China Successfully Conducts New Nuclear Explosion

Press Communique

China successfully conducted a new nuclear explosion in the western region of China on December 28, 1966.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending. In any society in which classes exist class struggle will never end. In classless society the struggle between the new and the old and between truth and falsehood will never end. In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

In accordance with this teaching by Chairman Mao, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, broad sections of workers and functionaries, and scientists and technicians have set themselves lofty goals and, propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and giving full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting — have carried out this new nuclear explosion with complete success after the successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test, thus raising China's science and technology in the field of nuclear weapons to a new level. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and a new, rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and the other personnel who have been engaged in the research, manufacturing and testing of nuclear weapons, and hope that in the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will firmly respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call and continue to make vigorous efforts to keep proletarian politics to the fore, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, bring the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new and higher stage, study the "three good old articles" as a constant reminder, further promote the revolutionization of people's thinking and make new and still greater achievements in strengthening our country's defence capabilities and accelerating the modernization of our national defence.

The success of the three nuclear tests conducted by China in the one year of 1966 is a heavy blow to the plot of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism which have been collaborating in a vain attempt to enforce their nuclear monopoly and sabotage the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations. It is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are now engaged in heroic struggles, as well as an important contribution to the defence of world peace.

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

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What is the reddest thing in the world?
The sun on Tien An Men!
Who is the dearest person in the world?
Chairman Mao Tse-tung!
What is the greatest happiness in the world?
Seeing Chairman Mao!

LAST November 3 and 10-11, as
the proletarian revolutionary
line of Chairman Mao was steadily
winning new victories, our great
teacher, great leader, great
supreme commander and great
helmsman Chairman Mao received
for the sixth and seventh times
more than 4,000,000 revolutionary
teachers, students and Red
Guards from all parts of the
country.

On November 3, our great leader
Chairman Mao and his close
comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin
Piao, full of energy and in buoyant
spirits, spent the entire seven-
hour rally with the masses. Nine
times Chairman Mao strode to
the east and west ends of the Tien
An Men rostrum and warmly
waved and applauded the cheer-
ing crowd. As the young revolu-
tionary fighters marched through
the square, they leaped with joy
and shouted again and again,
"Long live Chairman Mao! Long
life, long, long life to Chairman
Mao!" There were excited cries
of, "Look! How healthy Chairman
Mao and Comrade Lin Piao are!
What great happiness for the
people of China and the world!"

The rally began at 10.10 in the
morning with Comrade Lin Piao
warmly welcoming the revolu-
tionary students, teachers and Red
Guards on behalf of our great
leader Chairman Mao and the
Party Central Committee.

He told them that Chairman
Mao is the greatest proletarian
revolutionary, always with the
masses, always fully confident in
them, always breathing together
and sharing their lot with them
and wholeheartedly supporting
the revolutionary mass movement.
Chairman Mao has set the most
glorious example for all Party
comrades and the younger genera-
tion.

Speaking of the two opposing
lines in the great proletarian cul-
tural revolution,* Comrade Lin
Piao pointed out that the prole-
tarian revolutionary line of Chair-
man Mao is as incompatible with
the bourgeois reactionary line as
fire is to water. Only by thorough-
ly criticizing and repudiating the
bourgeois reactionary line and
eradicating its influence can the
line of Chairman Mao be carried
out correctly, completely and
thoroughly.

Comrade Lin Piao pointed out
that under the guidance of Chair-
man Mao's correct line, the broad
revolutionary masses of our coun-
try have created the new experi-
ence of developing deep and ex-
tensive democracy under the
dictatorship of the proletariat.

With this broadest and most ex-
tensive democracy, the Party is
fearlessly urging the broad masses
to use every medium—the free
airing of views, big-character
posters, great debates and the
widest exchange of revolution-
ary experience—to criticize and
supervise the Party, government,
leading institutions and leaders
at all levels. At the same time,
the people's democratic rights are
being fully realized in accordance
with the principles of the Paris
Commune. This extensive democ-
cracy, said Comrade Lin Piao, is a
new form of integrating Mao Tse-
tung's thought with the broad
masses, a new form of mass self-
education. It is a new contribu-
tion by Chairman Mao to Marxist-
Leninist theory on proletarian

* The bourgeois reactionary line is one of
opposing the masses, of opposing letting
the masses educate and liberate them-
selves, of suppressing the masses and op-
posing the revolution. It stands in direct
opposition to the proletarian revolutionary
line of fully trusting and relying on the
masses represented by Chairman Mao.
Chairman Mao's leadership throughout the Party. Some came from Yenan, centre of the revolution during the War of Resistance. Chairman Mao was in high spirits from beginning to end.

These were two days of extreme happiness for thousands upon thousands of revolutionary young people. Waving their red copies of Questions from Chairman Mao Tse-tung with great emotion and happiness, they shouted lustily in many different dialects, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao waved and applauded them all. In the midst of one tremendous ovation, he walked over to the microphone and shouted, "Long life to you comrades! The clear and mighty voice rolled like thunder in the spring through Tien An Men Square, on into every corner of our motherland, and out across the world, stirring the hearts of revolutionary peoples everywhere!" It was one of the leading comrades on the rostrum, he said, "You should put politics in the lead, to the masses and be one with them, and carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution even better."

