China Reconstructs

October 1966

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China Successfully Conducts
Guided Missile-Nuclear Weapon Test

Press Communiqué

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 Piao 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
Peking, October 27, 1966
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 Tsuechuan (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.

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

COLOUR PICTORIAL:
Cultural Troupe Calls at an Island

FEATURES:
Industry Briefs
Language Corner: When Sailing the Seas, Rely on the Helmsman
Song with Words: Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas
Postbag

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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 Three 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 movement 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 Socialistic Education Movement in the Rural Areas, that is, the 31-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", and in 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 Tachung oil field, for agricultural units to learn from the Tachung revolution 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 convenions 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 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 people 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-
The Soviet revisionist leadership is pursuing a policy of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination and has been conducting split-ticket, 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 to the end.

Together with all the revolutionary Marxists-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, creativity and in an all-new 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 urges all the people to study 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 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, forgets the ways of the past and looks to the future. Our Party is a Party of the masses of the people and has the spirit of earnest self-criticism. It is a revolutionary Party which has gone through the most fierce, the most arduous, the longest and the most complex struggles in history. Our people are 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 fulfill 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 commissars, 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 Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought 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 fulfill the Third Five-Year Plan and build China into a powerful socialist country.

We must be ready with 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 imperialist aggression against our country, against 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 everthrown, 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 warned their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. It also comes from the old force of habit in society. At present, this resistance is still fairly strong and stubborn. However, the great proletarian cultural revolution is 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 revolutionary spirit and makes people, especially the younger generation, teach them lessons and give them experience, and helps them to understand that the revolutionary road is a zigzag one, not a 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 conventional and unreal rules and regulations; and are unwilling to break away from conventional practices and move ahead. They have been taken unaware by the new order of things, the revolutionary order of the masses, with the result that their leadership lags behind the situation, the situation, 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 criticisms 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.

4. Let the Masses Educate Themselves in the Movement

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the only method for the masses to educate 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 disagree with 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 and criticize the wrong views of the cadres and monsters. In this way the masses will be able to raise their political consciousness in the course of the struggle, enhance their abilities to 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.
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 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 and patriotic people. This is an assault on the masses, an attack on the 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 be aware of such "piecemeal" 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 more excellent in some respects. As the leadership of the Cultural Revolution Party the masses are educating themselves. They are an excellent bridge to keep our Party in touch 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 preceding class theses over thousands of years will necessarily take a very, very long time. Therefore, the cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses should 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, colleges, middle schools and primary schools for the Cultural Revolution. The list of candidates should be drawn up by the revolutionary mass movement after full discussion, and the elections should be held after the masses have discussed the list over and over again.

The masses are entitled at any time to criticize members of the cultural revolutionary groups and committees 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 bourgeoisie intellectuals must be completely changed.

In every kind of school we must apply thoroughly the policy advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, of 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. In addition to their study, 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 demobilization of the proletarian world outlook and of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Criticism should be organized of typical bourgeois, feudal ideologists who have wormed their way into the Party and typical reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," and this should include criticism of various kinds of reactionaries in philosophy, history, political economy and education, in works and theories of literature and art, in theories of nature, man, and society.

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...
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 celebrat- ing the great proletarian cultural revolution. It took place in the magnificent Tian 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 Tian An Men Gate, 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 Tian An Men Gate and out into the midst of the revolutionary masses, shak- ing hands with the people around him and waving to everyone in the Square. The entire Square seemed 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. Exactly 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 live, long, long live to Chairman Mao!" The cheers rose in crescendo, rever-berating 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 and other vanguards of the revolution. With the millions of paraders, he happily turned to Comrade Lin Piao and other vanguards of the revolution. At the Tian An Men Gate as they reviewed the ranks of the cultural revolution. Watching the massive columns of paraders, he repeatedly 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 Tian An Men rostrum to take part in the rally with the Party and state leaders. Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao, Zhou 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


In the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is imperative to hold aloft the 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 Chair- man 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
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 pairs of eyes shining with revolutionary enthusiasm looked up towards Chairman Mao and one million pairs of hands stretch out to Chairman Mao. The people were all the more deeply moved when they saw that their beloved leader was in a simple cotton cloth 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 amidst 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 communist movement and a great creation for the socialist revolution!

