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No. 13, 1966
- Communist China -

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TRANSLATIONS FROM HUNG-CH'I (RED FLAG)

No 13, 1966

- Communist China -

No. 37

This serial publication contains translations of articles from the Chinese-language periodical Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No 13, 1966. Complete bibliographic information accompanies each article.

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COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

- At the Rally Celebrating the 17th Anniversary of the
Founding of the People's Republic of China -

[Following is a translation of the text of a speech as published in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 13, 1 October 1966, pages 2-3.]

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the great festival of the 17th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I most warmly salute the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary teachers and students, the revolutionary Red Guards and other militant youth organizations, the revolutionary people of all nationalities and the revolutionary cadres throughout the country, and extend a hearty welcome to our friends from different countries of the world!

The 17 years that have elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China have been no ordinary years. They are years which have witnessed earth-shaking changes in China. They are years which have witnessed earth-shaking changes in the world as well.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the Chinese people in carrying out the revolution, and they traversed a tortuous path beset with all kinds of hardships. Our domestic and foreign enemies were strong, but in the end they were overthrown and driven out by the Chinese people. The imperialists headed by the United States, all the reactionaries and the modern revisionists -- all these paper tigers have been punctured by the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people of the world.

In the short space of 17 years, the Chinese people have completely changed the face of old China. This is a highly meritorious deed performed

by the masses of the Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We are convinced that all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world will take their own paths in the light of their own countries' conditions and seize final victory as the Chinese people did.

Today, we are celebrating this great festival amidst the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This revolution is a great revolution, an entirely new and creative revolution, carried out after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. It is to overthrow through struggle the small handful of persons within the Party who have been in authority and have taken the capitalist road, to sweep away all ghosts and monsters in our society, and to break the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and foster the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat, with a view to further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist system. The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world teaches us that if we fail to do so, the rule of revisionism will come about and the restoration of capitalism will take place. Should this come to pass in our country, China would go back to its former colonial and semi-colonial, feudal and semi-feudal road, and the imperialists and reactionaries would again ride roughshod over the people. The importance of our great cultural revolution is therefore perfectly clear.

At present, hundreds of millions of people have been aroused. The revolutionary people feel proud and elated, while the reactionary bourgeoisie has been completely discredited. We are forging ahead. We have already laid the corner-stone of great victory.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is promoting the revolutionization of people's minds and has thus become a powerful motive force for the development of socialist production in our country. This year is the first year of our Third Five-Year Plan. The plan for this year's industrial production is expected to be overfulfilled, and as for agriculture another good harvest is to be reaped. New heights are being scaled in China's science and technology. Our great motherland has never been so prosperous and so full of vigor. Our national defense has never been so strong.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the roads of socialism and capitalism exist throughout the historical period of socialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution constitutes a new stage in the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. In the course of this revolution, the struggle is still going on between the revolutionary proletarian line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois line of opposing revolution. Those who cling to the erroneous line are only a small handful of persons, who divorce themselves from the people, oppose the people and oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, and this spells their certain failure.

Comrades and friends! At present, an excellent situation prevails in the world. The great upheavals of the past few years in the world show that the days of imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism and all reaction are numbered.

U.S. imperialism is trying hard to find a way out by launching a world war. We must take this seriously. The focal point of the present struggle lies in Vietnam. We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. Imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the leadership of the CPSU as its center are colluding and actively plotting peace talk swindles for the purpose of stamping out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's national revolutionary war against U.S. aggression, of the national revolutionary struggles in Asian, African and Latin American countries and of the world revolution. They will not succeed in their schemes so long as the people of the whole world keep their eyes wide open. Twenty years ago, Chairman Mao said that the people of the whole world must form a united front against U.S. imperialism so as to defeat it. The revolutionary people of all countries are now advancing along this road.

Chairman Mao has said, "People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." Such is the inevitable future of the world.

The Chinese people will continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of proletarian internationalism and, together with the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world and the revolutionary people of all countries, carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the struggle against modern revisionism with the leadership of the CPSU as its center through to the end!

Comrades and friends!

All our achievements and successes have been scored under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and represent the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of the whole Party and the thinking of the people of the whole country. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and further unfold the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the country. We must turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must build our great motherland into a still more powerful and prosperous country. This is the demand of the Chinese people as well as the hope placed in us by the people of all countries.

Long live the people of all the nationalities in China!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!

CSO: 3530-D

FOLLOW ALONG THE HIGH ROAD OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT

[Following is a translation of an editorial in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 13, 1 October 1966, pages 4-6.]

We celebrate our great National Day this year at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution is in high tide and when our country's socialist revolution has developed to a new, deeper and more extensive stage. This is a most unusual festival, a festival that brims with high revolutionary spirit as never before and a festival that gives the greatest cause for rejoicing.

The 17 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have been 17 years in which the people of the whole country have forged triumphantly ahead by holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Extremely brilliant achievements have been registered in these 17 years in the fields of politics, economics, military affairs and culture. Our achievements have won enthusiastic praise from revolutionary people all over the world and have made the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries tremble with fear. New socialist China stands high and firm in the East, bringing about tremendous changes in the revolutionary struggles of the whole world.

How were our great successes over the 17 years achieved? Our basic experiences may be summed up in one, that is, as Chairman Mao has said, to keep a firm hold on the key link -- the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the struggle between the two roads, the road of socialism and the road of capitalism. Our victories are victories of the proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie, victories of the socialist road in its struggle against the capitalist road.

In his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in March 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out that after the countrywide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem, the basic contradiction in the country would be the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. This means that the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie runs right through the entire historical course of socialism and right through all sectors of socialist society.

The historical experience of the 17 years proves that once the key link -- the struggle between the two classes and the two roads -- is grasped, our proletarian revolutionary cause develops, forges ahead and flourishes with great liveliness. If any place or department relinquishes this key link, an ill wind will blow up there, and that place or department will lose its bearings and suffer setbacks.

At the National Working Conference called by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in January 1965, Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us:

Throughout the period of transition there exist class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. If we forget this fundamental theory and fundamental practice of our Party of the past ten years and more, we will go astray.

The proletarian cultural revolution marks a new stage in the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads.

The present great cultural revolution has a very wide scope. We are out to sweep away all ghosts and monsters and, in the realm of ideology and on a grand scale, to eradicate the "four olds" [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] of the exploiting classes and foster the "four news" [new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits] of the proletariat. Inevitably, this touches the political and economic life of society. This great cultural revolution is directed at striking down a handful of bourgeois Rightists, striking down those within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road.

The struggle between the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the one hand and a handful of people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road on the other is a concentrated expression of the present stage of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism.

How is it possible that a handful of people who are in power and who are taking the capitalist road could emerge within the Party? This is decided by the law of class struggle. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the overthrown exploiting classes invariably try in every

possible way to corrupt cadres of the Communist Party and find agents within our Party. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao counselled us that we must guard against the "sugar-coated bullet attacks" of the bourgeoisie. This was a warning to all members of the Communist Party. The great majority of them have stood the test. But, there are a handful of people who have been hit by the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets. They are no longer the representatives of the proletariat but of the bourgeoisie.

The people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road are a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists. They have been waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag. They are men of the Khrushchev type. Whenever they have an opportunity, they will plot to usurp the leadership of the Party, the army and the government. They are our most dangerous and our main enemy. The overthrown exploiting classes place their hopes of a come-back chiefly on them. The exploiting classes carry out activities for a come-back mainly through them or under their protection. Therefore, only by striking down those people within the Party who are in authority and who are taking the capitalist road can we smash the plots of the exploiting classes for a come-back, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote the development of the socialist cause.

The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, or the 16 Points, drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, is a product of the struggle between two lines, a product of the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line, represented by Chairman Mao, over the bourgeois reactionary line. The promulgation of the 16-point decision has won the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of revolutionary people and advanced the great proletarian cultural revolution to a new high. The entire revolutionary situation is very fine and it is getting still finer every day.

But the struggle between the two lines has not yet come to an end. In some places and units, the struggle is still very acute and complicated. There are a very small number of people who adopt new forms to deceive the masses and act against the 16-point decision, they stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line and, to attain their own ends, do their utmost to use the form of inciting the masses to struggle against each other.

The bourgeois reactionary line must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated. Only by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating it and sweeping away all its influence can the 16-point decision of the proletariat be carried through and implemented; only then can the struggles [against those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], criticisms and repudiations [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and transformations [of education, literature and art and all

other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base] be carried out in society, schools and colleges and other cultural departments; only then can there be a clear-cut idea of what to struggle against, what to criticize and what to transform; only then can there be a clear-cut idea of whom to rely on in waging the struggles, carrying out the criticisms and the transformations; only then can the task of struggle, of criticism and repudiation and of transformation be successfully fulfilled. If the erroneous line of the past is continued, or the error of suppressing the masses is repeated, or the inciting of students to struggle against each other goes on, or the revolutionary masses who were dealt blows in the past are not liberated, and so on -- all this constitutes acting against and undermining the 16-point decision. In those circumstances, how could the struggles, the criticisms and repudiations and the transformations be carried out correctly?

