on the literary and art front. They have become more red with more tempering, stronger with each battle. They are making a contribution to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and to raising the armed forces' fighting capacity. They have truly realized Chairman Mao's teachings about the role of literature and art—that these should operate as means for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy. Thus the troupe has become a shining example in carrying out Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art.

中文月课 LANGUAGE CORNER ZHONG WEN YUE KE

大海航行靠舵手

Dàhǎi Hángxíng Kào Duòshǒu

When Sailing the Seas, Rely on the Helmsman

大海航行靠舵手，
Dà hǎi hángxíng kào duòshǒu,
(On the) big sea sailing rely (on the) helmsman,

万物生长靠太阳，
Wànwù shēngzhǎng kào tàiyáng,
Ten thousand things (for their) growth rely (on the) sun,

雨露滋润禾苗壮，
Yǔ lù zīrùn hémiao zhuàng,
(By) rain and dew moistened young crops (grow) strong,

干革命靠的是毛泽东思想。
Gàn géming kào de shì Máo Zédōng sīxiǎng.
(In) making revolution (what one) relies (on) is Mao Tse-tung's thought.

鱼儿离不开水呀，
Yúér líbùkāi shuǐ ya,
Fish cannot be separated (from) water,

瓜儿离不开秧，
Guār líbùkāi yāng,
Melons cannot be separated (from their) vines,

革命群众离不开
Gémíng qúnzhòng líbùkāi
(The) revolutionary masses cannot be separated (from the)

共产党，
Gòngchǎndǎng,
Communist Party,

毛泽东思想是不落的太阳。
Máo Zédōng sīxiǎng shì búluò de tàiyáng.
Mao Tse-tung's thought is (the) never-setting sun.

鱼儿离不开水呀，
Yúér líbùkāi shuǐ ya,
Fish cannot be separated (from) water,

瓜儿离不开秧，
Guār líbùkāi yāng,
Melons cannot be separated (from their) vines,

革命群众离不开
Gémíng qúnzhòng líbùkāi
(The) revolutionary masses cannot be separated (from the)

共产党，
Gòngchǎndǎng,
Communist Party,

毛泽东思想是不落的太阳。
Máo Zédōng sīxiǎng shì búluò de tàiyáng.
Mao Tse-tung's thought is (the) never-setting sun.

Reworded Translation

Rely on the helmsman when sailing the seas,
All living things rely on the sun for their growth,
Moistened by rain and dew, young crops grow strong,
When making revolution, rely on the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Fish can't live without water,
Melons can't thrive off their vine,
The revolutionary masses can't live without the Communist Party,
Mao Tse-tung's thought is the never-setting sun.

Fish can't live without water,
Melons can't thrive off their vine,
The revolutionary masses can't live without the Communist Party,
Mao Tse-tung's thought is the never-setting sun.

Explanatory Notes

1. **Wànwù** 万物 means "ten thousand things", literally (**wàn** 万 means "ten thousand" and **wù** 物 "thing"). Signifying "everything", it is used more frequently in writing than in speech. Here it means "all living things".

2. **Gàn** 干 is a colloquial expression meaning "to do". **Gàn géming** 干革命 means "to make revolution", "to devote oneself to revolution".

3. **Líbùkāi** 离不开 means "cannot be separated from". **Lí** 离 means "to separate", **bù** 不 "not" and **kāi** 开 "open". The two words **bù** and **kāi** form a complement to the verb **lí**.

4. In some northern dialects, especially in the Peking dialect, **-r** 儿 often appears after a noun, resulting in a variation in pronunciation, e.g., **yúér** 鱼儿, **guār** 瓜儿, which come from **yú** 鱼 and **guā** 瓜. In the song, **-r** is pronounced **-ér** (**yú-ér**) for emphasis (see song with music overleaf).

5. The particle **de** 的 often follows adjectives and is pronounced **de**. But sometimes in songs it is pronounced **dí** (see song overleaf).

6. **Ya** 呀 is a modal particle placed at the end of a sentence for rhythm.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation

Consonants: b, c (ts), d, f, g, h, j, k (as in kill), l, m, n, ng, p (as in peak), q (as in cheer), r (as in run), s, t, w, x (as in ship), y, z (dz), zh (as in rich), ch (as in chew), sh (as in shrub). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.

Vowels: a (as in father), o (ò), e (è), i (ì), u (ù), ü (as in German), after j, q and x, u pronounced as ü. The sounds of combination vowels such as *ai* and *iao* are as in English.

To save space, letters in which the sound is the same as, or similar to, that used in English are not further described.

A fuller key to pronunciation of the phonetic alphabet used in this column may be obtained on application to *China Reconstructs*.

大海航行靠舵手

Dàhǎi Hángxíng Kào Duòshǒu

(Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas)

Words by Yu Wen

Music by Wang Shuang-yin

Moderate tempo, then more quickly

大海航行靠舵手，
Dà hǎi hángxíng kào duò - shǒu,

万物生长靠太阳，
Wàn wù shēngzhǎng kào tài - yáng.

雨露滋润禾苗壮，
Yǔ - lù zī - rùn hé - miáo zhuàng,

干革命靠的是
Gàn géming kào dì shì

毛泽东思想。鱼儿离不开水呀，
Máo Zé-dōng sī - xiǎng. Yú - ér lí bù kāi shuǐ yā,

瓜儿离不开秧，革命群众离不开共产党，
Guā - ér lí bù kāi yāng, Gé - mìng qún - zhòng lí bù kāi gòng - chǎn -

党，毛泽东思想是不落的太阳。
dǎng, Máo Zé-dōng sī xiǎng shì bú luò dì tài -

阳。不落的太阳。
yáng. bú luò dì tài yáng.

This is one of the most popular songs in China today. Words are given in the phonetic script. For the English translation see Language Corner, page 33.



The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium

The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium was held in Peking from July 23 to July 31, an important contribution to the cause of unity against imperialism among scientists of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania and to the development of national science and culture in these continents. Below we print Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen's speech at the opening ceremony, the speech made by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at the closing ceremony, and the Communiqué of the Colloquium. Chou Pei-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation, wrote a special article about the Colloquium for this issue of China Reconstructs. — Editor

Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen Speaks at the Opening Ceremony*

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,
Friends and Comrades,

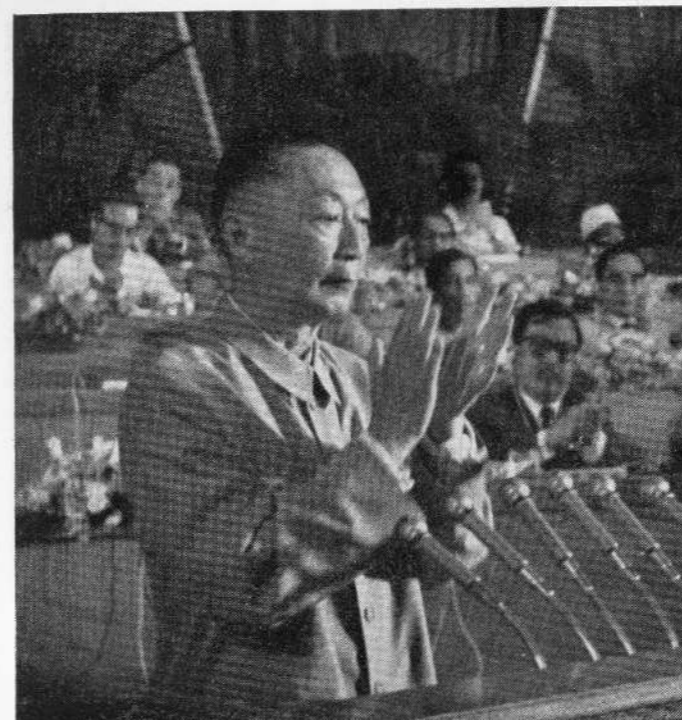
The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium opens today. We deem it a great honour that the current Colloquium is being held in Peking and that China is the host country. On behalf of the Chinese government, the Chinese people and scientists, I extend heartfelt greetings to the Colloquium and warm welcome to all the scientists who have come here from various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

New break-throughs and new leaps forward in modern physics are in the making. In the past 50 years, especially in the last twenty or thirty years, many new phenomena and facts have been discovered in both the microscopic and macroscopic worlds, and a great quantity of data and figures accumulated through observation and experimentation. It can be predicted that, so long as we master the correct theories of knowledge and method and discard all the decadent "theories" of the western bourgeoisie, such as idealism, metaphysics, agnosticism, etc., so long as we dare to carry out revolutions uninterruptedly and break away from all prejudices and old restrictions which bind our minds, we shall be able to make a big stride forward on the road of recognizing the objective material world and to develop new theories with which to explain and foresee more penetrating laws in regard to the movement of matter. Chairman Mao Tse-tung says: **"Often, a correct idea can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to con-**

sciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." He also says: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain on the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience, make new discoveries and inventions, and go on creating and advancing."**

All science and culture in the world belong to definite classes and serve their political lines. Imperialist science and culture serve imperialist politics. And the science and culture of the peoples of our four continents serve the people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

The people and scientists in the western imperialist countries have indeed made outstanding contributions to science and technology and have made great achievements. But there, scientific work is entirely controlled by the imperialists. The scientists cannot give full play to their talents and the results of their scientific research are entirely used to serve the purpose of exploiting, oppressing, enslaving and slaughtering the people at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialists have recklessly used scientific achievements to manufacture weapons of mass extermination and conduct sanguinary suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. In Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly stepping up their aggressive war. They are dropping thousands of tons of bombs and napalm bombs every day and inhumanly using even poison gas and toxic chemicals to torment and slaughter the Vietnamese people. These



Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen at the opening ceremony.

criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists have thoroughly exposed the sordid nature of U.S. science and civilization and aroused great indignation and strong opposition of the peoples and scientific workers of the whole world.