“The great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed precisely at eliminating bourgeois ideology, establishing proletarian ideology, removing 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 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.
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 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 unassailable proletarian state and fulfill 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 live, long live 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 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 impenetrable 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 follow 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 Tian An Men Square.

After the rally, contingents of the proletarian cultural revolution, one million strong, passed in a great stream in front of Tian 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 Communique of the 11th Plenary Session of the 5th 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-
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 comrades present over the mass rally if I could present a red arm band to Chairman Mao. All the red handkerchiefs waved in response—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 a proletarian state and fulfill the glorious historic mission entrusted to us by the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world.

Chairman Mao’s requirement. They pointed out the duty of the masses in Tien An Men rostrum were Tao Chao, Tong Hai-se, Jiang Sheng, Liu Shaoh-chi, Chu Teh, Li Foo-chien, Chen Yun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, He Lung, Li Hien-nien, Tsai Chien-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chia, Yeh Chien-yung, Pu I-po, Li Hsien-feng, Haich-Pu-chih, Liu Ning-yi, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Chang, Wang Jen-chung, Wu Teh, Wu Yu-chang, Tsai Chang, Hsu Teh-li, Teng Ying-cho, 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 loud-speakers 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 to express the boundless love for Chairman Mao. I felt a sense of true happiness, of the most perfect happiness which has presented a red arm band 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 use chin pin pis (so gentle and refined)?” When I replied, “Yes”, the Chairman said affectionately, “You should be yoowu (militant).”

I returned to my place, but my eyes were keen on 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, who had risen to rebel, to fight! The change from “refined” to “militant” reflects a great change in the people’s minds and showed the growing strength of our revolutionary forces. Chairman Mao has been the leading soul 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. With them, most beloved and respected Chairman Mao, please put your mind at rest! We are ready to revolution and will be true rebels against the old world. We will rebel and continue to make revolution.

Before the liberation, our revolutionaries followed Chairman Mao, took a tight grip on their guns, crossed mountains and rivers and fought many battles until, meeting counter-revolutionary violence, they used their own 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 in the present, and will 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 uniform. “A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, it is class struggle, revolution, 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 and destruction is not afraid to unhorse the emperor.” This is to urge us to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit which dares to charge forward and dare to act forth. Formerly, the revisionist educational system held us tightly tied down, attempting to suppress us with the orthodoxy of right-wing education and culture, making us into “refined” bureaucrats who were not militant. In the great proletarian cultural revolution today, Chairman Mao has pointed out the direction for us. He has risen to rebel, to fight!

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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 is full of obstacles. All sorts of obstacles may still appear in the road of our advance. But for Chairman Mao and all of us, the sake of the revolution, I dare to bring to life a million of the red rays of flowers 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: Capi-talism 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, and move forward in the great storms and waves of class struggle, carrying through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution!

—Sung Yau-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 Yau-wu.
they could do was 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 chanted 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, custom, and habits!" 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 into singing the Red Song, "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 Tian An Men Gate as their voices united in happy singing. Their hearts had flown to Chairman Mao.

At 4:54 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 corners flashed in all directions. After walking around, Chairman Mao went steadily up the steps. We were 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 4:54 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 am 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 the younger generation! Not only did he make us receive "young soldiers" but he has thought of 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!

A GREAT mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is developing vigorously and everywhere more 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 historical sentiment and most 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 copies 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 historical 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 the 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 people like Wang Chia-hsi, the “iron man” of the Taichung oilfield; Chen Yung-kuai of the pace-setting Taichai production brigade; and Liao Chou-chiang, Feng Fu-sheng and Huang Ta-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 whole-hearted 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 Ts’u-chuan, the Shanghai factory 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 when he handed in a glass factory, hydrogen and xenon lamps were often in demand but our country was unable to manufacture them. The imperialists were working against us to try to make difficulties in regard to this. Over and over again, Tsai Ts’u-chuan studied Chairman Mao’s works. 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 interest 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 Confrontation and his ideas about “learning the art of war in war”. Learning while working, and with the help of the Party committees 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 Yurch, 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 rejuvenation of broken threads of yarn, persistently applying the theory of “one divides into two” and learning other good points to make up for her own weak points. She never gets a swollen head from success, nor is discouraged by failure. By practicing 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-ta, a lilterate farmer poor peasant now in her fifties, has persisted in studying them every day by getting up early and reading them to her husband. 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 Chiang Shu-teh (a Communist who loyalty serves the interests of the people as called 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 (to character in an ancient Chinese fable of whom Chairman Mao spoke in his article The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains). The bream is criticism and self-criticism. We must, she says, learn every day from Chiang Shu-teh, Norman Bethune and the spirit of the Foolish Old Man and must 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 passages 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 communist 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. Rared air and snowstorms notwithstanding, they show enormous zeal in the study of his works. They say: “Tru, Chairman Mao 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.