To criticize and repudiate or not to criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line -- this is the pivot on which hinges the question whether or not the 16-point decision on the cultural revolution can be carried through and implemented, whether or not the struggles, criticisms and repudiations, and transformations can be carried out correctly and extensively. Here, to resort to eclecticism will not do.

The struggle between the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution is a reflection of the class struggle inside the Party. We must approach this question from the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, not from the viewpoint of metaphysics or that of a philistine.

Chairman Mao has said: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

Chairman Mao has also said: In the circumstances in which a non-antagonistic contradiction between correct and incorrect ideas occurs in the Communist Party, "if the people who have committed errors persist in them and aggravate them, there is the possibility that this contradiction will develop into antagonism."

The Party's Central Committee holds that comrades who have committed errors on matters of orientation or errors of line in the great proletarian cultural revolution, should face up to their errors, rectify them and return to the correct stand and correct line, instead of going so far as to act against the Party.

Those who persist in the erroneous line are only a handful. They are divorced from the people, opposed to the people and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. So they are bound to fail. Those masses who are for a time

hoodwinked and deceived by them will certainly wake up and draw a line of demarcation between them and themselves and oppose them.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, has called for the development of a mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This movement, spreading from the People's Liberation Army to the masses of the people throughout the country, has achieved great results. The movement is putting Mao Tse-tung's thought deeper into the hearts of the people. When hundreds of millions of people are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they constitute the most reliable guarantee for the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The forward leap in the mental outlook of the masses of the people will inevitably be transformed into a tremendous material force.

Over the past 17 years, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always firmly grasped the development of the basic contradiction within socialist society, posing the problems and solving them. Now that socialist society in China has developed to its present stage, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has advanced the theory and line for the great proletarian cultural revolution; this is a great development of Marxism-Leninism and a great creation in the history of the communist movement.

The historical experience of the international proletariat, and particularly the historical lesson of the emergence of revisionist rule in the Soviet Union, teaches us that only by waging a great proletarian cultural revolution, by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the ideology of all exploiting classes, by criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," by transforming education, art and literature, and everything in the superstructure that does not correspond to the socialist economic base, by uprooting the bourgeois agents hidden in the Party and by destroying bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology on a grand scale -- only by so doing can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the emergence of revisionist rule, prevent the restoration of capitalism and ensure the victorious advance of our cause in the direction of socialism and communism.

Day in and day out, the revisionist leading group of the Soviet Communist Party and other traitors and scabs are madly cursing our great proletarian cultural revolution. Why these curses of theirs? It is because they realize that the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution cannot be held in check. It will inevitably awaken proletarian revolutionaries in their countries and arouse the masses of revolutionary people to rise up in opposition to them. Their throne is tottering.

The law of history is unalterable. All reactionaries at home and abroad can never evade the punishment that will be meted out to them by

history. They will all be buried by their grave diggers, the revolutionary masses.

No matter how the enemy curses or how he attacks, the great Chinese people, with big strides and heads erect, will always march along their own road, the road of triumph, the road of Mao Tse-tung's thought; they will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and will carry forward every undertaking in socialist revolution and socialist construction from victory to victory.

CSO: 3530-D

FOR GREATER VICTORIES IN REVOLUTION
AND PRODUCTION

[Following is a translation of an article by Wang Chin-hsi (3769 6651 0823), the "Iron Man" of the Ta-ch'ing Oil Field, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages 7-11]

This is the 17th anniversary of the birth of our great father country. We petroleum workers joyously celebrate the occasion with an incomparable feeling of excitement. We celebrate this great occasion which is a momentous event of the revolutionary people of the world as well as the 700 million people of China.

The national celebration this year has arrived during the high tide of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution. Our great leader, Chairman Mao, stands high, sees far, and personally activates and leads this great proletarian cultural revolution. It has a tremendous bearing on our prevention of revisionism and our consolidation and development of socialism, and constitutes a great contribution to the international communist movement and the world proletarian revolution. The Communist Party and Chairman Mao led the people of the entire country to overthrow the three great mountains, seize the seal of the nation, and build a new China. However, the class enemies have not given up, but recklessly attempt to overthrow our party, the socialist system, and the proletarian dictatorship, and carry out capitalist restoration, for the purpose of again riding herd over the people, and taking advantage and oppressing them. With the guidance of the party and Chairman Mao, we will always safeguard the seal of the proletariat. Their foolish dreams will never, never be realized.

We suffered all the miseries of the old society, and we will never forget them. The happiness of the new society was exchanged with the fresh blood of our revolutionary forbears, which we will

never forget either. We firmly listen to Chairman Mao's words, and distinguish the friend and the foe. We must not share the same bed with the wolf, treating the foe as the friend, for the wolf is always man-eating. We must adhere firmly to the worker class standpoint, and drag out the small handful of authoritarians following the capitalist path who have infiltrated the party, and all the evil spirits, destroying them, making it impossible for them to rise up again, and defending the proletarian mountains and rivers.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, our revolutionary red guards possess a fearless revolutionary spirit, bold in thinking, speaking, acting, charging, and revolutionizing. They have done many good deeds and solved many long pending problems. They have exposed the evil spirits and excavated their roots. Their revolutionary actions are excellent. For the party and the people, they have established great merits. We are full of admiration and joy. We will learn from these little revolutionary warriors, and firmly support their rebellious spirit and revolutionary actions.

We petroleum workers shoulder heavy yet glorious production tasks. In the great cultural revolution, while we must overthrow the handful of authoritarians following the capitalist path and all the evil spirits, we must also make production successful. The more our class enemies resist us, the clearer will be our mind, and the more successful our production. Since this year, Ta-ch'ing has been raising even higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and firmly implementing the 16 articles formulated under the personal supervision of Chairman Mao. Tackling the revolution with one hand and production with the other, the vast revolutionary staff and workers and their families have been studying and applying Chairman Mao's works with a greater zeal and criticizing the bourgeoisie with his thinking. They have written hundreds of thousands of large-character posters, dragged out the small handful of anti-party, anti-socialism, and anti-Mao Tse-tung rightist elements, and gained tremendous victories in the great cultural revolution. Meanwhile, they apply the great energy and endless wisdom, brought out in the great cultural revolution, in industrial and agricultural production and scientific experiments. With a proprietary attitude, they adhere to their post of production, tackling the revolution, promoting production, and gaining new successes. In well drilling, oil mining, and oil field construction, new levels have been established, and new peaks reached. The double victory of revolution and production has irrefutably proved that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a tremendous motive power promoting the socialist production. A new height in the socialist construction will inevitably appear with the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At the beginning of this year, our No. 1202 and No. 1205 well drilling teams proposed to drill 50,000 meters of wells each and surpass the Soviet level of construction. At the time, some individuals

shook their head, finding it impossible. But again, in face of the ironclad fact, they have lost. In the great cultural revolution, the entire body of staff and workers intensified the flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works. When man's thinking is revolutionized, the spirit soars, and new leaps were made in well drilling. The speed of well drilling accelerated month by month. Now, more than 66,000 meters have been completed. As aptly put by the workers, "when we drill wells by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thinking, we will win the championship of the world." In well drilling, our workers make their own designs and carry out scientific research themselves. They become more precise and superior. It is truly remarkable.

Our oil well development level is among the first in the world. For the past six years, not one well has stopped gushing, reduced in output, or lowered the primitive pressure. Such level has never been seen before in the world. It cannot be accomplished by Soviet revisionism, nor by US imperialism.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the oil well management has attained a higher level. In the past, several persons took care of one well, but now one person can handle several. Some workers can even handle more than ten wells, not just the oil wells, but also the water wells (chu-shui ching 3137 3055 0064). With the revolutionization of man's thinking, the underground, as well as the surface, is successfully controlled. The workers have mastered the patterns of change of the underground oil strata. It is also the result of their flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works. As pointed out by them, "if man heeds Chairman Mao's words, the oil well will heed man's words."

The new installation of the level of the 60's at the refinery was built by young novice workers. Nevertheless, right from the beginning, it reached the world advanced level. In the great cultural revolution, the workers of the oil refinery also successfully remodelled an important oil refining installation within a very short period of time, raising the production capacity by one and one-half times, and, compared with installations of similar scale, reducing the steel consumption by 30% and requiring a much smaller space.