Of the more than two thousand million population of our four continents, the overwhelming majority are oppressed nations which have been subjected for long years to the domination and enslavement of imperialism and colonialism. To develop our scientific work, we must take a road of our own and absolutely should not follow the beaten track traversed by the western imperialist countries. The only correct road for our countries to develop scientific work is to really grasp science in the hands of our nations and our peoples and to make it really serve the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence, developing national economies, improving the people's livelihood, defending world peace and promoting the progress of mankind. Such scientific work will surely win the hearts and the support of the people and will surely have an immensely broad prospect for development.

More and more scientists have come to realize that for countries such as ours which have long been subjected to aggression and oppression, the question of developing science is first and foremost a political question. Without overthrowing imperialism and liquidating the remnants of its evils, it is impossible to develop the people's scientific work. Without genuine national independence and liberation, independent development and improvement of national scientific work are impossible. For the development of science and progress of society, all the countries not yet independent first of all need to wage the struggle for national liberation in order to achieve political independence. Those already independent also need to devote their efforts to safeguarding and

consolidating their national independence, carry through to the end the national revolution, liquidate thoroughly all the forces and influence of colonialism and neo-colonialism and persevere in opposing imperialist aggression, intervention, control and subversion.

The scientific work of our country has undergone tremendous development since the liberation. In the practical work of developing our science and technology, we have come to realize profoundly that Mao Tse-tung's thought has pointed out the direction and the road along which the people of our country should promote socialist science. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our most effective weapon for understanding and changing society and is also our most effective weapon for understanding and changing nature. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought; taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide; giving prominence to proletarian politics; putting politics in command over professional work; upholding the general line of socialist construction and adhering to the principle of working hard and relying on our own efforts; bringing about the integration of the intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants, and scientific experimentation with practice of production; forming and expanding a scientific and technical contingent which is both red and expert; bringing about the integration of the leadership, specialists and the masses and the integration of production, scientific research and education; thoroughly implementing the mass line and unceasingly pushing forward the scientific and technological revolution in the service of socialist revolution and construction and the people of China and the whole world — this is the road for developing our science and technology.

From practice our scientific and technical personnel have understood that in order to obtain results in the scientific and technological fields, we must persevere in guiding scientific experimentation with Mao Tse-tung's thought, remould the world outlook of men, emancipate the minds and overcome superstition. Unless the old ideologies, old habits and old traditions of blind faith in the west, in the authorities and in bookish knowledge are all wiped out, the development of science and technology will be greatly hampered. The great socialist cultural revolution which is unfolding vigorously in China today is precisely aimed at thoroughly eradicating the old ideologies, old culture, old customs and old habits which the imperialists and exploiting classes have fostered to poison the people's minds; it is precisely aimed at creating and establishing the socialist new ideology, new culture, new customs and new habits among the broad masses of the people.

In this unprecedented, great socialist cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of our country, under the leadership of the Party, are sternly exposing and criticizing a handful of bourgeois "academic authorities" who are really ignorant and who have consistently opposed the Party and socialism politically and ideologically. As for the overwhelming majority of

*This is an extract of Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen's speech of July 23, 1966.

intellectuals and scientists who are patriotic, want to make progress politically and serve the people's cause conscientiously, the Party and the government have consistently adopted the policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding them. Through the present great cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectuals and scientists will the better arm their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, change their world outlook and raise their socialist consciousness. Thus, they will be able to advance along the road of being red and expert, to dare to make revolution and be good at making revolution in scientific and technological work, to obtain fruitful results in scientific experimentation and the better serve the people wholeheartedly.

Provided that the scientists of the various countries, together with the people, thoroughly liquidate all the reactionary imperialist influences, make full use of all the favourable factors of their respective countries, assimilate as much as possible all the advanced scientific and technological fruits of the world and vigorously promote scientific and technological exchange, cooperation and mutual assistance among the peoples of our four continents, they can certainly bring about a rejuvenation and flourishing of the scientific work of their own nations and people. The people of our four continents are people with lofty aspirations, who are determined to bring about a change in the conditions of poverty and backwardness of their countries. We can do what the west can and certainly can accomplish what the west cannot. It can confidently be expected that in a not too long historical period, we shall come to the fore from our formerly backward position in the scientific and technological fields, catch up with and surpass the west and leave it far behind us.

U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is aggression against China. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese

peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor.

U.S. imperialism dares to pursue so blatantly its policies of aggression and war all over the world because it has the encouragement, support and coordination from the Soviet revisionist leading clique. The latter is bent on seeking U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination, helping U.S. imperialism and its lackeys maintain their reactionary rule and disintegrating the ranks of the world's people who are united against imperialism. It plays the part of a voluntary fire brigade to put out the flames of revolutionary struggle in the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America on behalf of U.S. imperialism. On the Vietnam question, it actively works in coordination with U.S. imperialism to carry out the counter-revolutionary plot in the form of the "peace talks" fraud and "forcing peace talks through bombing." More and more facts show that the Soviet revisionist leading clique is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and the biggest betrayer of the people of Vietnam and the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world. In opposing U.S. imperialism, one must also oppose modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre.

To isolate and strike at U.S. imperialism to the greatest extent, the revolutionary people of the world must unite; all the forces opposing U.S. imperialism must unite to form the broadest and most genuine international united front against U.S. imperialism. This united front should include all countries and peoples that are subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, intervention, control or subversion; it must not include the flunkies, accomplices and collaborators of U.S. imperialism, and it must not include the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

The Chinese people have always highly valued the development of friendship with other peoples and firmly supported them in their just cause. They are following the Colloquium with great interest and warmly support your noble work. They will always be with you and with the peoples of the four continents in our forward march towards new victories of our common cause.

press hearty regards and thanks to the scientists of various countries and all the comrades who worked for the Colloquium for their industrious efforts.

Despite its short duration, the Colloquium has reaped a rich harvest in scientific work. This has a far-reaching significance in promoting the progress of physics and of the natural sciences as a whole in the various countries of the four continents and the growth of their scientific and technological personnel.



Kuo Mo-jo at the closing ceremony.

In order to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard the independence and freedom of their own nations, the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania will necessarily strengthen their unity, exchange experiences, learn from each other, and make common progress to catch up with the advanced levels of the world. The people will take their destinies into their own hands; they will become their own masters, not slaves. This trend of historical development is irresistible. We Chinese people firmly support the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and for the winning and defending of national independence.

We see that the revolutionary storm against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States is surging forward and raging fiercely. The nationalist countries which have already won political independence have exerted their own efforts in building up national economy and developing national science and culture while opposing imperialism and consolidating their political independence. The vigorous development of science and technology achieved by the peoples of the four continents over the past two years proves to the hilt that national independence and social reform are preconditions for the building up and development of national science.

The Chinese scientific workers had bitter experience in this respect. In semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China many good-intentioned intellectuals, cherishing the illusions of "national salvation by science", "national salvation by education" and "national salvation by industry", tried to find in western material civilization a prescription for national rejuvenation. However, the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their agents in China

destroyed their illusions one after another. It was after innumerable heroic and heart-stirring struggles of the Chinese people that the Communist Party of China — the core of leadership of the Chinese revolution — came into being 45 years ago. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great helmsman of the Chinese revolution, has, with great talent and creatively, integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and guided the Chinese people to carry out the great socialist revolution and socialist construction after the great victory of the national liberation and of the people's democratic revolution. The 45 years of leadership exercised by the Chinese Communist Party in the Chinese revolution are years in which Chairman Mao Tse-tung has, with great talent and creatively, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism in the age when imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to victory throughout the world. Without Mao Tse-tung's thought as our guidance, there can be no New China and no great achievements in our socialist construction over the past 17 years. The great socialist cultural revolution which is now spreading to every corner of our country is an unprecedented revolutionary movement in which the 700 million Chinese people are creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticizing the old ideas, culture, customs and habits and, consequently, creating socialist new ideas, culture, customs and habits. A new era has begun in which the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers themselves grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. This will put an end once and for all to the history of the monopoly of science and culture by a few and truly emancipate the creative potentialities of millions upon millions of the working people in China. The impact on the development of science and culture in China is immeasurable.

At the Colloquium our friends from abroad enthusiastically acclaimed Mao Tse-tung's thought, praised the profound and far-reaching significance of the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the people and scientific workers of our country and commended the achievements in our socialist construction as an embodiment of the immense power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is a great encouragement to us. We Chinese scientific workers will for ever hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and keep advancing on the road charted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the road of being red and expert. As servants of the people, we will always wholeheartedly serve the greatest majority of the people of China and the whole world.

An urgent task has been placed before every scientist of the world, the task of upholding the dignity of science and firmly opposing the use of science as a means of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. The practice of science is a social practice. In the world of today, whether one is conscious of it or not, the fruits of science serve either imperialist aggression and exploitation, or the masses of the people and the cause of social progress. Scientists with a sense of justice are duty-bound to make

Kuo Mo-jo Speaks at the Closing Ceremony

Dear Friends and Comrades,

The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium concludes today. On behalf of the Chinese people and scientific workers, I warmly congratulate the Colloquium on its success. We ex-

KUO MO-JO is Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The above is an extract of his speech of July 31, 1966.

a serious choice of the road they are going to take. We have seen that the U.S. aggressors are turning the fruits of scientific experimentation and modern techniques of production into bombs, napalm bombs, poison gas, toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons, to deal with the people who oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and strive for freedom and independence, and ruthlessly massacre the Vietnamese people who are struggling for the reunification of their fatherland. Such is the man-slaughtering "science", a science a hundred times more criminal than what was applied at the Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim. Any scientific worker with a sense of justice cannot but feel extremely indignant at such heinous crimes.