OCTOBER 1966

21
In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they carried stones to the mountain on their backs to build their barracks, hacked into the mountains and hollowed out the insides to find sources of water and have finally settled down. Here in the high mountains and barren 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 mountain top 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 very much want to stay this historical current with their big sticks of "vulgarization", "over-simplification" and "propaganda" 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 responded to the call of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao to "learn from the People's Liberation Army", have made conspicuous 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 thought. 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.

At the provincial conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works called by the Communist Party's Kwantung 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 Tungkwan and Suich county in taking a lead in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in strengthening leadership in the county's study movements is being widely popularized in the province. In Suich 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 works as their supreme guide. Following the examples set by Chang Shu-i, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they are conscientiously changing their world outlook. Their mental outlook and rural production are being transformed day by day.

The experience gained in Kwantung 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 150,000 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 Yuhisien 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 resulted in tremendous successes in stepping up the ideological revolutionization of the cadre 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 activist representatives of Chairman Mao's works from the provincial organizations, 4,000 activists took part at the level of special areas, and 20,000 activists attended conferences at the county level. These
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 situation has been created by this great study movement is serving as the current great proletarian cultural revolution forces ahead both in breadth and depth. Holding aloft the 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's special branch of the Tsai brigade, and its former poor and lower middle peasants have said: "The current opposition to our studying of Chairman Mao's works shows that we are right in studying them. Not only the older generation but our children and grandchildren must study them. That study should continue uninterrupted from generation to generation. ... Mao Tse-tung's thought must be safeguarded and the cause must never be given up. ... Only by reading Chairman Mao's works can we escape the old world, create a new one and defend it."

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

Li Su-ven, head ship-namemaking 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 Municipal 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 models workers on the various fronts of trade and production. Much valuable experience was accumulated by them in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and in integrating theory with practice. It is being put to wide use among the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and other people, and 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 workers on the one hand, and outstanding success after another in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle 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 experience 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.

According to the number of people involved in the movement for studying Chairman Mao's works, the city is ranked second among the townships in the whole country, after the city of Guilin. From the quality of the cadres," 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 "Hong-yan" (Red Cruih) earth mover is sturdy, good-looking, and is light and easy to operate. This was the judgement of the workers of the Nandaen open-cut mine in northeast China, based on their own experiences 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 Chisheng Gear Plant of the Changchun Automobile Company. It is important for transporting mine ore, sand and gravel and other materials 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 antirevisionist struggles, the workers at the Chishang 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 tiller body weighs 7 tons and can automatically empty its load in 25 seconds. It consists of 60 assemblies with 10,000 parts of 1,000 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 Nandaen open-cut mine of the Penchi Iron and Steel Company. After 5,000 kilometres of service, the earth mover proved 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 their way to the islands off the shore of south China's Kwangtung province is a pioneering theatrical group known as the Seo-going 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 1963. Its 21 members came from various cultural units serving the armed force around the city of Canton — troupes for opera, drama, song and dance performances, academics, 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 various 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 on the old Red Army.

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

In 1945 Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out his impor—

OCTOBER 1966

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 gen—

eral political department of the Military Commission has called on members of the armed forces to follow 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 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 level and to sing and sing in the place of the people, that they must be propagandists of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, as they serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. The seaport 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 imple—

mentation 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 fundamental task was to study and creatively apply Chairman Mao's writings

and arm themselves with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The troupe members responded ent—

husiastically 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 Yanen 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 Ssu-teh, Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai and Wang Chieh. They came to see that on the cul—

tural 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 revolution—

aries 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 light, carrying their own 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 rounds of the sentry posts and battle positions, bringing revolu—

tionary 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 bur—

racks 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 valley—

downs to the shore. The photographer busies himself with choosing suitable spots for taking pictures of the men. Film pro—

jector, radio and musical instru—

ment repairmen go from barracks to barracks to make necessary re—

pairs. 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 teach the amateur soldiers' performances. Truly, they think what the soldiers think, feel what the soldiers feel and whole—

heartedly serve the soldiers.