Chairman Mao reviewed the young revolutionary fighters in an open car on November 11.

Chairman Mao's close comrades-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao on the Tien An Men restraints.

War of Liberation. The message, cherished in the hearts of everyone in Chihhsien county, had been embodied by the Red Guards of the county's Wuchen Middle School and carried all the way to Peking to raise aloft in Tien An Men Square. The banner reminded everyone of Chairman Mao's words: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

Chairman Mao, the greatest proletarian revolutionary of our times, has always had complete confidence in the masses, stood with them and shared the good and the bad with them. In the past, he led the Chinese people to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism, the three great mountains on their backs. Today, he leads the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, winning one victory after another. As the revolutionary masses continue to come to Peking in this great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao continues to receive them, giving tremendous encouragement to the people throughout the country and pushing the great proletarian cultural revolution from one upsurge to another.

The revolutionary students, teachers and Red Guards who came to Peking carried with them the aspirations and wishes of many of them at home, and they brought with them their unboundedly loved for Chairman Mao. Just before the Red Guards of Yenan started out on their trip to Peking, a veteran Red Army soldier rushed over from nearby Wuchi county, grasped their hands and said, "Chairman Mao has always been concerned for the masses. It was because of his wise leadership that the revolution has succeeded so far. Whenever Chairman Mao tells us to do something, we must do it." Chairman Mao, please shout 'Long live Chairman Mao!' several extra times for me, and bring the red hearts of us veteran fighters to him."

In Peking, when these Red Guards saw our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, they shouted countless times, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!" One of them exclaimed, "Not only the people, but even the hills, rivers, trees and flowers of Yenan remember Chairman Mao every moment of every day! Chairman Mao, when we stand by the Yen River or on Pagoda Hill facing Peking, our hearts turn to you. Like our revolutionary predecessors, we will follow in your steps forever, raise the red flag and make revolution to the end.

Students on the Long March

Among the young revolutionary warriors received by Chairman Mao during these rallies were many who had travelled on foot from all parts of the motherland across mountains and rivers to Peking. Today, many young people like them, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are warmly welcomed by Chairman Mao's support for such "Long Marches" and are travelling on foot to see for themselves and experience other storms of class struggle. From the southern seacoast to the Inner Mongolian grasslands, from the bank of the Heilungkiang to the Tienshan Mountains, they walk, steeling themselves and learning from each other's experience in the cultural revolution.

Two Red Long March teams from the No. 2 Middle School of Chihfeng, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, walked the 410 kilometres to Peking in 32 days. There were 62 members, averaging 14 years old, among whom 16 were girls in the first year. When they came to a high snow-covered mountain, the local peasants advised them to go around it. "No," they said, "if we want to make revolution, we cannot be afraid of difficulties. The more difficult the road, the more we must travel it. We did not follow the Long March path in a general way."

Thousand of young revolutionary fighters, holding red flags behind them and carrying their bed rolls on their backs, go on foot across the masses to study and spread revolutionary thinking. They pledge to our great leader: "We dare to cross mountains of steep and narrow gorges. We can pass through rivers and cross even the highest mountains if we are determined."

This new generation is growing up quickly under the guidance of Chairman Mao. They defy all the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries in the world: "We are the red successors in the revolution, armed with the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung. We will be red from generation to generation. We will be red forever!"
1966—The Year of All-round Leap Forward

As they move into the year 1967, the 700 million Chinese people, guided in their advance by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are more resolute and in higher spirits than ever before. Propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the economy has taken an all-round leap forward and the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan has brought rich results. The people are treating the new tasks of its second year with great confidence.

The great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led personally by Chairman Mao has pushed China's socialist revolution to a new stage. This storm that has swept the country and shaken the world is clearing away all old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over from the rule of the exploiting classes and is promoting the further revolutionization of the Chinese people's ideology. This great spiritual victory is being transformed into striking material achievements.

On the Industrial Front

All quarterly industrial targets for 1966 were overfulfilled, each quarter by a higher margin than the previous one. According to statistics released before October 1, the total value of industrial output for the first eight months of 1965 again achieved a rise of more than 20 per cent over the same period of 1965, which was itself a year of big increases. Considerable progress was also made in the quantity, quality and variety of products. The rate of increase was especially notable in items for agricultural use—chemical fertilizers, farm insecticides and walking tractors, in which it ranged from 40 to over 200 per cent. Fairly substantial increases over 1965 were registered in the basic industries (steel, power, petroleum, coal and machine-building) and in textiles, papermaking and tobacco in the consumer field.

China successfully conducted a test in May 1966 for a nuclear explosion which contained thermo-nuclear material and one for a guided missile nuclear weapon in October. These important achievements for the purpose of further strengthening her national defence and safeguarding world peace mark a new level in China's science, technology and industry.