Despite their unscrupulous use of the fruits of science in carrying out a frenzied, barbarous war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors have suffered heavy defeats. In order to save themselves from their defeat on the battlefield, they have resorted to the insidious tactics of "forcing peace talks through bombing" in a vain attempt to make the heroic Vietnamese people knuckle under. At this crucial

moment the Soviet revisionist leading clique, who willingly act as the accomplice No. 1 of U.S. imperialism, have actively served the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" fraud in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to betray the interests of the Vietnamese people.

We Chinese people and our Vietnamese brothers are as closely related as lips and teeth and we most resolutely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. We have made every preparation and are ready, at any time, to answer the call of our motherland and contribute all we have to striking at the U.S. aggressors.

We people and scientific workers of the four continents shall, with our own efforts, continue to score still more and greater achievements in science and technology, and make still greater contributions to the task of burying imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys and to the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence, defending world peace and developing the national economy, culture and science of the four continents.

Communique of the Peking Physics Colloquium

THE 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium, held in Peking from July 23 to 31, 1966, was attended by 144 scientists from 33 countries and a regional academic institution in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania. These countries and regional academic institution were: Afghanistan, the East African Academy, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia (observer), Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Vietnam and others.

The Colloquium received 99 papers which dealt extensively with many aspects of physics. In these papers the scientists of various countries advanced many original ideas. In the fields of elementary particles, nuclear physics and solid state physics, in particular, they did creative work, put forward new theories and made clear many hitherto unexplained phenomena in experiments. The physicists of various countries exchanged valuable experiences they had gained in the teaching of physics. Many useful experiences were also exchanged in such fields as the integration of theory with practice and scientific research and teaching with production. In the

course of enthusiastic discussions, they learned from each other and made common progress.

The Colloquium displayed a spirit of democratic consultation and active co-operation and promoted the solidarity and friendship among the scientists of the four continents. The participants were convinced that the Colloquium was of great significance in promoting the new development of physics.

The achievements of the Colloquium demonstrated that the awakened people and scientists of the four continents had the lofty aspirations, capabilities and confidence to master the most advanced science and technology. The Colloquium held that only by first opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism would it be possible to develop the national science and culture of the masses of the people of the four continents.

In order to further strengthen the solidarity, friendship and the exchange of scientific knowledge among the scientists of the various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, the Colloquium expressed the hope that the scientists of the four continents would make further efforts to enhance bilateral and multilateral contacts and contribute to the convocation of the 1968 Peking Symposium.

A Milestone in the History of Science

CHOU PEI-YUAN

FROM the 23rd to 31st of July, 144 physicists from 33 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania and one regional academic institution from Africa gathered in Peking for the Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium. This was an international meeting in a particular field of science as called for in the Communiqué of the 1964 Peking Symposium to be held before 1968, when another Peking Symposium on multiple fields of science will take place. Ninety-nine papers, mostly on elementary particle physics, nuclear physics and solid state physics, were read and discussed at the Colloquium. Some dealt with the fields of astrophysics and biophysics. Papers were also presented on the teaching of physics, arousing lively discussions.

The Colloquium was of particular significance, for never in the history of China have we had so many physicists of other countries come to Peking to convene such an international meeting of physics. This could only have taken place after the establishment of the People's Republic of China and only after the continuing victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Besides a number of prominent physicists who came to the Colloquium, there was a large proportion of young physicists actively engaged in teaching and research in their respective countries. This percentage was particularly large in the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

CHOU PEI-YUAN headed the Chinese delegation to the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium, held in Peking.

The young members of the Chinese delegation are all products of socialist education after the liberation. They have learned to do research work mainly in the few years since the Great Leap Forward which began in 1958. One prominent figure in the Chinese delegation was Comrade Tsai Tsu-chuan, a worker-physicist from Shanghai. He had had only three years of primary education before the liberation. But in the new society under the leadership of the Party, he studied Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and made great contributions in the research and development of electric light sources for the socialist construction of the country. He is now the director of the electric light sources laboratory of Fudan University in Shanghai. He brought various types of lamps which he and his comrades had created and put them on exhibition at the Colloquium. His paper, "Making Lamps for the Revolution", and the exhibition of his creations attracted wide attention, interest and admiration among the physicists at the Colloquium.

In conjunction with Comrade Tsai's exhibit, members of the Chinese delegation also exhibited sets of demonstration apparatus for the teaching of general physics. These ranged from mechanics, electricity and optics to modern physics. All of them were made by the teachers and students by relying on themselves and under the guiding thought of "Dare to think and dare to act", as taught by Chairman Mao.

The Summer Physics Colloquium was held in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution of our country, which is causing profound repercussions in

education, culture, science and technology. Many physicists from abroad were anxious to know the content and significance of this cultural revolution. They were also very much interested in our part-work part-study and part-farm part-study educational system, gradually being put into practice. Meeting the requests of the visiting physicists, the Acting Minister of Culture gave a report on the cultural revolution and the Minister of Education reported on education. Both these reports were highly appreciated by the physicists at the meeting and received their warm approbation.

In Chinese Physics Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is in Command

Chinese physicists presented 31 papers at the Colloquium. Their common feature was that Chairman Mao's thought, as in industry, agriculture and other fields of science and technology in China, is also in command in physics. An outstanding example is Comrade Tsai Tsu-chuan's contribution. The title of his paper, "Making Lamps for the Revolution", mentioned above, adequately expresses how Chairman Mao's thought guides him and his comrades in their research and development of electric light sources which our country needs so much in its socialist construction. He says in his paper, "For years we had only been able to produce ordinary tungsten and fluorescent lamps. During the years when our country was hit by natural disasters, the imperialists, the modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries raised a hue and cry against China, thinking that they could profit by our difficulties. They tried to 'corner' us in every possible way and in all



Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives foreign scientists and other foreign friends who attended the Physics Colloquium.

fields, not even excepting electric light sources, hoping to hold back the advances of the Chinese people. But these lords entirely miscalculated. Chairman Mao has taught us over and over again to rely on our own efforts and hard work. The more they try to 'corner' us, the harder we will fight and the faster we will forge ahead." In their first attempt to make a high-pressure mercury lamp, Comrade Tsai and his colleagues had neither technical data nor the necessary apparatus and equipment. Chairman Mao's words came to their mind: "Use our own hands and overcome difficulties." They did use their hands and overcame one difficulty after another. It has been Chairman Mao's thought that encouraged them and pointed out the correct road of advance. They have successfully made lamps used in various instruments such as quartz high-pressure mercury lamps, amalgam lamps, cadmium lamps, zinc lamps, hydrogen-arc lamps, deuterium-arc lamps, thallium lamps, krypton lamps, and lamps used for illumination such as high-pressure mercury fluorescent lamps, iodide high-pressure

mercury lamps, quartz iodine lamps (infra-red iodine lamps, iodine lamps for ordinary illumination, iodine lamps for high colour temperature photography), long-arc xenon lamps, short-arc xenon lamps, flash xenon lamps, sodium lamps. Some of these are of advanced world level. All the lamps are made of native raw materials.

Another example of how the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates the advance of Chinese physicists' research work is the contribution to the theory of elementary particles by the research group of the theory of elementary particles of Peking. The group, mainly composed of young research workers, was organized by the theoretical investigators in elementary particle research from research institutes of the Academy of Sciences and universities in Peking in August 1965. They started by studying Chairman Mao's *Selected Works* together, carrying on scientific investigations at the same time. According to their understanding of the theory of knowledge and methodology as outlined in the two

classic papers *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, they discussed the correct line of approach, refuted the metaphysical and idealist ideologies of the west and blind faith in foreign "authorities". Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they struggled to emancipate their minds, break down blind faith, and take their own road.

In order to take their own road, it was absolutely necessary for them first of all to establish a correct world outlook.

"Taking their own road" also meant learning to apply the correct theory of knowledge and methodology and to sweep away the positivist and mathematico-idealist ideologies which have gradually become widespread in the research on the theory of elementary particles in the world.

That the atom can be divided is an important discovery of this century. Whether the elementary particles have their own internal structure, whether they can be subdivided, has become an extremely difficult problem of primary importance in current physics research. The breakthrough

in this problem will enable people to take a great step forward on the road of knowing the objective material world and the laws of its motions.

With the correct world outlook and armed with the correct theory of knowledge and methodology as embodied in Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the research group of elementary particles of Peking came to a creative understanding that all the more than one hundred known elementary particles are not "elementary" after all, but that they must have structures. They proposed that the hadrons, namely, the mesons and baryons, are composed of new sub-units of matter which they call "stratons".

The name "straton" has been proposed by Chinese physicists in opposition to the wrong idea that the elementary particle is indivisible, as western physicists believe. The word "straton" is used to show that the structure of matter has infinite strata and to mean that the straton is not the basic element of matter. According to the theory of structure and its method of theoretical calculation, one can explain and give a unified description of many phenomena in the sphere of elementary particles which could not be explained nor could a unified description be given by the old theories. This is very valuable in further research on the internal structure of elementary particles.

In the other sections of the Colloquium such as those of nuclear physics, solid state physics and the teaching of physics, Chinese physicists who presented papers and took part in the discussions also actively learned and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought. Papers like "The Structure of Nuclei Near O^{16} in Low Excited States — Coherent Structure and Fluctuation Effect", "A Study of Residual Interactions for Light Nuclei" in the section of nuclear physics, and "Ferromagnetic Resonance of Coupled Systems", "Mechanism of Impurity Relaxation in Spinel Ferrites", "A Study of the Theory of Ligand Field", etc., were all examples of investigations under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Another

common feature of each of these investigations is that they are products of the collective work of groups of research workers among whom young members are dominant in number. In this collective activity the Party branch of the Chinese Communist Party plays the leading role in uniting and guiding the group both ideologically and scientifically on the basis of Chairman Mao's thought and according to the policy of the Central Committee of the Party and research plans closely linked to the socialist construction of the country.