Propagandaizing 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 was made true when the cultural troupe arrived with copies for sale. The troupe also brought exhibitions showing how Liou Chih-chang, 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." Performance, too, propagate the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The

Chairman Mao wrote: "Comrade Chang Ssu-teh was a soldier in the Guards Regiment of the Central People's Volunteer Army. He devoted himself to the interests of the people, he joined the revolution in 1930, in the first March, 1944, when making charcoal in the mountainous area of northern Shensi, he was killed by bandits. At a memorial meeting for him held by departments directly under the Central Com—

mittee of the Party, Chairman Mao de—

scribed Chang Ssu-teh and pointed out that Chang Ssu-teh was one of the ranks of those bishops who worked entirely in the people's interests, "On the battlefront, Chang Ssu-teh was a typical case, from the battlefront to the villages, it was Chang Ssu-teh! To carry out the 'Serve the People' spirit in the villages, it was Chang Ssu-teh! To carry out the 'Serve the People' spirit in the villages, it was Chang Ssu-teh!""
A dance at a seaside Battle Section.

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.

Study of Chiang Ch'ing's Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art, the guide for the troupe's work.

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

Over the hills to a remote outpost.

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 hai Lung 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 “Relay 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 political work, 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 Chih’s revolutionary spirit of being unafraid of hardship and death, it immediately wrote a song called “Learn from Wang Chih 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 hai Lung sheng dialogue, “Terroric 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 the 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 that even better, while they promise to try to do likewise. In one instance a soldier named Shen Shih-lun 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 opera artists 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 beauty. But finding 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 bourgeois, 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 socialist revolution and socialist construction; short, terse, vivid and lively numbers in the spirit of the armed forces. Whenever Is Most Urgently Needed by the Soldiers, That They Give

The motto of the singing 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-haiang and Kuan Lien-yueh 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 Ch'un-wu, vice-director of the acrobatic team, has unreservedly
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 Yu of the opera team spent all day making a new 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 among the troupe. On every island he is followed by laughing soldiers looking for suitable spots to have their pictures taken. One strike a majestic pose on top of a rock, another squats by a stream. Ou Yu-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 Yu-ching, deeply moved.

The photographer often creates a make-shift darkroom over 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 many battlefronts and sentry posts on the shores of islands, bringing the soldiers the long-yearned-for opportunity of being exposed to the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. They have given 100 performances, 204 film showings, given training to more than 5,000 amateurs, repaired 350 musical instruments and 184 film projectors, microphones, 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, moisturise nets and their speech with appreciation and poems in praise of the troupe’s good work in purifying the hundred years in which soldiers’ noble spirit and their service to the soldiers, and citing them as a good example of the people’s enthusiasm for creatively study and apply Chairman Mao’s writings, a good example 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 practiced 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 bazaarish ideas on literature and art. Some of the professionals held that you can’t do a thing really well when you’ve learned to do several other things”. Some instrumentalists did not want to learn to act, some modems played 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 honor. 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 Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, examining and comparing themselves with the soldiers and their heroic deeds. They came to see that ability 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 hsiung shen dialogues. A violinist now can play the tradition three-stringed sea huzhi and the two-stringed erhu and has even acted in modern dramas. A modern drama actor learned to do opera singing. In creative work — writing, composing and the like — the troupe has also launched a major 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, and instrumentalist Wang Chih-chin 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 supply the hills to send 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 Chang-fa, who gives the troupe 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 to the literary and art front. They have become more refined and 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.

Rewarded Translation

When sailing the seas, rely on the Helmsman

When sailing the seas, rely on the helmsman. All living things rely on the sun for their growth. To make revolution, rely on the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

A full description, given in a colloquial expression meaning “to do,” Gan ging gung 99p9 means “to make revolution”, “to devote oneself to revolution.”

Explanatory Notes

1. Gan ging gung 99p9 means “ten thousand things”, literally (gan means “ten thousand” and gung means “thing”). Signifying “everything”, it is used more frequently in writing than in speech. Here it means “all living things.”