Some of the distilling towers of the oil refinery weigh 200 tons, while others weigh 100 tons, and the height is over 40 meters. In the past, when installing them according to the foreign rules, it was done in three sections by the suspension method, taking more than a month to complete. Last year, we suspended it by the entire-body composition (cheng-t'i tsu-ho 2419 7555 4809 0678) method, and completed it by one stroke. Now, it takes only one hour to install one unit, and several units can be installed in one day.

In oil field construction, we undertook a four-way combined station for oil transfer (chuan-yu 6567 3111), water pouring (chu-shui 3137 3055), power change (pian-tien 6239 7193), and water elimination (t'o-shui 5192 3055), covering an area of over 1,000 square

meters, and completed it in ten days. This is also a world advanced level.

Such new achievements of the Ta-ch'ing oil field are the new victories of the great Chairman Mao's thinking of tackling the revolution and promoting production.

In Ta-ch'ing, in regard to the equipment, it is of the level of the 40's; in regard to the skill, many are young workers joining the petroleum industry for the first time; in regard to culture, their level is not high. Why have such great achievements been possible? The most fundamental factor is our flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works, constantly using his thinking as our guide, acting according to his instructions, and realizing the revolutionization of man's thinking. Such a miracle cannot even be imagined by the bourgeois "authorities" and "experts." We remember the time when the Ta-ch'ing oil field was just being started. Imperialism and modern revisionism vainly attempted to strangle us with petroleum and enforce the petroleum blockade against us. The bourgeois "authorities" and "experts" did their utmost to oppose the undertaking, listing all kinds of difficulties. Our workers flexibly studied and applied Chairman Mao's "on Practice" and "on Conflict," fought heaven and earth, imperialism and modern revisionism, and the bourgeoisie, eliminated all difficulties, and forged ahead. As aptly put by all, "talking about difficulties, the lack of petroleum is the greatest difficulty of our country;" "whether we undertake the project or not is the question of whether to revolutionize or not." We must fight for time, and rush ahead of imperialism and modern revisionism. Time belongs to the party, to the people of the entire country. We petroleum workers have no right to waste even one minute. The practice of the Ta-ch'ing oil field has again proved that, once Mao Tse-tung's thinking gets hold of the masses, it becomes invincible anywhere in the world. When the 700 million people master it, there will appear 700 million spiritual atom bombs, which will turn the earth around and make revisionism and imperialism insignificant. If we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thinking, on our own power, any miracle can be created.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, our Ta-ch'ing oil field is in the process of being built into an urban village and a rural city, undertaking agriculture as well as industry. The families of the oil field staff and workers have been organized. They vigorously study Chairman Mao's works, and make tremendous contributions in agricultural production. In the great cultural revolution, their political awareness has been greatly elevated, and their production energy heightened. The farmland management is better than any previous years. Now, the phenomenon of an abundant harvest has appeared in the Ta-ch'ing oil field. The average wheat output per mou is 30% higher than last year. We have also planted water rice yielding 1,000 catties per mou, large pumpkins weighing

50 catties, and large water melons weighing 20 catties. The fall crops of pao mi (5383 4717, a kind of grain) and soybeans are flourishing. The families of the staff and workers have built hundreds of thousands of square meters of houses with their own hands, and started many small plants and complete service enterprises. Several years ago, the staff and workers were the ones who led their families. Upon the ideological revolutionization of the families, they have been sounding the gong and beating the drum to send the staff and workers to the industrial front. The families manage themselves even better than the staff and workers. After organizing, many of them are producing the effect of directors, mutually helping each other and mutually learning from each other. Several thousands of them have become "red couples."

The Ta-ch'ing oil field has started work-study elementary and middle schools and universities. These schools follow the revolutionary tradition. The students and faculty build houses and farm the land with their own hands. The 200 and odd students of one elementary school cultivated over 80 mou of land, not by tractors, but by the labor of their own two hands. The pao-mi is taller than the wall. By so doing, the children receive steeling early in life and cultivate the habit of labor. The university students build the school with their own hands in ice and snow, completing over 50,000 square meters of houses and cultivating over 1,000 mou of land. They consider the work area the classroom for the flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works and the battlefield to criticize the bourgeoisie. In labor, a change has occurred in their feelings. In the past, they often broke the red bricks, but now they take good care of even the earthen mould. These students are both workers and farmers. Once US imperialism comes to invade us, they will turn into warriors.

The Ta-ch'ing oil field has started an industrial and agricultural, and academic and physical, great revolutionary school according to Chairman Mao's instructions.

Some time ago, I made a trip abroad. With my own eyes, I saw the unlimited faith, unlimited devotion, and unlimited worship of the revolutionary people of the world for our great leader, Chairman Mao. They conscientiously study his works. We are petroleum workers living next to Chairman Mao. Therefore, we must study his books more successfully, listen to his words, act according to his instructions, and be his good workers. During the trip, I felt deeply the heavy burden of our worker class. There are still millions and millions of class brothers in the world sunk in misery. We must support their liberation cause. We petroleum workers must shoulder this heavy burden.

This year is the first year of our third five-year plan. We must raise higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, conscientiously implement the 16 articles, prosecute the revolution,

promote production in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, construct Ta-ch'ing successfully, and complete, complete above norm, the tasks handed us by the state. We must also render a greater support to our brother units, and produce petroleum in higher quantity, speed, quality, and economy, in order to support the socialist construction of our great country, the anti-America patriotic struggles of the Vietnamese people, and the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people of the world.

6080

CSO: 3530-D

ADVANCE UNDER THE ILLUMINATION OF
MAO TSE-TUNG'S THINKING

[Following is a translation of an article by
Ts'ai Tsu-ch'uan (5591 4371 3123), electric
light source expert of worker origin, in the
Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red
Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages
11-12]

On this glorious festival -- the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, I take up the pen, with joy and excitement in my heart, to extol our great advisor, great leader, great general, and great pilot, Chairman Mao; I extol the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Today, the great proletarian cultural revolution deployed under the leadership of Chairman Mao is a heaven and earth shaking great event in human history. The people of all China and the revolutionary people of the whole world cheer enthusiastically. Our worker class has never been so triumphant and proud as now. I am often so excited that I cannot sleep. I constantly think of our most revered Chairman Mao. I cannot stop from shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Our worker-farmer-soldier masses constitute the main strength of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The revolutionary red guards and the revolutionary young people are the vanguard of the great cultural revolution. Under the nurture of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the little red guard warriors bring forth the communist spirit of courage in thinking, speaking, acting, charging, and revolutionizing. They are active in school and in society, destroying the "four old" and establishing the "four new." They have routed the authoritarians following the capitalist path and the reactionary "authorities" of the bourgeoisie, and broken their spirit. They are excellent in their action, and their merits are high. The prestige of the red guard vibrates within and without the country. That the

proletarian revolutionary cause possesses such reliable successors is the glory and pride of our worker class. We firmly support their revolutionary action. Under the direction of Chairman Mao, our great general, our worker-farmer-soldier masses and the revolutionary young people must coordinate with each other, mutually learn from each other, unite into one, and prosecute the great proletarian cultural revolution to the final end!

Mao Tse-tung's thinking is our most powerful ideological weapon to conquer all enemies. We can never depart from it even for one moment in our prosecution of the revolution. In this unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, we must study even more conscientiously Chairman Mao's works, and faithfully follow his instructions in our actions. We must seek enlightenment in his works when encountering problems in the movement, learning and applying his thinking in struggle, and guiding all our actions with it. This is the most fundamental key to the success of the great cultural revolution.

We must answer the call of Comrade Lin Piao, and firmly adhere to the main direction of the struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Comrade Lin Piao declares: "The emphasis of this movement is to fight the authoritarians in the party following the capitalist path. Hitting the commanding headquarters with the cannon is to attack the small handful of authoritarians following the capitalist path."

In our great socialist country under the proletarian dictatorship, with the intelligent guidance of Chairman Mao and the Party Central, the proletariat is in power. What we want to hit with the cannon is the small handful of authoritarians following the capitalist path.