The papers presented by the members of the Chinese delegation to the section on the teaching of physics also show the special characteristics of this teaching when Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in command. They discuss the experience and understanding gained by teachers and students who have for long years implemented the Party's educational policy, namely, "Education must serve proletarian politics; education must be combined with productive labour". Papers read in this field were: "Experience with the Part-Work and Part-Study System in the Department of Physics", "Experience in Organizing Physics Students to Take Part in Technical Innovations", "The Enlightening Method

of Teaching — A Method Based on the Students' Studying by Themselves under the Guidance of the Teacher", "The 'Design of Experiments' in General Physics", "A Thorough Mastery of the Essentials in Teaching", etc. The exhibit of demonstration apparatus for general physics was a good example illustrating the principle of self-reliance, the integration of theory with practice and the Party's call for "Dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act". All these are consequences of the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Let a Hundred Flowers of Physics from Four Continents Blossom, Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend

The papers presented before the Colloquium and the enthusiastic discussions which followed, both inside and outside the meetings, symbolized the approach of "Let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend". Here we summarize the contributions of physicists from other countries.

In the field of elementary particle physics, Professor Shuzo Ogawa presented his paper, "The Recent Development of the Theory of Elementary Particles — On the Sakata Model". Sakata was the



Tsai Tsu-chuan, China's worker-expert in electric light sources, speaks to foreign scientists on how he and his assistants made lamps for the revolution by creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works.



Nguy Nhu Kontum, leader of the Vietnam scientists' delegation, speaks at a session of the physics teaching group.

first physicist to see that the elementary particles were divisible and put up a structure model now known as the Sakata model. Professor Ogawa first studied the symmetric properties of elementary particles by introducing the method of three dimensional unimodular unitary group, abbreviated as SU(3), into the theory. His paper dealt with recent investigations of the Sakata model in Japan. Professor Mikio Namiki spoke on "The Theory of Elementary Particle Structures and High-energy Reactions". Professor Sachio Hayakawa reported on "Development of Cosmic Ray Research in Japan" and "Nuclear Astrophysics". There was also a comparatively large number of papers from Japan on different aspects of elementary particle physics, both experimental and theoretical. Many of their authors were young physicists.

Professor Abdus Salam of Pakistan reported on recent work done on elementary particle physics in the west. He is known for having extended the group theory method to $\bar{U}(12)$ and made contributions to the development of the phenomenological symmetry theory of elementary particles. But in the Colloquium he expressed the view that to go into the inner structure of the elementary par-

ticles is probably the trend of future development of elementary particle physics. There were also papers read in elementary particles and cosmic rays by physicists from Chile, Mexico, Ceylon and Pakistan.

In the field of nuclear physics, Professor Mokichiro Nogami of Japan presented the paper, "Interaction of Two Atomic Nuclei —



Shuzo Ogawa of Japan reads his paper "The Recent Development of the Theory of Elementary Particles — On the Sakata Model" at a plenary meeting.

Quasi-Molecule Formation", while Dr. Kiyomi Ikeda talked on "Isobaric States and Beta Decays". There were other contributions from Yasukazu Yoshizawa, Keigo Nisimura and a number of other Japanese physicists. Papers were presented from Pakistan, Chile, Syria and Ceylon. The Ceylonese paper was on radioisotope techniques in parasitology.

The papers read in the field of solid state physics were varied and covered several branches. Professor Hiroshi Watanabe of Japan contributed his paper "Electronic Theory of Ferromagnetism, Ferromagnetism and Antiferromagnetism" and Professor Tsunemaru Usui talked on "Dynamics of Quantum Statistical Condensate". There were other papers from Japan on the development of plasma physics and research of controlled thermonuclear fusion in Japan. Professor Jong Gie Sen of Korea presented his paper, "The Behaviour of Internal Friction of Sintered Powder Metals". There were also papers read by scientists from Algeria, Argentina, Ceylon, Iraq, Morocco and the U.A.R.

In the section on the teaching of physics, papers ranged widely from educational policy, teaching plans and curriculum to methods

of teaching. The relation between the teaching of mathematics and the training of young physicists was discussed. This question was brought up in the discussion: "What is the fundamental problem for developing national science and culture in the countries of the four continents which have been under long years of imperialist aggression and oppression?" The problem was first brought up by an Argentine physicist. The discussion led to one conclusion: First of all this is a political problem. Without getting rid of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism there can be no real national independence, and national science and culture cannot be developed. By reviewing the conditions in Argentina, our Argentine friend came to the conclusion that the fundamental problem of education is not education itself, but a political problem. Education cannot be separated from society, just as form cannot be separated from content.

The Argentine physicist's idea got warm response. A Sierra Leone physicist pointed out that in many countries of Africa, only by ousting imperialism by its roots can the problem of education be solved. A Colombian physicist pointed out that we cannot separate science from society; to separate physics from politics is erroneous. The head of the Indonesian delegation, after reviewing the bitter sufferings of the Indonesian people in different stages of imperialist oppression, reached the conclusion that the development of national science and culture is inseparable from the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolution. He strongly condemned the present Indonesian fascist military regime, which is supported by U.S. imperialism, in its cruel oppression of the progressive scientists of Indonesia, and exposed the cultural penetration of Indonesia by U.S. imperialism.

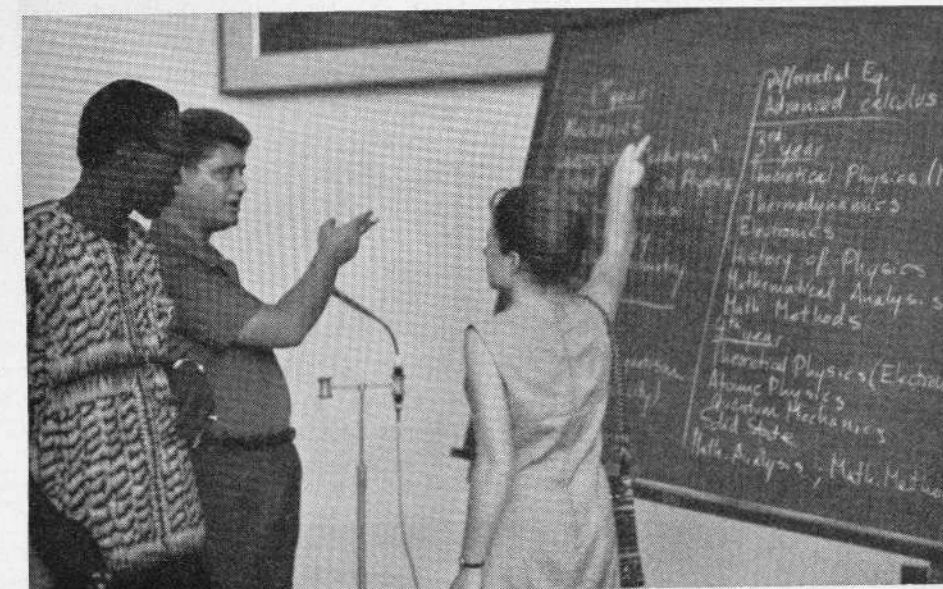
For Solidarity, Friendship and Mutual Help and Against Imperialism, Old and New Colonialism in the Development of the Science and Culture of the People of the Four Continents

The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium was convened in the

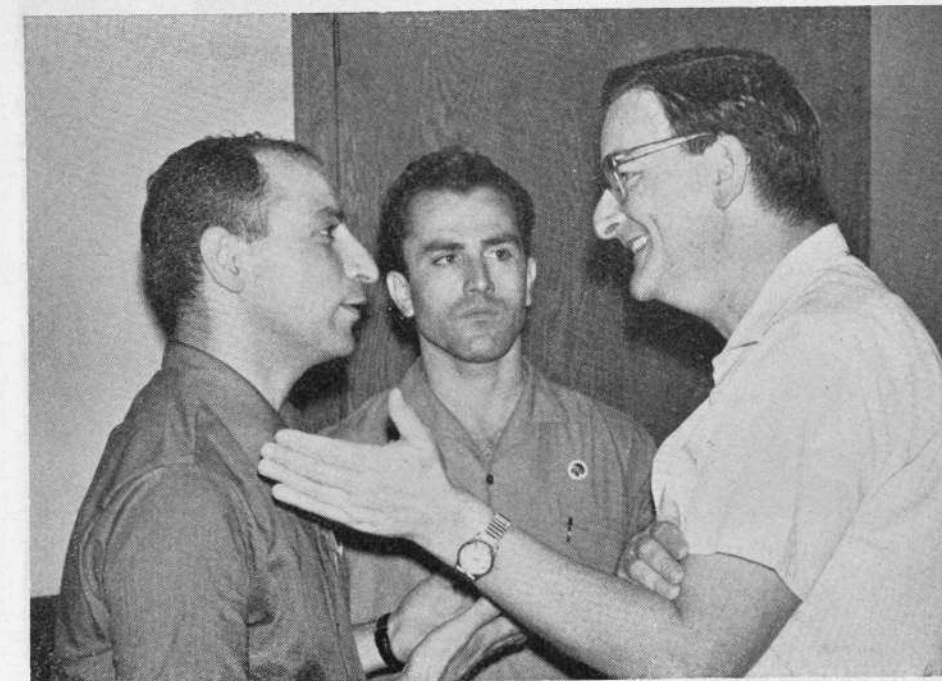
traditional atmosphere of democracy, equality, friendship and mutual respect established at the 1964 Peking Symposium. Whenever there was difficulty as shown in the differences in views on how the Colloquium was to proceed, consultation among the participants always solved the problem. Participants from large or small countries, with different political views, were all masters of the Colloquium.