2. Gan gung 99p9 means “to separate”. It is used in the sense of “be” or “call” and kai means “open”. The two words are kai and kai form a complement to the verb.

3. The sounds kai and kai are in many cases (e.g., 44 as separate) and in some cases (e.g., 44 as separate), especially in the Peking dialect, as separate after a vowel, in the result of a variation pronunciation, e.g., y/4, an/4, g/4, an/4, which come from yo/y, an, g/4, an). In the song, the sound yo (44) is pronounced 44 (yo) for emphasis (see song with music overlaid).

4. The particle de (44) often follows adjectives and is pronounced de. But sometimes in songs it is pronounced di (see song overlaid).

5. Ya 44 is a modal particle placed at the end of a sentence for rhythm.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation

Correspondents: h (as in sth), t (as in sth), d, g, b, j, k (as in sth), l, m, n, ng, p (as in peak), q (as in chen), r (as in rui), s, t, w, x, y, z (in xin), y (as in yao), z (as in rui), ch (as in chen), sh (as in shuo). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.

Vowels: a (as in father), o (as in o), e (as in o), i (as in si), u (as in shi), e (as in shi), i (as in si), u (as in shi), o (as in o). The sounds of combination vowels such as and 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 Airways.
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.
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 warmly welcome all the scientists who have come here from various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

New breakthroughs 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 West, such as idealism, metaphysics, agnosticism, etc., so long as we dare to carry out revolutions uninterestedly and break away from all prejudices and old traditions with which we are endowed, 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 replace and penetrate the 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 consciousness 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 research, a scientist 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 politicians. 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 criminal acts of the U.S. Imperialists have thoroughly exposed the world 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, development, 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 overlooking imperialism and liquidating the remnants of imperialism, 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 together 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. Otherwise, our 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 and is primarily aimed at creating and establishing the socialist new ideology, new culture, new customs and new habits among the masses of 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 strongly expelling and criticizing the 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
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 unity and prosperous development of all the countries.

We see that the revolutionary storm against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States is surging forward and raging fiercely. The most militant 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 within two years proves to the whole world 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, scientists, workers and peasants looked up to foreign science, cherishing the illusions of "national salvation through science" and "national salvation by industry", tried to find in western material civilization a prescription for the conclusion of China. However, the reactionary rule of the imperialist 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 people's great proletarian revolution—came into being 45 years ago. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great helmsman of the Chinese revolution, has, with great talent and wisdom, 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 wisdom, 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 guide, 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 actively employing Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticizing the old ideas, culture, customs and habits and, consequently, creating new ideas, culture, customs and habits.

A new era has begun in which the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers themselves set up the new order and put an end once and for all to the history of the monopoly of science and culture by a few and truly emancipate the productive forces and the exploiting 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 Chairman 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 Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is a great encouragement to us. We Chinese scientific workers will for ever hold fast to 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, and we will always wholeheartedly serve the greatest majority of the people of China and the whole world.
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. imperialism and aggression and strive for freedom and independence, and ruthlessly massacre the Vietnamese people who are struggling for liberation of their fatherland. Such is the man-slaughtered "science", a science a hundred times more criminal than the brutal and 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 kneel under. At this crucial moment the Soviet revisionist leading clique, who willingly sold as a 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 must 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 neocolonialism and their lackeys and to the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence. The Colloquium, defending world peace and developing the national economy, culture and science of the four continents.

A Milestone in the History of Science

The young members of the Chinese delegation are all products of socialist education after the liberation. They have all proved 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 Tsiu 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 Peking University in each other. We 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 interest and admiration among the physicists at the Colloquium.

In conjunction with Comrade Tsiu'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 "The time to think is the time to dare act", as taught by Chairman Mao.

The Summer Physics Colloquium was held in Peking in the 1968 Peking Symposium.
Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives foreign scientists and other foreign friends who attended the Physics Colloquium.

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 1963. 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 ideas 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 materialist-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 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 called "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 mathematical 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" in Low Excited States — Coherent Structure and Fluctuation Effect", "A Study of Residual Interactions for Light Nuclei" in the section of nuclear physics, and "Ferro-magneteic Resonance of Coupled Systems", "Mechanism of Priority Relaxation in Spinel Ferrites", "A Study of the Theory of Lgang Field", etc., were developments and 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 unifying 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 session 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 for long years have 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 of the Party and Student-Party Study 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 Empires.