In order to distinguish between the proletarian and the bourgeois authoritarians, we must use Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the political telescope and microscope, and rely on the revolutionary masses. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory concerning the two types of conflicts, clarify the right and the wrong, distinguish the friend and the foe, draw the dividing line between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary. We must never mistake the conflict between the enemies and ourselves as the internal conflict in the people, nor vice versa. In regard to the authoritarians following the capitalist path, in regard to the bourgeois reactionary "authorities," we must firmly overthrow them, giving no quarters. We must place the cannon in position and fill it with ammunition, and open fire against all evil spirits! In regard to the proletarian authoritarians, we must support them. While it is necessary to criticize their defects and errors, we must take the attitude of care and protection, as if we were treating the sick. The small handful of reactionary bourgeois elements, and the unreformed landed, rich, reactionary, evil, and rightist elements resent the proletarian dicta-

torship over them, and attempt to attack the commanding headquarters of our proletarian revolution. We must raise our vigilance one hundred-fold, promptly expose and smash their conspiracies and plots, and prevent them from deceiving the good people. If they have the nerve to rebel against the proletariat, we will smash them.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a tremendous promoting force of our socialist production power. We must tackle the class struggle to promote the production struggle and scientific experimentation. We must stir up a new high tide in the socialist construction with the revolutionary fervor raised by the great cultural revolution, converting the spiritual strength into a material strength.

Our comrades of the electric light source (tien-kuang-yu 93 0342 3293) laboratory of the Fu-tan university will heed Chairman Mao's words, tackling the revolution with one hand and production with the other. While prosecuting the great proletarian cultural revolution successfully, we must guarantee the completion of the production and scientific research tasks assigned us by the state, and fight for the double victory of the great cultural revolution and scientific experimentation. We will always raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and, under its illumination, we will study, study, study again, and advance, advance, advance again!

6080

CSO: 3530-D

IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION MOTIVATES
PRODUCTION REVOLUTION

[Following is a translation of an article by Lu Yu-lan (0712 3768 5695), party branch secretary, Tung-liu Shan-ku big brigade, Lin-hsi hsien, Ho-peh, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages 13-15]

The national anniversary celebration has arrived in the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Similar to the people of the whole country, the cadres and members of our Tung-liu Shan-ku big brigade celebrate the 17 years of great achievements of our country from the bottom of our heart, and rejoice over the double victory of revolution and production on the agricultural front.

Tackling the revolution and promoting production are Chairman Mao's great thinking. This year, we have conscientiously implemented his instructions, diligently studying his works, vigorously tackling the class struggle, further promoting the revolutionization of man's thinking, converting the spiritual force into a material one, and producing unprecedented good harvests in sandy and barren soil in a year of great drought. The grain output has doubled the basic 250 catties per mou of last year, surpassing the norm provided in the Agricultural Development Outline. The total fall grain output will be two times higher than the same period last year. The mou output of ginned cotton is expected to show a large increase from previous years. The commune members are truly happy over such abundant harvests! The young people compose songs to extol the double harvest of revolution and production. One team sings: "With Mao Tse-tung's thinking as the commanding general, the revolutionary red flowers bloom everywhere." Another team sings: "Man heeds Chairman Mao's words, and the earth heeds man's words." Even old women sixty or seventy years old smile so much that they cannot close their mouth. They perform and sing "Chairman Mao's Books Shine like Gold" next to

the grain piles.

The great Mao Tse-tung's thinking is the courageously advancing locomotive on our spiritual and material fronts. Listening to his words, we must tackle the revolution and promote production. Tackling the revolution is to bring out politics, study and apply flexibly Chairman Mao's works, prosecute the class struggle, and promote the revolutionization of man's thinking. If not, if we only tackle production itself, plowing and seeding according to the seasons, not only production will not be promoted, but we may lose our bearing. Vigorously tackling the revolution will motivate the great development of production, win the double victory of revolution and production, and build our socialist country into an impregnable proletarian nation.

This year, our big brigade undertook the "four clear" movement and vigorously tackled the class struggle. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we studied and propagandized the 16 articles. In the great storms of the class struggle, we further studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, using his thinking as the compass of our actions and the weapon of our battles. The class struggle produced an instantaneous effect. Through it, the people's class awareness was greatly elevated, the socialist direction became more firm, and the revolutionary fervor rose ever higher, thus motivating the great development of production.

The poor and low-middle peasants are the vanguard of the revolution. In the storms of the class struggle, they stand firm and straight, firmly excavating and discarding the poison roots of feudalism and capitalism, extracting and throwing out the poison sprouts of revisionism, and gaining revolutionary victories. They are also the pioneers of production construction. They are ambitious, changing heaven and earth, and producing bumper harvests.

Our poor and low-middle peasants entertain an unlimited faith, and unlimited devotion, and an unlimited worship for Chairman Mao. "Chairman Mao's works are carried along everywhere, and studied at all intervals and in all places." Whether men or women, old or young, whether literate or illiterate, they all feel a deep class sentiment, studying Chairman Mao's books, arming their mind with his thinking, reforming their world philosophy, and discarding the "personal" for the "public." Youths, old people, women, and children regularly hold study and application meetings, for the purpose of enlightening their thinking, discussing their impressions, studying with sincerity, and applying whatever they learn. After learning the "three old articles," every one links each shovel and each hoe of their work with the revolution. The old people all try to become "new fools" ["the Fool Moving the Mountain"], the young men and women wish to become "tough guys" and "iron maidens," and the children strive to become "red children," laboring for the revolution, farming for the revolution, devoting their heart to the revolution and their energy to pro-

duction, considering the hoe, the sickle, and the shovel as the revolutionary "gun barrels," undergoing immense hardships and enduring strenuous toils, and fighting heaven and earth. To change the drought and low yield condition, they drilled 12 machine wells (chi-ching 2894 0064) in one breath. For the first time, 2,400 mou of irrigated land appeared in the "nest of sand." After winning the battle of water conservation, they launched the battle of deep plowing. The more than 2,000 mou of land was plowed seven-inch deep or more, turning the hard-board field into "spongy soil," and laying the foundation of output increase. What was even more heartening was that, while completing these tasks, every one consciously placed excellence first and desired to attain high standard and high quality.

Those armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking are courageous in thinking, speaking, acting, charging, revolutionizing, struggling with the bourgeoisie, fighting nature, and breaking down the old confines. They dare to think of matters never before dared by them, and do things never before done by them. The scientific and technical items unsuccessfully introduced in the past years have been successfully promoted this year. Many irrational old cultivation habits and techniques have been replaced by new cultivation habits and techniques. Such science and technology and advanced experience as rational close planting, seed selection, seedling transplanting, and deep plowing and hoeing have bloomed forth here and produced fruits.

It is important for the leadership to keep pace with the tackling of the revolution and the promotion of production. To keep up with the situation in revolution and production, the cadres must primarily walk ahead of the people in the flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Only when his thinking is mastered will they have the courage to activate the masses and effectively guide them to prosecute the revolution and the production struggle. In the "four clear" campaign and the great cultural revolution, our party branch advocates freedom of speech, welcoming the people's criticisms of, and their suggestions to, the leadership. If the leadership is an authoritarian following the capitalist path, he must be firmly set aside and never given the chance to rise up again; if he is a proletarian authoritarian, he will not be afraid of criticisms of his defects, and criticisms will not upset him. Chairman Mao declares: "As we serve the people, we are not afraid of criticisms of our defects." When the people criticize the leadership, the leadership must correct himself if the criticisms are true, or conduct himself with greater care if they are untrue. There are only advantages and no disadvantages. I grew up in the storms of the class struggle and advanced in criticisms and self-criticisms. The more I fight, the greater my energy; the more criticisms I undergo, the greater my happiness. Hearing no criticism, I go to the people and look for it. I have learned one thing through these years: Apart from criticism and self-criticism, it is difficult for a cadre to study and apply



flexibly Chairman Mao's works; he may drop out of the ranks in thinking and lag behind in work.

To tackle the revolution and promote production and guarantee their double victory, we have made proper labor division and suitable arrangement in the leadership strength. From the big brigade to the production brigade, two teams are organized in each unit, under the unified guidance of the party branch. One team mainly tackles the "four clear" campaign and studies and promotes the 16 articles. The other mainly devotes itself to production construction. Both aspects must be successfully handled, leading the revolution in revolution, and guiding production in production. Thus, the high morale of the people brought out in the revolution is channeled to the production struggle for the promotion of the great development of production.

This is the first year of the third five-year plan of our country. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally activated and led by Chairman Mao is intensifying and progressing. A fervent revolutionary phenomenon permeates the entire country, and a new general leap forward situation has appeared. We must answer the great call of Chairman Mao, shouldering successfully the burdens of revolution and production, intensifying the revolutionization of man's thinking, completing all tasks in higher quantity, speed, quality, and economy, and supporting the socialist construction of our country and the world revolution with the double victory of revolution and production.

6080

CSO: 3530-D

CHAIRMAN MAO, YOU ARE THE RED SUN
OF OUR HEART!

[Following is a translation of an article by Lo Ch'ang-hsiu (5012 2490 4423), militia company commander, Liberation Big Brigade, I-pin hsien, Szechwan, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages 15-16]

The most joyful national festival has arrived. My red heart beats, and my hot blood boils. While celebrating the national festival and cheering the successes, how can I stop from extolling you, Chairman Mao, our great mentor, great leader, great general, and great pilot!