The spirit of democratic consultation was clearly embodied in the Communique unanimously adopted by the scientists of all delegations.

The Communique expressed the fervent desire of the scientists of the four continents to enhance bilateral and multi-lateral contacts and to contribute to the convocation of the 1968 Peking Symposium. It reiterated the necessity of first opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and then developing the national science and the culture of the masses of the people of the four continents. It expressed their firm belief, based upon the achievements of the Colloquium, that the awakened people and scientists of the four continents have the lofty aspirations, capabilities and con-



Scientists from Mexico, Syria and Sierra Leone discuss a problem at a session of the physics teaching group.



Australian and Syrian scientists meet.

confidence to master the most advanced science and technology. The participants were fully convinced that the Colloquium was of great significance in promoting the new development of physics.

What were the feelings and reflections of the physicists attending the Colloquium and visiting the People's Republic of China? For most of them this was their first visit. Because the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries placed many obstacles in their way, a number of scientists had to overcome serious difficulties in coming to China. Both before and after the Colloquium our guests were invited to visit our communes, factories, universities and research institutes. They were invited on July 22 to attend a mass rally of a million people in Tien An Men Square supporting Vietnam against U.S. imperialism. So our friends had the opportunity of seeing our people in action in various phases of our life: political, industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural.

At the closing ceremony the head of the Argentine delegation said: "We are deeply moved by

our experiences of being overwhelmed, have come to understand what a socialist country on the march is like and have seen with profound conviction that the great social change in China is irreversible and that in this country the only thing awaiting the imperialist invader is his grave." The head of the Cambodian delegation pointed out at the closing meeting that the Chinese physicists have successfully applied the guiding thinking of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in their research and educational work.

A similar view was expressed by the Colombian physicist. The Colombian delegation, he said, was able to appreciate personally the miracle which the brilliant wisdom of Chairman Mao Tse-tung has worked on the Chinese people, a miracle that has been transformed into the ability to work, to organize and to practice. The head of the Japanese delegation reported that the tremendous achievements made by the physics research workers of the People's Republic of China in various specialized spheres left a deep impression on the Japanese delegation.

As to the Colloquium itself, the head of the Iraqi delegation pointed out that the friendly atmosphere and the desire to learn from one another made it possible for the participants from different countries, with different political views and religious beliefs, to achieve great success in this Physics Colloquium. The head of the United Arab Republic delegation pointed out that this was because the nature of the participating countries contributed to the success of the Colloquium. The overwhelming majority of them are new emerging countries, and because they have suffered colonialist oppression and imperialist exploitation, they are facing many similar questions. The head of the Vietnamese delegation pointed out that the scientists of our four continents are closely united in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism for national independence, peace and social progress, and are united precisely by the common desire and determination to make science serve the life and happiness of the people.

Evaluating the Colloquium, the head of the Sierra Leone delegation firmly believed that its success will go down in history as one of the greatest sagas of human endeavour. A vast majority of the physicists attending the Colloquium expressed tremendous indignation at the barbarous aggression and random bombing of the Vietnamese people by U.S. imperialism and firm support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and scientists.

Chairman Mao, You Are the Sun Which Never Sets in the Hearts of the People of the Whole World

As the Colloquium was coming to its close, the scientists from different countries had the same wish: If we could see Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, how good that would be! Their hope became reality.

Chairman Mao did find time to receive the scientists of the Colloquium. At ten o'clock in the evening of July 31st Chairman Mao came to meet the physicists from the four continents. In the

brightly lighted hall, he walked toward them with steady steps, waving his greetings. Seeing the great leader so greatly admired by the whole world and whom they had longed to see so much, the scientists were so excited that they did not know how to express their feelings. Suddenly, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao! Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" broke out in different languages among the friends of different complexions from different countries, expressing the same deep feeling from the bottom of their hearts. While the scientists shouted and clapped their hands, the whole hall reverberated with profound happiness.

A picture was taken of the physicists with Chairman Mao, and as he was leaving the hall, the scientists surged forward to shake hands with him, again shouting "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

After Chairman Mao had left the hall our friends lingered on, recalling the happy scene with Chairman Mao, reluctant to leave.

It was a high tide of happiness and good fortune!

How could they not feel happy? How could they not feel fortunate? This was a meeting with the great leader of the Chinese people, a meeting with the great leader and standard-bearer of the revolutionary people of the world!

When Dr. Mohammed Kashif Al-Ghita, head of the Iraqi delegation, first arrived in Peking, he said that if he could not meet Chairman Mao, he would not go home. Now he had met him. He was so excited during the meeting that his clothing was wet with perspiration. "Chairman Mao," he said, "not only belongs to you, but also to us and to the people of the whole world. You ought to be proud of him, he is the greatest man today!"

At the meeting, Professor Germanico Barragan of Ecuador was so excited that he shed tears and on the way back to the hotel there were still tears in his eyes.

"I am too fortunate, too much honoured!" This was the echo in



Amadu W. Jalloh (right), scientist from Sierra Leone, thanks a salesgirl after buying the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*.

the hearts of all the friends from the four continents. They wanted to bring home this most beautiful, most fortunate memory to tell their loved ones, their friends and acquaintances in order to let them share their fortune and honour.

This is understandable, for according to Dr. Mentalecheta Youcef, head of the Algerian delegation, Chairman Mao is the greatest man in human history. That the leader of a country could win the complete confidence and boundless love of 700 million people, that his thinking could be absorbed by them and that its application in all fields has led to brilliant achievements, is rare in the history of mankind.

A Chilean physicist said: "Now the revolutionists of the world look toward Chairman Mao, toward the Chinese Communist Party and toward the great Chinese people. Chairman Mao has become the beacon of the world people's revolution. If the people of the whole world follow the

direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, then world revolution will undoubtedly proceed by leaps and bounds. I hold Chairman Mao in highest esteem. This is because he has developed Marxism-Leninism whether in politics or in military strategy. He has made outstanding contributions to the world people's revolution. Chairman Mao's teaching that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers is the most correct strategic and tactical outlook. The revolutionary people of the whole world need such a talented and creative Marxist as Chairman Mao."

All these various languages of different countries speak heartfelt feelings, expressing not only the united voice of scientists from the four continents but also the voice of the revolutionary people of the whole world. "Chairman Mao, you are the sun which never sets in our hearts!"

Thus ended the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium, another milestone in the history of science.



The 110 scientists put their signatures on the "Statement on Vietnam", condemning the U.S. aggressors and expressing firm support to the Vietnamese people.



Peking students parade in Tien An Men Square in enthusiastic support of the wise decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to change the system of enrolment and entrance examinations.

Clarion Call in Reform of the Educational System

THE Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council announced on June 13 that the existing entrance examination method for enrolling students in higher educational institutions would now be reformed, and the 1966 enrolment in these institutions would be postponed for half a year. This decision was taken in consideration of the fact that the great proletarian cultural revolution in universities, colleges and senior middle schools is now surging forward while bourgeois domination in some of them is still deep-rooted. This means a certain period of time will be needed to conduct the movement in depth and thoroughness, so as to reform radically the present educational system.

Moreover, if a thorough change is to be made, time is needed to study and formulate a new method of enrolment. The old examination system was unfavourable for the carrying out of policies put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and for the admission of more revolutionary worker, peasant and soldier students to institutions of higher learning. The decision is an important step in carrying out thoroughly the great proletarian cultural revolution in the educational field and in completely reforming the system of education in our country.

Enthusiastic Support

On the evening of June 17 when the decision was announced

throughout the country by the Central People's Broadcasting Station, revolutionary teachers and students in universities, colleges and middle schools in the capital were telling each other, "Chairman Mao has said what is in our hearts", "the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council have expressed our common wish and determination to make revolution". Inspired and rejoicing, they streamed to the offices of the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council and gathered in Tien An Men Square bearing portraits of Chairman Mao and beating drums and gongs. They brought congratulatory letters to the Central Committee and Chairman Mao, made pledges, held celebration meetings, spoke with the highest

revolutionary enthusiasm, sang revolutionary songs and expressed their infinite love, infinite faith and infinite veneration for the great leader, Chairman Mao.

One after another, the revolutionary teachers and students pledged to follow the instructions of the Central Committee and Chairman Mao to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, completely do away with the bourgeois and revisionist line in education, forever hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the field of proletarian education and pass on Chairman Mao's thought from generation to generation.

After hearing the broadcast, revolutionary teachers and students in large cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Canton, Chengtu, Shenyang and Sian also enthusiastically wrote big-character posters and issued bulletins announcing the good news, and sent pledges of support and telegrams to pay tribute to the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao.

In Shanghai, hundreds of senior middle school graduates gathered in front of the offices of the *Jiefang Ribao* (*Liberation Daily*), bringing with them letters to the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao. In Chengtu, many students gathered late at night and paraded in the rain to express their hearty support and boundless gratitude for the decision. In Wuhan, student representatives from more than 50 middle schools held a meeting in the office of the municipal committee of the Communist Youth League, joyfully voicing their resolve to carry through to the end this unprecedented great revolution so that the old educational system will be completely changed.

Revolutionary students expressed their will in words like these: "We want to take our examinations in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experimentation. Our examination halls should be the factories and the countryside. We want to get our 'ideological diplomas' from the workers and peasants. The most important content of our examinations will be the

creative application of Chairman Mao's works."

In national minority regions, revolutionary students cheered jubilantly and expressed their support in their own languages.