In the field of elementary particle physics, Professor Shuzo Ogawa presented his paper, "The Research Development of the Theory of Elementary Particles — On the Sakata Model". Sakata was the...
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 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 SU(3) 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 particles 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 Negami of Japan presented the paper, "Interaction of Two Atomic Nuclei - Quasi-Molecule Formation", while Dr. Kiyoshi Ikeda talked on "Isobaric States and Beta Decays". There were other contributions from Yasutaka Yoshikawa, Reijo Nissiura and a number of other Japanese physicists. Papers were presented from Pakistan, Chile, Syria and Ceylon. The Ceylonese paper was on radiotrace 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 Gion Gie 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. The discussion 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 far as current content.

The Argentine physicist's idea got warm response. A Sierra Leone physicist pointed out that in many countries of Africa, only by ridding 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, 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. Wherever 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 Communiqué unanimously adopted by the scientists of all delegations.

Scientists from Mexico, Syria and Sierra Leone discuss a problem at a session of the physics teaching group.
46
110 scientists said: "We head of imperialism. in action in various institutions. the head of the Cambodian 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 countries, and because they have suffered colonial oppression and imperialism, 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 desire and determination to make science serve the life and happiness of the people." Evaluating the Colloquium, the head of the Sienna delegation firmly believes that successes will go down in history as one of the greatest sagas of human endeavor, and 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 all 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, long life to the Chinese Communist Party!" broke out in different languages among the friends 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, a delegation, 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, with the meeting with the great leader and standard-bearer of the revolutionary people of the four continents.

When Dr. Mohammed Kashif Al-Ghita, head of the Iraqi delegation, arrived in Peking, he said that 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. 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 German Barragán of the Mexican delegation was so excited that he shed tears and on the way back to the hotel there were still tears in the whole world'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 in his own country and policies or 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!"
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 teachers, young 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 Tian An Men Square bearing portrait 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 educational work, 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 of 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 thedieyang 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 at 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 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 showed 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 revered and beloved leader, Chairman Mao.

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

Peking students parade in Tian An Men Square in enthusiastic support of the new decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to change the system of enrolment and entrance examinations.
It is only after liberation, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, that I have the chance to go to school. The teachers, who always conscientiously disseminated information from politics. Their instruction to us was: to take notes in class, to answer examination questions according to the instructor's words. We were taught that the people, this system, are 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 revolutionaries, the 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 decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and State Council. They all recognized the great historic significance of the decisions because they were the product of the training of successors to the proletarian revolution for a thousand years, and because they affected 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 educational policy in the system of education. Chairman Mao has put forward the policy that educational policy must be integrated with productive labour. He has emphasized that our educational policy must enable everyone who gets an education to go back to the masses. After liberation, there were a lot of workers, peasants, soldiers, and intellectuals. The series of instructions given by Chairman Mao is a great boon that lights the way in the socialist and communist movement of our country.

But for a long period, a handful of anti-Party and anti-socialist bourgeoisie representatives, resisting the educational policy of the Party and Chairman Mao, tried in vain to impede and sabotage the educational policy. The Party and the Central Committee, and the Central Committee and Chairman Mao, had to repeatedly remind the workers that the educational policy should be implemented in the open. Workers worked not to learn but to get into college or university, and in order to be able to take examinations and go to college, they sold their own livestock, they sold their own houses, and they sold their own clothes.

The series of examinations and educational policy put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, which had not been 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 necessary for the above reasons that deep dissatisfaction with the old system of entrance examinations still exists among the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionaries.

The central government has made a new policy of free, comprehensive, and integrated education. In the current great cultural revolution, they have made a thorough criticism of the old system. Students in the four classes of the senior third grade at Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School, the first to write a letter to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, were the first to make changes in the old system of college entrance examinations (see p. 52). Their proposals are intended to provide a fresh and enthusiastic response from revolutionaries, teachers and students in other educational institutions.

The New System of Examination

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 enrollment combining recommendations and examination will be followed. It gives prominence to proletarian policies and follows the mass line. The best teachers will be selected from among those recommended by the local people's government. The examination system will be the same as that used in other schools. The new system will be effective immediately.