Chairman Mao the noblest! Mother gave me birth, but you nurtured and cultivated me. It was you who rescued me, a "ghost" of the old society, from the human hell and turned me into the master of the new China. Under your cultivation, I have become a militia company commander, a labor model, a people's delegate, the chairman of the poor peasants association, and, especially, an active element in the study of your works. I have not only raised my head politically, but also turned around economically and culturally. It was you who cured me of a dozen ailments, and gave me rice to eat, new clothes to wear, a new house to live in, and new bed quilts to cover myself.

Under your brilliant guidance, our commune built highways, started schools, and installed electric lights. Life has never been so happy before, and construction has never been so glorious. The great cultural revolution is progressing successfully, and the people's commune is leaping forward generally. We take your thinking as the powerful weapon. We fight the river, and the river irrigates the land; we fight the soil, and the soil increases the yield. Tuan-t'ou Shan [see note] has become the hill of rice and grain, and the output has doubled several times. Truly man has changed, the soil has changed, and the society has changed. All declare unanimously that

that our output could surpass the peak year of history was due to the use of your brilliant thinking as the compass.

([Note]: Comrade Lo Ch'ang-hsiu was forced by the evil landlord into Tuan-t'ou Shan, a great mountain where she lived an inhuman life for 17 years.)

While tasting today which is sweeter than honey, how can I forget the bitterness of the past! Seeing the scars on my wrists, I recall the 17 years on Tuan-t'ou Shan, and am filled with class hatred! The land was so vast, but there was no room for me; the houses were numerous, but it was not for me to live in; the rice smelled so fragrant, but it was not for me to eat; the fabrics were so excellent, but it was not for me to wear... I had a home which I did not dare to return to; I had a mother whom I did not dare to acknowledge. I had no way to appeal the miseries and wrongs suffered by me. I found no path leading to heaven, nor door opening into the earth. I, a normal individual, was turned into a "ghost."

Standing in front of my door, I think of my country and envision the entire globe. In our Taiwan, in the nations of the world, how many of my class brothers are suffering hardships and miseries! How many man-eating "T'ao T'ien-chen's" [see note] are there, and how many "white-haired women" like me!

([Note]: T'ao T'ien-chen was the wife of the evil landlord who persecuted Comrade Lo Ch'ang-hsiu; she was executed by the firing squad in 1958.)

Chairman Mao our most revered leader! It was you who sounded the bugle of armed struggle, and led the people of the whole country to win liberation. It was you who issued the mobilization order to build the new China, and you who led us to raise high the three red banners and renovate the mountains and rivers.

Chairman Mao! You have the greatest faith in the masses, render them the greatest support, and feel for them the greatest concern. We feel an endless devotion, an endless loyalty, and an endless worship for you. Chairman Mao the greatest! Millions of pairs of eyes are looking at you, and millions of hearts are offered to you.

Chairman Mao, your books are most revolutionary, your instructions most accurate, and your thinking the greatest. We love most to read your books, listen to your words, act according to your instructions, and serve as your good militia. Our militia company vigorously studied Chairman Mao's works and learned his thinking, and was adjudged a "three solid" advanced unit. We answer your call most fervently. Picking up the hammer, we work; picking up the hoe, we farm; picking up the gun, we fight; picking up the pen, we write. We want to prosecute the great cultural revolution successfully, complete the production tasks above norm, and turn the militia company into a great school for Mao Tse-tung's thinking similar to the Liberation Army.

Chairman Mao! The guns in our hands are issued by you. They

contain your endless confidence and hopes. We listen to your words, and the guns listen to ours. Wherever you point, we will charge ahead.

The ocean may dry up, the rocks may rot, but the red heart of our millions of militia loyal to you will never change. Whoever opposing you is picking at our heart and threatening our life. To defend you, we are willing to climb the mountain of knives, plunge into the ocean of fire, give up our life, and shed our hot blood.

Chairman Mao the most revered! You are the red sun of our heart. I cheer everyday, and sing forever. I have many intimate words to say to you and many heart-felt songs to sing to you. Exhausting all the praises in the world, I cannot express fully your intelligence and greatness; singing all the eulogies in the world, I cannot extol thoroughly your great merits and achievements. I unconsciously leap into the air, and loudly cheer one thousand times, ten thousand times: "Long live Chairman Mao, our great mentor, great leader, great general, and great pilot!"

6080

CSO: 3530-D

THE PEOPLE'S WARRIORS REMAIN LOYAL
TO CHAIRMAN MAO FOREVER

[Following is a translation of an article by Lu Yen-ts'ai (4151 3601 6299), five-good warrior of a certain unit guarding the T'ien-an Gate, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages 17-19]

With a feeling of supreme happiness, I welcome the glorious festival of the 700 million Chinese people -- the national anniversary.

For the past 17 years, the people of our country, under the guidance of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thinking, have overcome the difficulties, climbed the high peaks, and won victories one after another. Our country has never been so prosperous and powerful, and our people have never been so full of high spirit. The success of our revolution has attracted the revolutionary people of the entire world. They consider China as the hopes of revolution and the example of progress. Our international prestige rises ever higher, and our friends are found the whole world over.

We are vigilant warriors standing guard in front of the T'ien-an Gate day and night. Similar to the entire army, our unit, under the guidance of the Central Military Commissioner and Comrade Lin Piao, raises high the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, brings out politics, and vigorously studies Chairman Mao's books. Large groups of five-good warriors have appeared, many young people have joined the league, and many league members have entered the party. We have been adjudged a four-good unit for two successive years, and considered as an advanced group in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the division party commissioner and the leadership organ.

Sailing the ocean depends on the pilot; prosecuting the revolution hinges on Mao Tse-tung's thinking. We know clearly that all progresses and achievements made by us are the results of the nurture of his thinking. We are devoted to Chairman Mao, and we heed his

words most. Chairman Mao is the reddest sun in our heart, and his writing is the root of our life. Defending Chairman Mao, defending his thinking, is the fighting mission of our entire life.

The T'ien-an Gate is the center of the capital of our great country, and the revolutionary holy ground revered by the people of the whole world. Seventeen years ago, it was our great leader, Chairman Mao, who solemnly declared to the people of the whole world the founding of the People's Republic of China. During these 17 years, Chairman Mao, our great leader, has been inspecting the successes of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the people of the entire country and supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of the nations at the T'ien-an Gate. Recently, our great leader Chairman Mao ascended the T'ien-an Gate three times to receive the red guard warriors and the revolutionary faculty and students from all areas in the country and from the capital, promoting the great proletarian cultural revolution to a new height. Standing guard at the T'ien-an Gate and living right next to Chairman Mao and the Party Central, we are happy and proud.

That the party and the people have assigned us the glorious and noble task of guarding the T'ien-an Gate shows their great confidence in us. Fighting on such an honorable post, we feel an indescribable happiness. We fear no difficulties, nor hardship. Regardless of the scorching sun or the freezing wind, we stand firm at our post at all times. Some comrades, upon being transferred, will stand guard for the last time in the eve of their departure with a deep emotion in their heart. We carry through our devotion to the party and Chairman Mao in our practical actions. We consider the guarding of the T'ien-an Gate the sacred duty of defending Chairman Mao and the Party Central.

We are soldiers who are the children of the people taught by Chairman Mao. Standing at the T'ien-an Gate, we think of the father country and envisions the whole world. We are concerned over the national events and the liberation cause of all mankind. Today, when we enjoy a free and happy life, especially at a time when we celebrate the great success of our revolution, we never forget for one moment that two-thirds of the people in the world are yet under bondage, and that the US is still usurping our sacred territory of Taiwan, committing murder and arson in Vietnam and all areas in the world, and threatening world peace. Modern revisionism and the reactionaries of the various nations feel a penetrating hatred for our victory and our power. Especially recently, US imperialism has been violating the sacred land of our great country continuously, firing on our villages and ocean boats, and murdering our class brothers. Such heinous crimes of US imperialism have provoked our greatest wrath. We will firmly answer the call of the party's 11th central general assembly of the eighth session, raise our vigilance one hundred-fold, master the tough enemy killing skills, make the proper combat preparations,