The revolutionary teachers and students of the Urumchi Senior Middle School (with seven different nationalities — Uighur, Kazakh, Khalkhas, Uzbek, Tajik, Hui and Han) held a celebration meeting. Opinions were voiced that the decision was a good start for a thorough revolution on the educational front. Repeated reforms in the past had failed to eradicate bourgeois, feudal and revisionist

patterns and only now was the real revolution taking place.

At meetings of teachers and students of the Lhasa Middle School and the Tibet Teachers' Training School, it was unanimously decided to send telegrams expressing heartfelt support for the decision to the Central Committee of the Party and their most respected and beloved leader, Chairman Mao.

Lo Kuei-yi, a middle school student of Chuang nationality in the Kwangsi Nationalities Institute, exclaimed, "Before the liberation, for generations no one in our family had ever learned to read.



Graduating students of the Experimental Middle School of Liaoning province cheering the decision of the Central Committee and the State Council.

Urumchi No. 6 Middle School students of several different nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region show their firm support for the decision of the Central Committee and the State Council.



It is only after liberation, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, that I have the chance to go to school. But the teachers demanded that we concentrate only on our textbooks, thereby diverting our attention from politics. Their instructions were to have us take notes in class, compare notes after class, memorize them before examinations, and answer examination questions accordingly. Then we forgot everything we learned right after the examinations. Instead of guiding us to serve the people, this system leads us in the opposite direction. Such an education runs counter to the wishes of all labouring people. It must be completely done away with."

Not lagging behind the revolutionary teachers and students, workers, peasants, soldiers and government cadres too sent letters and telegrams and spoke to newspaper reporters expressing their warmest and most sincere support for the decision of the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council. They all recognized the great historic significance of the decision because it is a matter of the training of successors to the proletarian revolution for a thousand years to come and it affects the question of whether the thinking of Mao Tse-tung will be passed on from generation to generation, and whether our Party and country will change colour. It completely reflects the aspirations of the workers, peasants and soldiers and is a new victory of the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

A Proletarian Educational Policy

The Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao have always paid great attention to proletarian education and revolution in the system of education. Chairman Mao has put forward the policy that education must serve the politics of the proletariat and must be integrated with productive labour. He has pointed out that "our educational policy must enable everyone who gets an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a cultured, socialist-minded worker". The series of instructions given by Chairman Mao is a

great beacon that lights the way in the socialist and communist cause of our country.

But for a long period, a handful of anti-Party and anti-socialist bourgeois representatives, resisting the educational policy of the Party and Chairman Mao, tried by all means to impede and sabotage the educational line mapped out by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. The retaining of the old system of enrolment by entrance examination was one reflection of this. The Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao have repeatedly pointed out that the bourgeois educational system, including the system of enrolment by examination, must be completely changed. Since the liberation, though constant improvements have been made in this enrolment system, it has not fundamentally broken out of the framework of the bourgeois examination system.

The Communist Youth League branch of the third class in the senior third grade at the Changsha No. 1 Middle School has made a list of criminal results of the old examination system and proposed that all middle school graduates and all students throughout the country hold a debate on the system of entrance examination and enrolment in higher educational institutions. In their opinion the present system is mainly a competition for good marks. All examination questions were formulated by bourgeois "authorities". They made the students pore over difficult problems, and

memorize formulas and book theories divorced from actual practice. Those who only memorized the books got good marks. The teachers taught by "cramming", with the aim of getting a high percentage of their own students into higher educational institutions. Students worked not to learn but to get into college or university. They immersed themselves in books and paid little heed to politics. They placed all their "hopes" for the "future" in the few hours or days spent in the examination halls.

To prepare for examinations, they often cut down on time given to political activities and the study of Chairman Mao's works, or on time in factories and countryside to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. They pored over their books, neglecting to sleep and eat, injuring their mental and physical health. Setting their hearts on examinations as a stepping stone to climb higher and higher on the social ladder, they were bound to be happy when they succeeded and dissatisfied when they failed. And they preferred to remain in the cities rather than to go to the countryside.

This situation actually encouraged young people to go the "white and expert road", that of bourgeois individualism, and to struggle for fame, fortune and position. This is revisionist "peaceful evolution" and greatly impedes the revolutionizing of the students' thinking. Young people trained in such a system could only be successors to the bourgeoisie.

At the same time, large numbers of fine sons and daughters of workers, former poor and lower middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary soldiers and revolutionary martyrs were shut out from the higher educational institutions by the bourgeois "authorities" on the pretext that "they are not good in their studies" and "their marks are not high". Although they had greater opportunities for schooling after the liberation, they had for a long time been handicapped by their lack of basic education and by their financial condition. Because the bourgeois "authorities" made many regulations in teaching solely directed at examinations, the educational policy and line put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao could not be carried out well, the revolution in education could not be carried through to the end and the reform in teaching could not be successful.

It is precisely for the above reasons that deep dissatisfaction with the old system of entrance examinations has long existed among the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students. In the current great cultural revolution, they have made a thorough criticism of this old system. Students in the fourth class of the senior third grade at Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School were the first to write a letter to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, proposing the abolition of the old system of college entrance examinations (see p. 52). Their proposal immediately won a wide and enthusiastic response from revolutionary teachers and students in other schools.

The New System of Enrolment

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, following the directives of Chairman Mao and in answer to the demand of the masses, decided to abolish the existing method of entrance examinations to higher educational institutions. Beginning this year, a new method of enrolment combining recommendation and selection will be followed. It gives prominence to



Soldiers of a People's Liberation Army unit write to praise the revolutionary action of the students of the senior class, Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School, and invite them to come and steel themselves in their army unit.

proletarian politics and follows the mass line. The best students will be admitted, selected from among those recommended for their outstanding moral, intellectual and physical qualities. This same method will be used in enrolment to senior middle schools.

This change is a breakthrough in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line and in the complete eradication of the bourgeois line in the field of education. From this starting point, a thorough revolution will be carried out in the entire educational system such as the number of years for each stage of schooling, the examination system, the requirements for going to higher classes and the content of education. The preparation of new teaching materials must be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and give prominence to proletarian politics. The study of Chairman Mao's works will be a required subject in primary and middle schools, colleges and universities.

Following the action by the students of the Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School, seven students in the People's University of China sent a letter to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In it they asked that the old educational system be resolutely and completely smashed and that an entirely new system be adopted in the arts faculties. They suggested that Chairman Mao's works be used as teaching materials and that class struggle be the main course; that the number of years in col-

lege be shortened to enable students to join earlier in the three great revolutionary movements in order to temper, transform and integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers unconditionally for long periods of time. They further suggested that the main teaching method be centred around study and discussions among the students themselves, with proper tutoring from the teachers and the exercise of democracy in teaching; and that more outstanding workers, former poor and lower middle peasants, and demobilized army men be enrolled.

The revolution in the educational system starting with the reform of the system of enrolment is a tit-for-tat struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. It is a revolution to destroy the seedbed of the bourgeoisie and to eradicate the poisonous roots of revisionism. As the revolutionary students of the Peking No. 4 Middle School wrote in their proposal to teachers and students throughout Peking: "What we are out to smash is not just an examination system but the cultural pillories put around the necks of the people over thousands of years, the hotbeds in which intellectual aristocrats and high-salaried strata are nurtured, and the stepping stone to modern revisionism. This revolutionary action of ours is a fatal blow to the bourgeoisie."

Big-character posters put up by the revolutionary students of the Changsha No. 1 Middle School in Hunan province resolutely support the decision abolishing the system of college and university enrolment and entrance examinations.



Peking Students Write to Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao Strongly Urging Abolition of Old College Entrance Examination System

Dear Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party,

Dear Chairman Mao,

We are senior graduating students of the Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School. With powerful revolutionary sentiments filling our hearts, we are writing to you to express our determination to make thorough revolution, and to destroy the old educational system in its entirety.

With the advance of the world revolution and the steady deepening of the great socialist cultural revolution in our country, we feel increasingly that the young people of our generation are definitely a key generation in the Chinese and world revolution to carry on what has been achieved and to press ahead to the future. The history of the proletarian revolution has pushed us into the arena of the world revolution, has turned Peking into the centre of the world revolution and our respected and beloved Chairman Mao has become the great standard-bearer of the contemporary world revolution; the Chinese people have become the main force of the world revolution and China has become its red base. It demands that we defend the red political power won at the cost of the blood and lives of countless revolutionary martyrs and predecessors; inherit the spirit of our predecessors in carrying the revolution resolutely through to the end; shoulder the heavy task of carrying China's socialist revolution through to the end, wiping out imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and carrying the world revolution through to the end. It demands that we take over Mao Tse-tung's thought which is great, correct and invincible,

and pass it on to the coming generations. This generation of ours is truly a most crucial generation!

Dear Central Committee of the Party and dear Chairman Mao, you place boundless hopes on us. You have said: **"The world is as much yours as ours but ultimately it is yours. You young people are full of vitality and at a stage of vigorous growth; you are like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. We put our hopes on you... The world belongs to you and the future of China belongs to you."**

Dear Central Committee of the Party and dear Chairman Mao, we are students who will soon graduate from senior middle school. In this great cultural revolution, the responsibility falls first of all on our shoulders to smash the old college entrance examination system. We wish to express our views on the existing system of admittance to higher schools.

We hold that the existing system of admittance to higher schools is a continuation of the old feudal examination system dating back thousands of years. It is a most backward and reactionary educational system. It runs counter to the educational policy laid down by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao says that education must serve the politics of the proletariat and be integrated with productive labour. **"Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a well-educated worker imbued with socialist consciousness."** But the existing educational system is not set up in accordance with this directive of Chairman Mao. In fact it is extending and prolonging the

three major differences—between manual and mental labour, between worker and peasant and between town and country. Concretely, we make the following charges against it:

1. Many young people are led not to study for the revolution but to immerse themselves in books for the university entrance examination and to pay no heed to politics. Quite a number of students have been indoctrinated with such gravely reactionary ideas of the exploiting classes as that "book learning stands above all else", of "achieving fame", "becoming experts", "making one's own way", "taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists", and so on. The present examination system encourages these ideas.