Soldiers of a People's Liberation Army unit write to praise the revolutionary spirit 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.
Peking Students Write to Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao

Strongly Urging Abolition of Old College Examination System

 Dear Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

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 put forward the task of 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 the predecessors in carrying out the revolution resolutely through to the end; shoulder the heavy task of carrying China's revolution through to the end, wiping out imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, and carrying the world revolution through to its end.

We take over Mao Tse-tung's thought which is great, correct and invincible, and pass it on to the coming generation. 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. 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 in 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 us of all our shoulders to smash the old college entrance examination system which is present, 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 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 led by the productive labour, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives education in this system fundamentally to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a well-educated worker imbued with socialist consciousness." But the existing educational system is not 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 greatly reactionary ideas of the exploiting classes as that "book learning stands above all else", of "achieving fame", of "becoming experts", "elevating one's own way", "taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists", and so on. The present educational 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 no idea at all as 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 revolutionaries.

3. It seriously hampers students from developing morally, intellectually and physically and prevents them from becoming a well-educated worker imbued with socialist consciousness.

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

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you repeatedly taught us that "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." At the enemy enclaps 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 entralling students to the higher schools.

2. Graduates from senior middle schools should go straight into the middle schools or some other places, the three or four years' soldiers and integrate themselves with the masses.

We think that at a time when our country is entering the stage of cultural revolution, this is the best way to make use of the great opportunities provided by the Cultural Revolution. This is the only way to get away from the struggle for mere educational production and scientific experimentation — "ED". They should first of all get away from the "ED". We will hold education firmly in the working class and the poor and lower middle peasants. The Party will select the best students from the fine sons and daughters of the proletariat, the new young people of seventeen or eighteen years, those who are lively and energetic and matured in the storms of the three great revolutionary movements of our country,

3. Make the reform of the examination system through the masses to the masses and of the people's level of political consciousness.

As we non-proletarian revolution will not allow it to exist any longer. If a change of the entrance examination system throughout our country, the whole country will be free at the moment, then we can win another stage by stage here in Peking. This cannot be carried out for the time being in all Peking's schools, we ask determinedly that it be experimented with in our class. In the present period of our great cultural revolution, our whole class has further more come to understand that we must be staunch, dependable successors to the proletarian revolution, and strive to make Mao Tse-tung's great thought to be lost in our generation, that we can never let the petty-bourgeois and the world of China and the world, cease to continue in our generation. We have also determined that our present great cultural revolution is a great revolution that will bring people to their very souls, a great creation in world history! We know that the road to the new China is an untraveled 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 are dared to think, to speak, to do, to break through and to make revolution. We must know the road we are going to take is a new road, a new road that leads to communism. We must face just this kind of a question. We must answer: Will this be a revolutionary youth be frightened by them? We regard these 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. Whatever we are determined to do.

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 wise leader, our great Mao Tse-tung's great thought. With that weapon in our hands we will fear nothing, nothing can frighten us with any monsters. With that weapon in our hands, we can overcome all the difficulties, we can win all the battles. We will lag behind. Dear Communist Party, respected and beloved Chairman Mao, we will follow you and your line and lag behind to meet the most difficult problems. Please rest assured, Chairman Mao, we are standing by, waiting your instructions.

Dear Central Committee of the Party and dear Chairman Mao,

We are students of the Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School. With the directive of Chairman Mao, we are fully assured and confident. We will utterly take over the great red banner of Chairman Mao'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 schools and to the teachers and students of all schools in Peking.

Long live the most revered 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**

**XI CHI**

Once the workers are armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thought, they become more resourceful than ever before. 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 Chushan No. 1 Automobile Plant—the largest in South China—started production in 1956. But its design 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 way of our progress. Designed by foreign experts, it was inefficient, and also too large, consuming a lot of low-quality fuel. 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 longed to see our furnace reform 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, and he couldn’t see how anyone could make it more efficient. We were so worried that we lost their appetite and couldn’t 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 out to create new products. The perseverance of the workers and technicians who had hundreds of failures before they achieved success gave us a good example and increased our confidence that we could 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 rotating furnace, 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 couldn’t sleep.