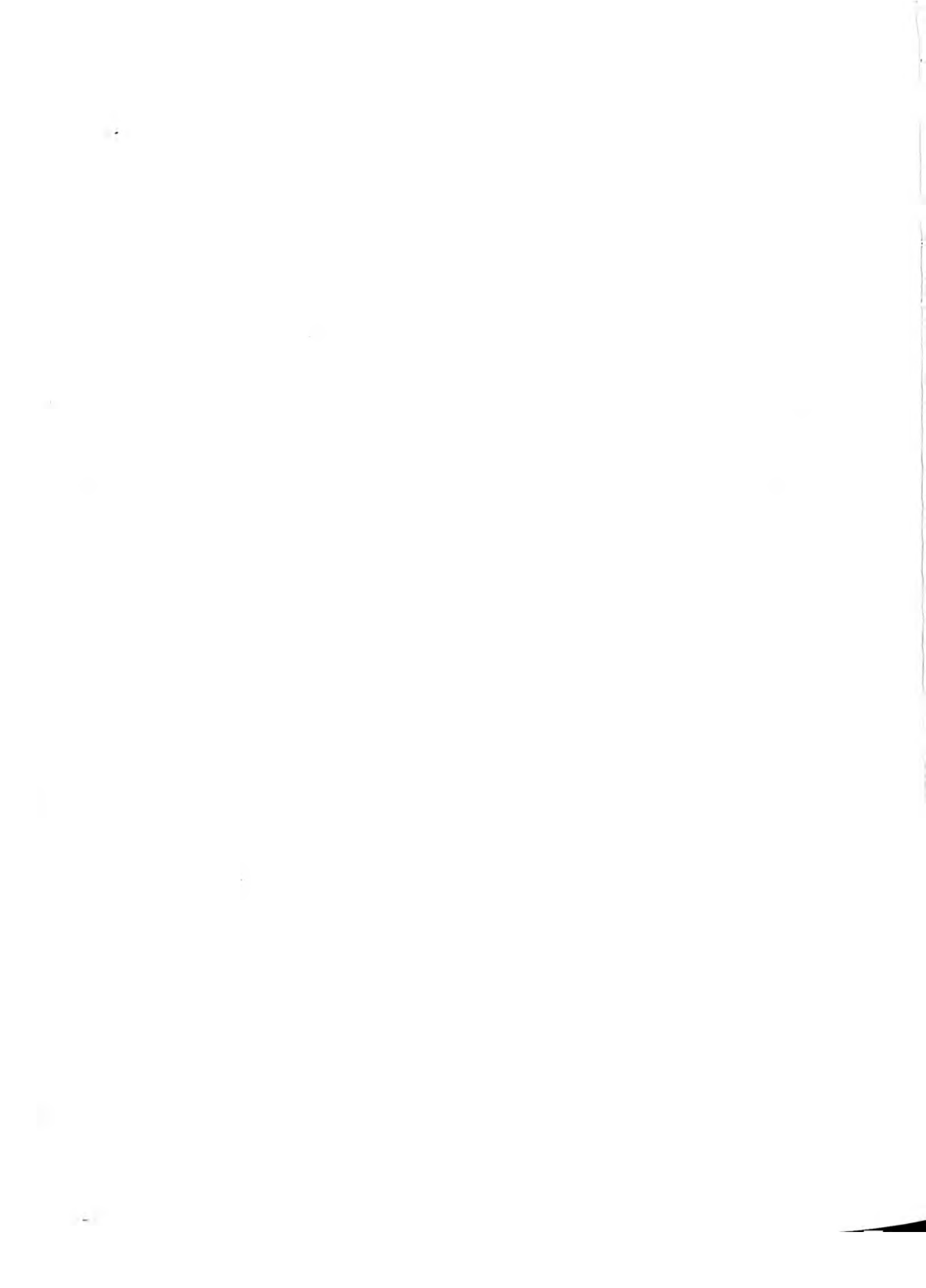
and offer our entire effort to the liberation of Taiwan and to the support of the Vietnamese people against US imperialist aggression.

Chairman Mao's great call to turn our army into a great revolutionary school is our action outline. We will raise even higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and bring out politics even more firmly, flexibly studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and devoting our effort especially to the application, so that our troops will become more proletarian and more combat-worthy, forever maintain their high revolutionary morale, and complete the fighting tasks assigned by the party in a more outstanding manner.

Our people's warriors will forever remain loyal to Chairman Mao, to his thinking, to the party, and to the people's revolutionary cause. We will actively participate in the great proletarian cultural revolution, firmly defend Chairman Mao and his thinking, the Party Central, and the proletarian dictatorship, and safeguard the impregnable mountains and rivers of the proletariat. Whoever daring to touch one hair on our head will have his backbone broken and cleanly and thoroughly eliminated.

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CSO: 3530-D



THE NEW PEKING UNIVERSITY FORGES AHEAD

[Following is a translation of an article by Ch'ang Ying (7022 4964), red guard of the Peking University, in the Chinese-language periodical, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No. 13, 1 October 1966, pages 18-20]

In the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the national anniversary of our great country has arrived! On this day celebrated by the entire country, when recalling the turbulent struggle life and heaven and earth shaking changes of the university in the past four months, our revolutionary faculty, students, and staff feel a deep emotion and double our fighting energy.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally activated and led by Chairman Mao has produced a profound change in the spiritual aspect of society and given a new life to the Peking University. For the past several months, the revolutionary faculty, students, and staff and workers have been raising high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, breaking through layers and layers of obstacles, combated the erroneous lines, and waged a series of struggles against those like Lu P'ing (7120 1627) and P'eng P'ei-yun (1756 3805 0061), the small handful of authoritarians following the capitalist path. At present, similar to the entire country, the great proletarian cultural revolution in the university is in an excellent situation. Under the personal direction of our supreme commander, Chairman Mao, we, with a proprietary attitude, plunge into the great battle to destroy the old and establish the new. The stubborn reactionary bourgeois stronghold will be thoroughly destroyed, and a flourishing socialist new Peking University is in the process of being born. The great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking flies high in the new Peking University. The new Peking University is taking the first firm and valuable step on the smooth highway of a great university of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Not long ago, Chairman Mao inscribed the words "New Peking

University," three glittering letters, for the new school bulletin. His inscription was a mobilization order for us to eliminate the bourgeois and promote the proletarian, and an appeal to destroy the old and establish the new. His inscription, and his interview of the revolutionary faculty and student delegates of the university, showed his concern for us, served as the greatest encouragement to us, and constituted our greatest happiness and honor. His intimate concern is the tremendous driving force of our struggle and progress, and enables us to study and apply his thinking with a greater zeal. "Study Chairman Mao's books, heed his words, act according to his instructions, and be his good students" has become the desire of each every revolutionary comrade. The sunshine of his thinking brings warmth to the heart of each and every revolutionary comrade and illuminates the road of progress of the new Peking University.

In the spacious campus yard, the depressing and melancholy atmosphere of the past has been entirely swept aside. In its place is a revolutionary, fighting, and progressive new trend to "study, carry out, propagandize, and defend Mao Tse-tung's thinking." Thousands of large tablets inscribed with Chairman Mao's words are set up on the campus and in the corridors and rooms; even above the beds are pasted with his words carefully copied and pinpointed at all kinds of live ideas. "Carrying the analects and studying them at all spare moments" has become the habit of the vast revolutionary masses. The analects are read when performing tasks, solving ideological problems, holding meetings, and listening to reports. An impregnable system to study Chairman Mao's works has been set up. Besides regular discussions, the various classes, the various units, and the entire school constantly hold large and small discussion and application meetings on the study of Chairman Mao's works. His books have become the valuable spiritual food and the sharpest ideological weapon of the comrades, and their foremost need in life. A mass movement for the flexible study and application of Chairman Mao's works is rising ever higher.

The 16 articles formulated under the personal supervision of Chairman Mao constitute the supreme outline of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The vast revolutionary faculty, students, and staff and workers consider them the newest instruction of Chairman Mao and the direction of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They want to study, master, and apply them. Under the guidance of the 16 articles, the revolutionary faculty, students, and staff and workers elected their own cultural revolution committee according to the principles of the general election system of the Paris Commune. With these articles as the compass, the vast revolutionary masses launched enthusiastic debates over the issues of how to freely activate the masses, how to master the great direction of the struggle, how to touch the soul, and how to concentrate forces for a battle of annihilation. Meanwhile, they are in the process of further activating all positive elements, uniting the great majority, and launching

a general attack on the small handful of anti-socialist and anti-Mao Tse-tung authoritarians following the capitalist path. For successive days, the large, medium, and small meetings of the various departments of the school have been joining together and stirring up a new high tide of struggle. The big and small evil spirits such as Lu P'ing and P'eng P'ei-yun find themselves more isolated than ever before and sunk into the layers of encirclement of the revolutionary masses.