2. It makes many schools chase one-sidedly after a high rate in the number of their students who will be admitted to higher schools and as a result many become "special" and "major" schools which specially enrol "outstanding students". These schools have opened the gates wide to those who completely immerse themselves in books and pay no attention to politics and have shut out large numbers of outstanding children of workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres.

3. It seriously hampers students from developing morally, intellectually and physically and particularly morally. This system fundamentally ignores the ideological revolutionization of the youth. It is, in essence, exactly what is preached by the sinister Teng To gang: "teaching one in accordance with his ability" and "using one in accordance with his ability".

Therefore, this system of admittance to higher schools serves a capitalist restoration; it is a tool for cultivating new bourgeois elements and revisionists. No wonder the sinister Teng To anti-Party gang regards it as its finest treasure and that the U.S. imperialists gleefully place their hopes of "peaceful evolution" on China's "bureaucrats in the field of technology" and "experts in the field of ideology".

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you have repeatedly taught us that **"We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports"**. As the enemy claps his hands and applauds the old system so desperately, can we allow it to continue to exist? No! Not for a single day! Today, in this great and unprecedented cultural revolution, we must join the workers, peasants and soldiers in smashing it thoroughly. We suggest in concrete terms that:

1. Beginning this year, we abolish the old system of enrolling students to the higher schools.

2. Graduates from senior middle schools should go straight into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers and integrate themselves with the masses.

We think that at a time when their world outlook is being formed, young people of seventeen or eighteen years old should be tempered and nurtured in the storms of the three great revolutionary movements (of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation—Ed.). They should first of all get "ideological diplomas" from the working class and the poor and lower middle peasants. The Party will select the best from among the fine sons and daughters of the proletariat, young people who truly serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and send them on to higher schools. We absolutely do not agree that one should go among the workers, peasants and soldiers after one's graduation from college because at that time one's world outlook will have basically been formed, and any remoulding will have become difficult. Moreover, some persons who have acquired "knowledge" to bargain with the Party and the people.

3. If a number of students must be admitted to institutions of higher learning this year, we request the Party to select them directly from among the graduates of the senior

middle schools. Everything we have belongs to the Party and the people, we have no right to bargain whatsoever. We will go with firm determination to any place we are asked to go to by the Party and wherever we go, we must take root, germinate, blossom and bear fruit there.

We are young people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought; we have been imbued with a revolutionary consciousness. The old system of entrance examination can only repress our demand for revolution. If we smash it, we will study even more consciously for the revolution.

We hold that by acting in this way we will not only save a great deal of manpower and material resources for the socialist construction of our country, but, what is still more important, we will uproot the poisonous revisionist source of "bureaucrats in the field of technology" and "experts in the field of ideology" and do away with an important condition which engenders ideas of "achieving fame and fortune", of "making one's own way" and "following the road of becoming bourgeois specialists". It is a great revolution in the educational circle.

Of course, we know that to thoroughly smash the existing entrance examination system of enrolling students to higher schools needs time and experience. It calls even more for the heightening of the people's level of political consciousness. But anyway, our proletarian revolution will not allow it to exist any longer. If a change of the entrance examination system throughout the whole country is unfeasible at the moment, then we ask that it be done experimentally here in Peking. If this cannot be carried out for the time being in all Peking's schools, then we ask determinedly that it be experimented with in our class. In the present great socialist cultural revolution, our whole class has furthermore come to understand that we must be staunch, dependable successors to the proletarian revolution, that we can never allow Mao Tse-tung's great thought to be lost in our generation, that we can never let the proletarian revolution, both of China and the world, cease to continue in our generation. We have also come to understand that the present great cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches the people to their very souls, a great creation in world history! We know that the road we are going to take is an untrodden road. But we are the youth of the Mao Tse-tung era.

The Chinese revolution as well as the world revolution call on us to be the revolutionary vanguard of the world's youth. We must be those who dare to think, to speak, to do, to break through and to make revolution. We know the road we are going to take is a new road, a new road that leads to communism. We must and can tread out our proletarian road. Of course, we will still meet many "tigers" on the road of revolution. But can revolutionary youth be frightened by them? We regard the obstacles put up by backward ideologies, by our families, and by public opinion as nothing. We are determined to cleave through and to overpower the ill winds and evil forces! What we need is the dauntless, heroic spirit of a revolutionary who "knows there are tigers on the mountain, but insists on taking that road".

Dear Central Committee of the Party, dear Chairman Mao, please rest assured! We are fully prepared to wipe out all the tigers on our way! We have a most extremely powerful weapon—Mao Tse-tung's great thought. With that weapon in our hands we will fear nothing, neither heaven nor earth, nor any monsters. With that weapon in our hands, we can follow this road to its end. No one will lag behind. Dear Communist Party, respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the youth here by Chairman Mao's side should be sent to the most difficult places. Please rest assured, Chairman Mao; we are standing by, awaiting your instructions!

Dear Central Committee of the Party, dear Chairman Mao, please rest assured: Our generation is a generation that persists in the revolution, in thorough revolution. We will assuredly take over the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and hand it down from generation to generation!

We hope, if it is agreed by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, that this letter be sent as a proposal to all senior middle school graduates this year and to the teachers and students of all schools in Peking.

Long live our dearest and most respected leader Chairman Mao!

—The Fourth Class of the
Senior Third Grade at Peking
No. 1 Girls' Middle
School

June 6, 1966

Workers Armed with Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are Most Resourceful

YI CHI

ONCE the workers are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they become more resourceful than ever. This is the truth discovered by us workers at the automobile plant while building our own high-efficiency rotating furnace, which is on a par with the best models in the world.

The Changchun No. 1 Automobile Plant—the largest in China—started production in 1956. But its designed capacity was far short of the needs of our rapidly developing socialist construction. Determined to raise its output in recent years, we have improved the original equipment and installations in many respects on a number of occasions. During this process, the gas-heated furnace used for forging proved a stumbling block in the path of our progress. Designed by foreign experts, it was obsolescent, much too large, and low in efficiency. The quality of the heating was often below standard, and its operation involved a great deal of physical labour. As we had to contend with these inadequacies day in and day out, we long ago got fed up with it and wanted to revolutionize it. But the foreign expert who was working with us at the time arrogantly claimed that it was the best in the world, up to the latest standard, that of the fifties, and would not allow us to make the slightest change. We asked him, "Why does the furnace roar and big flames leap out when we try to light it?" He shook his head, denying that this was so. When he stubbornly went to light it, 'Bang!' it went, and the flames licked out searing his eyebrows. But he still insisted that the furnace was perfect. We workers were angry but could not help laughing.

YI CHI works at the Changchun No. 1 Automobile Plant in northeast China.



The study of Chairman Mao's writings enables the team members to solve any problems in their work.

However, we did not allow the matter to rest, and decided that we would never give up until we had got rid of this "thorn in our side".

Our Determination

In our study of Chairman Mao's works, we found these words: **"The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."** The words touched us deeply and filled us with new energy and courage. We made up our minds to break out of the restrictions imposed by foreign patterns and build a furnace to meet our own requirements.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party in the plant, a shock team was formed to build a new furnace. It was mainly composed of experienced workers. Some good-intentioned people advised us to study the foreign technical periodicals for useful suggestions. We searched the

library high and low but found nothing helpful. The magazines contained only pictures and advertisements urging people to buy the patent rights of various products. Nothing of a fundamentally explanatory nature was ever published. We realized that we cannot rely on the foreign crutches. We do not depend either on heaven or earth. We don't believe in good luck or gods. We have unlimited faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our experience, after repeated study of Chairman Mao's works, is that through this we become more clear-sighted and more devoted to socialism. Some of my workmates chimed in, "We are workers of the Mao Tse-tung era. We must win honour for the working class and build a furnace of China's own style." Later, news of how the manufacturers of a capitalist country had tried to browbeat us into buying their model made us even more indignant. Though the furnace we required was not anything out of the ordinary, when we wanted to buy from them, the makers tried to hold us up to extortion, demanded an exorbitant

price and laid down harsh conditions of sale. The more we thought about it, the more furious we became.

We decided to stand up and learn how to walk on our own feet. The way to do this has been pointed out time and again by Chairman Mao—by proceeding along the road of hard work and self-reliance. Angry and determined to see who was the stronger, the imperialists and revisionists or the Chinese workers, we started with great energy to build the furnace.

Taking Our Own Road

At the very beginning of our experiment, we had to choose between two roads—exactly copying the foreign designs or boldly blazing our own trail. Chairman Mao's words enlightened us greatly. He says: **In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience, make new discoveries and inventions, and go on creating and advancing.** Yes, we thought, why can't we blaze our own trail? It was not merely a question of technology but of fighting against the embargo imposed on us by the imperialists and revisionists.

There were quite a number of problems to be tackled before we could embark on our own road, including that of a lack of technical data and blueprints, and of experience. But we were not frightened. From Chairman Mao's *On Practice*, we found the correct method of approach. Chairman Mao says, **"If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself."** So we boldly started with practice. We worked together, threw aside all the restrictions of set patterns, studied, designed, built and improved. In two weeks we succeeded in building a small rotating furnace. It was rather a crude affair, and not a success.