The furnace was difficult to light, and when lit, it put out clouds of smoke and we could not bring it up to the required temperature. We now faced the problem of what to do when difficulties arose. We looked for the solution in the article In Memory of Norman Bethune, in which Chairman Mao says, “Comrade Bethune’s spirit, his utter devotion to others with- out any thought of self, was shown in his great sense of responsibility in his work and his great heartlessness towards all comrades and the people.” Norman Bethune traveled 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 heartlessness towards the comrades. We had more confidence than he to behave in this manner.

Taking Our Own Road

At the very beginning of our experiment, we had to choose between two paths: 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, man 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 have our own thoughts; 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 capitalists.

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. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the 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 magazine 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 cutre. 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 became 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. Arming 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.

**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 intelligentsia. 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 patrons and build a furnace to meet our own requirements.

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The old furnace radiated a great deal of heat from its big openings, and the forging press was 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 old furnace, but also had to run backwards and forwards a distance of 10 to 15 kilometres every day, in our view, 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 capitalists.

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. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the 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
overcomes our own difficulties. Braising up our spirits, we summed up our experiences and analysed the similarities and differences between different types and sizes of coal-fired furnaces, examined the latter part by part and performed repeated experiments. In order to get over the limitations pointed out by Chairman Mao. For instance, the thickness used was always 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 40 cm. Hence, 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; hence the controlability of the thing within the thing." This helped us realize that we must make every effort to find out 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 furnace and realized our plan to make it serve the whole horizontal forging shop. The size of the horizontal FRE furnace was increased and the length could be varied. One of the most obvious advantages over the foreign-designed ones. Its rotating cylindrical shape ensures maximum utilization of heat even when its output has been greatly increased; it is only one-fourth as tall and its weight has been reduced from 9,000 to 700 kilograms; the utilization of its heat has risen from 15 to 60 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 shorter and remains inside while outside 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 outlook on technology. We can now realize that the time has gone when science and technology were the monopoly of one or two 'authority figures'. 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.

Hail Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Congratulations on your high—spirited innovation! This achievement has given us a new insight into the tremendous revolutionary power of the Chinese people, and the unique wisdom of Mao Tse-tung. It is clear from your magazine and from the spectacular progress we observed that some people predicted that China is well on the way to realizing the high—efficent state of human culture known yet to the world. Where else in the world are there commoners, soldiers and students, ordinary men and women, embraced as national heroes? What other country has its as leader a man such as Mao Tse-tung, who has made the greatest single contribution to the advancement of mankind? The new Marxists-Leninists, both in theory and in practice, are showing us the way that they are making such great strides to this highest level of revolution, and the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party and guided by the thought and work of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are extending their help to peoples all over the world. In this way, if necessary, we can help liberate a great number of people from the dread bond of U.S. Imperialism. It is the ideological offspring of the new generation in China who is realizing that the Chinese people and its leaders would have to fight, and fight hard, to liberate China. At the same time, we believe that the Chinese people and its leaders would have to fight, and fight hard, to liberate China. At the same time, we believe that the Chinese people and its leaders would have to fight, and fight hard, to save the sovereignty of our country and all the people and peoples of the world. We admire and love your country and the Chinese people, and the Chinese Communists on this continent, and we are happy to see the era of great transformations Mao Tse-tung will long live Chairman Mao! Long live the friendship of our two countries! E. J. Viberti

Admission for China

From "A Television Cameraman in South Vietnam" I can see that the whole Vietnamese people are setting an example for the people of the world to follow. As international telephone, television and radio communications are increasing, the Chinese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and colonialism is once again attracting the attention of every one. The Vietnamese Corduroy is a true revolutionist, and registered his name to those who are favorable to the development of world friendship and the gradual liberation of the oppressed people. The revolutionists fear to write something about armed struggle, they fear revolution. They aresdianews write something about armed struggle, they fear revolution. They are afraid of revolution. Africa is now in a revolutionary bumpy. Everywhere in Africa the revolution of Anti-colonial movements. Africa is now in a revolutionary bumpy. Everywhere in Africa the revolution of Anti-colonial movements. Africa is now in a revolutionary bumpy. Everywhere in Africa the revolution of Anti-colonial movements. Africa is now in a revolutionary bumpy. Everywhere in Africa the revolution of Anti-colonial movements. Africa is now in a revolution.