Under the brilliant illumination of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thinking, in the roaring revolutionary flames, more than 3,000 little red guard warriors, courageous in thinking, speaking, acting, charging, and revolutionizing, have stirred up a powerful revolutionary storm on the campus. With four volumes of noble articles and a red heart, they open fire on all evil spirits, the feudal and capitalist remnants, and the old rules and obsolete habits, destroying the "four old" and establishing the "four new." The old names tainted with the foul smell of feudalism and capitalism scattered on the campus have been replaced by revolutionary names stimulating to man's heart. The evil deeds, reactionary poems, and anti-revolutionary criminal evidence of the authoritarians following the capitalist path and the reactionary bourgeois "authorities," concealed these many years, have been brought out for all to see. The arrogance of these reactionaries of old has turned to timidity and abjection.

In the linking revolutionary high tide stirred up in the entire country, millions of revolutionary combat friends came to Peking, to the Peking University, from all areas in the nation, bringing with them fervent support and valuable struggle experience of the people of the whole country. Meanwhile, the thousands of red guards and revolutionary faculty and students of our school proceeded to all areas in the country, undergoing the storms, gaining experience, and steeling themselves and maturing in the furnace of the national great cultural revolution. They have brought back with them the tradition of Yen-an, the voice of Shao-shan, the advice of the mother of Liu Ying-chun (0491 5391 0193), the heroic and tough spirit of Mai Hsiente (7796 6343 1779), and many dazzling flowers of Mao Tse-tung's thinking blooming in all areas in the country.

With the intensive development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, turning the Peking University into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thinking has become the common and urgent desire of the vast revolutionary faculty and students. The appeal to learn from the worker-farmer-soldier masses and to integrate with them is becoming ever more powerful! The reports on the bitterness of the past and the happiness of today made by old aunty Ch'i Chien-kuang (7871 1696 0342), vice chairman of the Hopeh provincial poor peasants association, and Comrade Kao Yung-hung (7559 3056 4767) (Su-lang Choma), a Tibetan tenant slave, both with experiences of great miseries and both holding deep class grudges, and the accusations of the red

guard warriors against the authoritarians of the school following the capitalist path for their persecution, have greatly stimulated the class sentiment of the revolutionary faculty, students, and staff and workers of the entire school, intensified their hatred for the enemies, and reenforced their determination to integrate with the worker-farmer-soldier masses and serve them with their entire life. Every word of Chairman Mao's great call to turn all fields and occupations in the nation into revolutionary great schools engaging in both industry and agriculture, and proficient in both the mental and the physical, touches our heart. We support it fully! We are determined to advance courageously along the path pointed out by him!

At present, we are in the process of firmly mastering the main direction of the struggle according to the instructions of Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao, distinguishing the friend and the foe, uniting the large majority, concentrating forces to attack the small handful of rightist bourgeois elements, and assailing the authoritarians following the capitalist path who have infiltrated the party. Let the small handful of class enemies tremble under the sunshine of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thinking!

Under the brilliant illumination of the great and invincible Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the new Peking University is advancing courageously toward integration with the worker and the farmer and toward revolutionization.

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CONTRIBUTE YOUR WHOLE LIFETIME TO THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

Following is a translation of an article by Yao Chien-kang (1202 1696 4854), well-drilling worker at the Ta-ch'ing oil-field, in the Chinese-language periodical Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), Peiping, No 13, 1 October 1966, pp. 45-49.

Team 32139 of the Ta-ch'ing oil-field has been called the "Hard-bone Well-drilling Team." I am a worker in this team. This team of ours is a revolutionary melting-pot. It is in this melting-pot that I have gradually grown up by studying the works of Chairman Mao under the party's leadership. I am beginning to understand that all our work is for the sake of the revolution, and that as a revolutionary I must first adopt the proletarian world outlook, must stand the test of big storms and in crucial times show the spirit of sacrifice and treat the question of life and death with solemnity.

It Is Profitable to Drill Wells for the People

When I was studying in a middle school in P'u-ch'eng Hsien, Shensi, I admired very much the petroleum workers described in novels, dressed in canvas working-clothes and wearing high leather boots and shining aluminum helmets, rushing to and fro. I always dreamed that one day I might become a petroleum worker, who might travel all over the country to enrich his experience, which would make me so proud of myself. If I could thereby acquire a certain technique, which would give me a ringing "iron rice bowl," it would be both "brilliantly smart" and "profitable," and I could earn my living wherever I went.

In 1958 the Yu-men Bureau of Petroleum Administration advertised for new petroleum apprentices. Having learned of this, I came from Shensi to Yu-men and entered my name on the application list. I was then only 16 years of age. After I was admitted, the leadership, seeing that I was a big fellow, assigned me to the job of a well-driller. I was given new working-clothes to wear, and I felt very happy. However, when I took a look at the well, I found that the driller had to hold a big wrench, which was pushed back and forth with a loud noise, and I felt that there was little technique to learn. In addition, when the driller pulled out the handle of the drill, mud was splashed all over the body of the driller, which was wholly stuck with oil, making him look like a black man. When I saw all this, I became half cold, and like a flattened leather ball, I showed no vigor at all.

If I had decided to quit, how could I have plucked up enough courage to say so, since I myself had volunteered to enter the ranks of oil workers? On the other hand, if I wished to remain, I would have to continue as a "black oil worker" all my life, which seemed so hard to endure.

Because I could not think through and I did not have enough vigor for the work, it was unsatisfactory. On one occasion I was criticized by my class leader, because I had not done a thorough job in digging up sand. This made my thinking even more distressing. Seeing my problem, my counselor made my master (a member of the Communist party) talk with me. He said to me, "It's true that a well-driller's job is a little filthy and tiring. But this is a requirement of the revolution. Would it matter if we suffered a little hardship and fatigue for the good of the revolution? If you choose to haggle over this work, you will do so in any other work. If you are afraid of hardship and fatigue, you will be afraid of them anywhere else. As a result you will not be able to do anything. Whatever work it may be, it is glorious and profitable so long as it benefits the revolution." He also told me the story of the Long March undertaken by the Red Army over a distance of 25,000 li. The words of my master sounded like a thunderbolt and gave me very powerful vibrations.

My master knew that I was fond of reading, and he gave me his own set of Mao Tse-tung Hsuan-chi (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung). He said, "This book has to do with the revolution and was written by Chairman Mao. You should read it carefully and see what Chairman Mao says." He told me to study first the article on "Service of the People." He added, "You will find in this article all that I have explained to you." From that time onward I began to study the works of Chairman Mao, and I have never ceased to do so for the last six

years and more.

When I first studied the article mentioned above, I found that it does not take up the work of the petroleum worker and seems to deal with only the army and its fighters. Since I myself do not enter into the picture, I felt that the article did not have good effect. Subsequently my counselor told me that for the study of Chairman Mao's works I had to coordinate my own thinking and my work before it could succeed. This enlightened me very much. Thereupon, bearing in mind the question of whether a well-driller has a future, I studied anew the article on "Service for the People," reading it and pondering over it again and again.

A fighter in the Red Army, Comrade Chang Ssu-te (1728 1835 1795) was wounded and shed blood for the liberation of the people. When the people wanted him to undertake coal-burning, he did so, and finally he had to give his life. Was the work done by Comrade Chang profitable? Giving the clearest answer to this question, Chairman Mao said, "Comrade Chang Ssu-te died for the people's interests, his death being weightier even than the T'ai mountain."

I used Comrade Chang as a mirror to check on myself. Having been under the cultivation and education of the party for more than ten years, I did not do very satisfactory work for the people; and yet when the people expected me to make a contribution, I haggled, about which I should feel ashamed. If I did not drill wells and nobody else did so, how would the oil come out from the ground? Without oil an airplane would not be able to open its wings, a man-of-war to go out to the sea, a tractor to run in the fields, or an automobile to dash on the roads, thus adversely affecting the socialist construction. Pondering over all this, I felt the importance of the work of well-drilling.

Formerly I regarded this work as both filthy and tiring, without yielding any profit. Now I understand that it is my thinking rather than the work itself which is unprofitable. If well-drilling work is dirty, it can only soil my clothes, and not my thought. If it is tiring, it can only tire out my body, and not my thinking. If we drill as many wells as possible, do it fast and well, and produce more petroleum, to support the socialist construction and the revolution of the people of the world, is it not something very profitable?

Only with Solid Thinking Can Solid Basic Skills
Be Perfected

The job of our well-drilling team is to drill deep

wells. With a view to the early construction of the first super-deep well in the country, the party branch issued the call in the second half of 1963 for the energetic practice of basic skills. At that time I regard it as a reminder to those comrades only who failed to show solid work. After serving as a driller for four or five years, I was at the mouth of a shaft every day, wielding the implements effectively and learning the set of techniques extremely well. For this reason the leadership and comrades praised me for my solid work. So, I did not have much enthusiasm for the energetic practice of basic skills.