The furnace was difficult to light, and when lit, it puffed out clouds of smoke and we could not heat it up to the required temperature. We now faced the problem of what to do when difficulties arise. We looked for the answer in the article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, in which Chairman Mao says, **"Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his great sense of responsibility in his work and his great warmheartedness towards all comrades and the people."** Norman Bethune travelled a long way from Canada, his own country, to help the Chinese people's revolution. He showed a great sense of responsibility in his work and great warmheartedness towards the comrades. We had more reason than he to behave in this manner.

The old furnace radiated a great deal of heat from its big openings, and the forging press had to be placed some distance from it. This meant that the operators had not only to put up with a lot of smoke and intense heat from the furnace but had also to run backwards and forwards a distance of 10 to 15 kilometres every day, carrying pieces of steel each weighing several kilograms. Sweat poured out of them all day long from this strenuous labour. This was one of the curses left behind by the foreign "experts". Should we allow it to remain for ever? No! We were determined to remove this "flaming mountain" once and for all. No obstacles should stand in our way. With intense feeling for our co-worker class brothers, we carried out experiments. Step by step we went forward, overcoming one hindrance after another—the uneven distribution of the heat in the furnace, the poor draught, and so on. After repeated experiments over a period of three months, we succeeded in building the first small rotating furnace. When it went into operation in September 1965 we were happy that its performance proved satisfactory.

Experience Comes from Practice

The building of the small furnace was only the first stage. A medium-sized one was required to

carry out our pledge to change over the whole horizontal forging shop to the use of a rotating furnace by May Day. We summed up our experiences in building the small furnace and soon constructed a medium-sized one. But in our experiments we met many forging problems never encountered before, such as abnormal conditions in the burning, too much scale (oxide skin) on the heated parts of the metal, and so on. Hard as we tried, we could not find the solutions to them. Many of our members were so worried that they lost their appetite and could not sleep.

Then Chairman Mao's words again inspired us. **"In times of difficulty,"** he says, **"we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."** In many other parts of the country experiments were being carried on to create new products. The perseverance of the workers and technicians who after hundreds of failures finally achieved success set us a good example and increased our confidence that we could



Members of the shock team installing a high-efficiency heating furnace.

overcome our own difficulties. Bracing up our spirits, we summed up our experiences and analysed the similarities and differences between the small and the medium-sized furnaces, examined the latter part by part and performed repeated experiments according to the dialectical method pointed out by Chairman Mao. For instance, the old furnace was always at the same temperature, hot or cold, both inside and outside. When the temperature was right inside, it was too hot for the men working nearby; but when it dropped, it was impossible to guarantee the quality of the forged steel parts. To maintain a definite high temperature in the furnace, large numbers of firebricks were used in its wall, usually over 46 cm. thick. To overcome this serious shortcoming, we tried to increase the heat inside the furnace and keep its outside cool. Chairman Mao says: "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradiction within the thing." This helped us realize that we must solve the basic problem of how to fully utilize the heat energy in the furnace. After repeated experiments, we boldly devised some new methods to increase the utilization of the heat in the furnace and prevent the wastage of diffused heat. As a result, the thickness of the furnace wall was reduced to a few centimetres and the workers no longer suffered from the intense heat.

Who Are the Most Ingenious People?

After 18 months of effort we finally succeeded in building a high-efficiency rotating furnace and realized our plan to make it serve the whole horizontal forging shop. The new furnace has many obvious advantages over the foreign-designed one. Its rotating cylindrical shape ensures more even heating; its output has been greatly increased; it is only one-fourth the size of the old one; its weight has been reduced from 9,000 to 700 kilograms; the utilization of its heat has risen from 15 to 40 per cent; the heating-up time has dropped from four hours to

one; and the time required for the periodic overhauling has been shortened from ten to two days. In addition, because the new furnace is much smaller and remains cold outside while the inside is intensely hot, the forging press can be installed nearby, thus lightening the workers' labour and improving their working conditions.

The furnace was enthusiastically welcomed by the workers. With deep feeling some remarked, "We

workers are not only masters of our country, but also of technology." The success of our experiments has greatly emancipated our thinking and made us realize that the time has gone when science and technology were the monopoly of the bourgeois "authorities". Today the working people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most ingenious. We will continue to study Chairman Mao's works and go on creating and advancing through our new practice.

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OUR POSTBAG

Hail Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Congratulations on your highly instructive magazine. What *China Reconstructs* has to say certainly rings true and is a powerful antidote to the lies and slander about the People's Republic of China which are current in the U.K. It is clear from your magazine and from the eyewitness reports of unprejudiced observers that China is well on the way to reaching the highest state of human culture yet known to the world. Where else in the world are ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers and students, ordinary men and women, acclaimed as national heroes? What other country has as its leader a man such as Mao Tse-tung, who has made the greatest single contribution to the extension of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, both in theory and in practice? At the same time as they are making such great strides to this highest level of human culture, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party and guided by the thought and writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are extending their help to peoples all over the world who have yet to free themselves from the dead hand of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. Another matter for admiration is the principled stand which the Chinese people are taking on the one hand against the neo-bourgeoisie of the U.S.S.R. and its ideological offspring modern revisionism, and on the other against home-grown bourgeois ideologists. The newspapers *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* are to be congratulated on their exposure of these enemies of the proletariat, of socialism and of the masses of the world.

As to China's international position, it is clear that she has friends all over the world and that good relations have been established between her and the majority of states with which she has a common border. Unfortunately this is not generally understood in the U.K., thanks to the efforts of "our" government—in reality a U.S. puppet regime—and the bourgeois press, including the revisionist *Morning Star*. Hence the need for *China Reconstructs*, *Peking Review* and other magazines, which certainly give a true picture of China today. Increasing numbers of people in the U.K. and all over the world are coming to the realization that the Chinese revolution is the turning point in world history and people everywhere who desire progress are looking to China as the main inspiration for the liberation of the masses.

M. TOWERS

London, England

Such articles as "Sixteen Years of Liberation", "A Village Prospers" and "The New Sinkiang" teach the whole world the truth about the prosperity of a nation and its people, struggling to

build its future by following the true revolutionary socialist line and the teaching of Mao Tse-tung, our beloved leader.

T. M.

Bogotá, Colombia

The articles on your advancement in industrial development show to other countries that your country can and does advance in all fields of progress under communism.

China is a fantastic example of progress! Surely China is the world's fastest progressing country. May I congratulate you on your adherence to Marxism-Leninism, a sure basis for world peace. Long live China!

C. H. BAGGARLEY

Hamilton, New Zealand

In my country, as in others in the world, a new great interest has been born—the social, economic and political development of China. I am one of the many admirers of the successes and achievements of China in these 17 years of socialist construction.

The Cuban people are thankful to People's China for its militant solidarity shown towards our country, and right now, when bloody and thieving imperialism intends to attack our sovereign country, we know that the Chinese people and its leaders would be in the first line, if necessary, to fight and save the sovereignty of our people and of all peace-loving peoples of the world. I admire and love your country and the greatest Marxist-Leninist leader of this era of great transformations: Mao Tse-tung.

Long live Chairman Mao!

Long live the friendship of our two countries!

E. J.

Vibora, Cuba

Go Ahead, Comrades!

Africa is in the real revolutionary tempo, and articles like "An Armed People Are Invincible" and "The 'Hard Bones' Sixth Company" help to harden youth who want to make the revolution. Those who are against the new ways presented in your articles are opposed to revolution.

Go ahead, comrades, you are on the right road. Your magazines will help kill the sales of revisionist magazines. My only comment is that your Editorial Board should select articles on the militia, armed struggle and organization and print them in booklets.

The revisionists fear to write something about armed struggle, they fear revolution. They work against revolutionary movements. Africa is now in a revolutionary tempo. Everything in Africa is moving toward revolution. Revisionism is falling day by day. All the anti-imperialists, anti-feudalists and anti-neo-colonialists are moving toward unity and they really need that unity.

Long live the struggles of China and Africa!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

B. E.

Accra, Ghana

Unite Against the U.S. Aggressors!

The title, "U.S. Must Get Out of Vietnam" makes us think of a lot of things, especially that we are a revolutionary country and that the imperialists constantly threaten us. I hope that before too long all the revolutionary countries unite in order to drive the American aggressors out of our Vietnamese brothers' country. This certainly frightens all imperialist countries.

M. MYETE

Zanaga, Congo (B.)

All articles in your magazine are interesting and significant, for they give us an idea of the tremendous advance being made in New China in all aspects. China should serve as an example to the other countries of the world.

From the article "U.S. Must Get Out of Vietnam" we can see the revolting attitude of Yankee imperialism. We hear protests against this attitude, but the day is not far off when the peoples of the world will rise to crush this exploiting monster.

A. GINER

Punta Arenas, Chile

Admiration for China

I write you as a reader to *China Reconstructs* to express my admiration for your people and your unity. Also, I express my admiration for the achievements you have registered in medicine, philosophy, industry, commerce, and for your great propaganda for the struggle against filthy U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

We Arab people want to continue our friendship with the Chinese people who are faithful and love peace. And we stand firmly with them in opposition to the forces against Vietnam, Palestine and all the countries demanding independence and liberation. I thank the editorial staff for giving all peace-loving people the opportunity to see articles reflecting the Chinese people's struggle against U.S. imperialists, colonialists, Zionists and other savage beasts.

M. HASAN

Jable, Syria

A Reliable Friend

From "A Television Cameraman in South Vietnam" I can see that the heroic and freedom-loving people of Vietnam are setting an example for the people of the world being suppressed by the capitalists and imperialists. Believe it or not, when the Vietnamese guerrillas attack an American base I am happy, but when American planes bomb Liberation Army positions I feel uneasy.

I hope for the wide circulation of your magazine and try my level best to circulate it in our factory area. We shall always think of China not only as our great neighbour but as our reliable friend in need.

M. H. BHUIYAN

Sylhet, Pakistan