Subsequently, when the team decided to hold a contest for selection of capable technical hands, without giving the matter a thought I regarded my qualifications, physical strength, and technique as superior to those of any other worker. I felt certain that if I could not come out first in the contest, the second place was sure for me. Owing to my questionable thinking and lack of practice ordinarily, my basic skills were not solid enough and I did not make a good showing at all. As a result, of the four internal wrenchers in our team three were selected, but I did not score a point.

This was like a ladle of cold water spilled over my head. When I returned to my dormitory, I felt really ashamed of myself. But at the same time I began to discover that I had been amiss in my work and that I had been lax in my practice of basic skills. Then my counselor said to me, "Study is like sailing a ship against the stream of the water, and it will fall back if it does not go forward. You were a good worker before, but you should not be complacent, and you should make stricter demands on yourself by using higher standards." He also encouraged me to learn better from old masters and acquire a set of solid skills for the sake of the revolution. The words of my counselor sounded like an alarm signal to me.

At that time, bearing this problem in mind, I began to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "humility brings progress and pride, backwardness." As I used this remark to gauge my own thought and action, my mind became suddenly clear, making me deeply cognizant that pride and complacency are the principal enemy obstructing my progress. From then on I used practical action to rectify my mistake of pride and complacency. I seized every opportunity to engage in the arduous practice of basic skills for the sake of the revolution.

At first I over-exerted myself. After a comparatively lengthy period of practice my legs became sore and my arms swollen, and I felt that my body could no longer endure it.

At this juncture I thought of the accomplishments of the Liberation Army in training for long hours both winter and summer, with its class hatred and enemy conditions in mind, and finally succeeding in acquiring a set of solid skills. I thought that my acquisition of solid skills had an intimate relationship with the defeat of enemies in and out of the country. With such solid skills I could drill more wells, produce more petroleum, assist the socialist construction, and strengthen our national defense. Would this not be dealing an effective blow to our class enemies in and out of the country? Would not the implements in our hands be not only tools for the production struggle, but weapons for the defeat of the enemy?

At that time I also studied the article on "Mountain-moving by Yu-kung (1946 0361)." I used the spirit of Yu-kung to stimulate myself to persist, persist, and persist again. Persistence is the same as success! When my arms were swollen because of the practice, I rubbed them with a hot towel and started again to practice. I thought that even good iron has to be smelted into steel and that solid skill depends on hard practice. The more solid the skill, the more it depends on arduous practice at all times.

Not only did I engage in my own arduous practice, but I tried to learn from others with humility. I discovered that some old masters could apply their skill exceptionally well in their work, and at the same time showed extraordinary steadiness. While our youths are full of vigor, they lack the special skill that the old masters possessed. On the basis of the merits of all other workers and with the coordination of my own comprehension, I composed a jingle out of the essentials of the driller's wrench job; "Form an arc with one leg in front like a bow and the other behind squatting, grab the wrench head with the right hand and the handle with the left, with precise vision and steady effort, and success is assured after one trial." After a period of hard practice and learning from others, we improved the technique of handling the large wrench considerably, continuously finishing 13 different motions per minute on a drilling platform 8 sq m in area, with orderly work succeeding after only one trial. Later, in a contest demonstrating the work on a large-scale drilling machine, I came out first in the handling of the large wrench.

There is a popular saying to the effect that if not polished, iron will rust. I feel that the same thing is true of human thought. Once the transformation of thought is relaxed somewhat, there will be backwardness politically and technically. To acquire solid skill, solid thinking is first

required, which means that it is necessary to recognize the importance of training for the revolution. Without solid thinking there can be no solid skill.

Living of A Revolutionary Should Be Weightier
Than the T'ai Mountain

In the winter of 1961 our team launched the class education movement. Through a bitter struggle for the procurement of happiness, class consciousness was greatly increased. At this time the party branch organized the entire team to study the articles entitled "In Memory of Bethuen," "Service for the People," and "Mountain-moving by Yu-kung," which raised the level of thinking for all.

Said Chairman Mao, "All men are mortal, but the meaning of death is different for different people," and "To die for the people's interests is weightier than the T'ai mountain; and to make an effort for fascism and to die for those who exploit and oppress the people is lighter than a feather." I thought that since death could be weightier than the T'ai mountain and lighter than a feather, so also could life be described. When one dies, it should be for the people, and such a death is proper and is weightier than the T'ai mountain. Similarly, when one lives, it should be for the people, and such a life is meaningful and is weightier than the T'ai mountain. Even when he was still young, Comrade Chang Ssu-te made such a great contribution to the revolution. As I am likewise a young man, I should, like him, make up my mind to keep my life from floating aimlessly and to make my life weightier than the T'ai mountain. With this determination, I can have inexhaustible vigor when I get to work.

One day in May 1963, when our team was drilling at a well, the scaffolding was severely vibrated because of the weight of the drill and its great velocity. Suddenly a lamp shade for the prevention of explosion dropped from the top of the scaffolding and fell on the right hand of Master Driller Ch'en (7115), causing him to bleed profusely, while it was impossible to apply the brake. At this point the drilling tool was slipping, and all other parts were in danger of falling down. If the whole drilling tool had dropped, Master Ch'en would have lost his life, the well would have had to be classified as useless waste, and the mechanical equipment would have sustained heavy damage. At the time I was doing sanitation work on the drill platform, and I could have been placed in safety by jumping off the platform. But I thought of the life of Master Ch'en, the super-deep well, and the mechanical equipment belonging to the state. It all seemed a burden

weighing as much as 1,000 pounds on my shoulders. At this juncture Chairman Mao's teaching with regard to death for the people's interests floated in my mind. If I could then save the life of a class brother and prevent the loss of state property, it was worth while for me to sacrifice even my own life. At this crucial moment I quickly jumped over, took hold of the brake tightly, and prevented a serious accident.

On another occasion, while our team was organizing the quick drilling of a certain well and I was working with Comrade Yang Yu-ts'ai (2799 0645 2088) at the mouth of the well, no sooner had the drill handle been fixed than the mud pump burst open, and mud spurted out of the newly connected drill handle. The pressure of the pump was very strong. I thought that one of the parts had been damaged, but there was no time for inspection. When the driller turned the wheel, the pressure of the mud and the pull of the tool were so strong that the tool was violently vibrated and the connecting part for the handle was broken. If the handle had not been held at that moment, the whole tool would have fallen into the well, and if it could not have been extracted, the well would have had to be classified as useless waste. With the break of the connecting part and the spurt of the mud, the power would have been very great and very dangerous to human beings, when the spurt of mud got on them.

Once more in this crucial incident, thanks to the courage of Comrade Yang, who went fearlessly forward, the drill handle was firmly held. At this juncture I fainted after being struck down by the mud, and my comrades had to send me back to my dormitory. After I came to, my counselor told me that the drilling of the well was going on again without obstruction and that a new record was being set. Hearing this, I felt incomparably heartened.

In February 1964 a thick layer of sand had been accumulated in the mud pond. If the sand could not be extracted, it would affect the circulation of the mud. Just as a man cannot live without blood, the drilling of wells cannot be done without mud. I and several others tried to extract the sand with shovels, but the accumulated sand was so thick and the pond so big that practically nothing could be done. I thought that the circulation of the mud could not keep pace with the requirements, and in case there was something wrong with the drilling, damage would have to be sustained. But it was too cold to get down into the pond to extract the sand.

Just at this moment Chairman Mao's teachings rang in my ears: "Hard work is like a burden placed before us, and

let us see if we dare to shoulder it," and "We work and struggle for the purpose of solving our difficulties. The more difficult the place, the more should we go there. Only such are good comrades." These teachings of Chairman Mao added unlimited strength to me. I also thought of our revolutionary martyrs, such as Huang Chi-kuang (7806 4949 0342), who stopped the mouth of the enemy's gun with his body, and Tung Ts'un-jui (5516 1317 3843), who blew up a fortress without caring about his own life, etc., etc. They gave their lives for the revolutionary cause. How could we be afraid of the cold in digging out the sand from the cement pond?

To drill a super-deep well, we should take the cement pond as our battleground, and we should not by any means let go a single particle of sand, which would be letting go an enemy from the battlefield. I was the first to strip off my padded garment and jump into the cement pond to extract the sand. Following after me, other comrades did the same thing. We were covered with cement up to our waists. Our skin was pierced by pieces of ice, and we all shivered with cold. We stood our ground for more than one hour and did not leave the pond until all the sand was dug out. When we got out of the pond, though our faces were blue, our lips purple, and our hands and feet numb, we felt some warmth when we heard that the circulation of the cement had returned to normal and that the work of well-drilling had not been affected.

For the past several years I have had the deep understanding that though our drill platform is only 8 sq m in area, an extremely wide region will open up, so long as we contribute our whole lifetime to the revolutionary cause in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao with regard to wholehearted service for the people.

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