In steel production, 1966 saw not only considerable increases in output but also the production of many new types of steel and rolled steel products. Some 500 were developed in the first eight months of 1968, as many as the total for the entire year of 1965, and more than for any previous eight-month period. Many of these products are urgently needed in the oil, power, precision machinery, chemical fertilizer and motor vehicle industries. These include super-petroleum steel for drilling deep wells, steel capable of withstanding over 500 atmospheres for use in the manufacture of ammonia converters for nitrogenous fertilizer production, high-calibre seamless steel tubes for large-power generating equipment, wing-shaped steel tubing, spring steel of high elasticity for making precision meters and instruments, a special high alloy steel for the manufacture of new oilfield valves for the human heart, and nickel-free stainless steel for oxygen-making equipment. Particularly vigorous growth is seen in the production of ordinary low alloy steel, the direction which China's steel industry is taking in order to develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Steel workers and technicians, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon in the great cultural revolution, broke free from restrictive rules and conventions set up by reactionary bourgeois "authorities" and boldly scaled, one after another, the heights of science and technology. They have developed many new techniques equivalent to or surpassing the world's most advanced. One of these is the vacuum treatment of molten steel. Another, the new pure-oxygen top-blown converter shop which is both automated and has equipment for fume purification and gas recovery, is one of the most advanced projects developed anywhere in the world in this decade. It was designed by

ISIANG YANG

Shanghai workers and technicians and built by them in just three months without outside help. All the equipment and materials used were manufactured in China.

Victory reports which keep coming in from the oilfields and refineries reveal not only exciting figures on targets fulfilled but also the continuous mastery of new technological processes and the successful development of new products. As a result, China is today mass-producing high-grade petroleum products that formerly had to be imported. A considerable number of these are of better quality than similar imported ones.

The nationally famous Taohong oilfield made another great leap forward in the past year. Output figures for the first nine months show crude oil 28.6 per cent and refined oil 22.6 per cent above the same period of 1965. The total length of oil wells drilled in the first nine months is 1.2 times that of 1965. Two drilling teams, Nos. 1202 and 1205, averaged 7,850 metres a month, setting the world's highest record in drilling. In 7 months and 21 days they totalled more than 60,000 metres, exceeding every one of the wells measures up to top standard. This far surpasses the Soviet Union's highest listed record of 40,816 metres for the year 1955 set by the Polyanovskyk team.

In the machine-building industries, more than 70 per cent of the year's targets in 40 major products were reached by the end of the first eight months. Metallurgical and mining equipment, machine tools, motor vehicles, electrical machinery and bearings for industrial use showed marked increases over 1965, often more than doubling the output figure. Quality of products, too, improved steadily.

More than 1,000 new products were developed in 1966. They include a thread grinding machine of the highest accuracy, a medium

The first China-built platforming plant for the oil industry. Since it went into operation, it has reached advanced world standards on some points of performance, and surpassed them on others.

These workers at the Weilian Iron and Steel Company are some of the men who raised China's 1965 steel output to show a considerable rise over the 1964 figure.
jig-boring machine with positioning accurate to within three microns, an electron beam furnace for metals with high melting points, a deep-well driller, continuous vacuum vaporization equipment and a new model of the "Hongqi" (Red Flag) automobile. Workers of the Harbin Electrical Machinery Plant designed and built in record time China's first 100,000-kilowatt hydro-turbine generating unit. This technically complex equipment, consisting of water turbines, generators and many auxiliary installations, stands eight stories high and generates 600 million kilowatt-hours of power a year. Its manufacture marks a new level for Chinese technology in this field.

To better solve the problems involved in clothing 700 million people, the 1.5 million textile workers demonstrated great drive resulting in outstanding achievements. They have maintained a steady and substantially rising output of textile goods. This has also been based on quick increases in the production of raw materials, continuous technical innovation, and the opening of nine new cotton mills and four new silk textile mills.

Statistics for the first eight months of 1966 showed targets overfulfilled for all the major products—cotton, woolen, silk, hemp, chemical fibres and textile machinery. Fairly big increases were gained over the same period of 1965. Output of cotton yarn rose by 18 per cent, an unprecedented rate. Hourly production of cotton yarn per 1,000 spindles, which is the basic measure of labour efficiency in the textile industry, has continued at world advanced levels. Quality has risen steadily while costs have fallen. The workers' high revolutionary enthusiasm last year ended the "customary rule" of slack production during the hot months of July and August. In Shanghai, one of the country's leading textile centres, despite extraordinarily hot weather, the unit output of both cotton yarn and cloth set the highest production marks in China's textile history.

There were also advances in capital construction. Many more large and medium-sized projects started full or partial operation than in the previous year. Production capacity in power, coal, cement and sugar has gone up sharply, the first two at least doubling Speed of construction, especially that for mining projects, has greatly accelerated. The completion of a vast number of housing projects makes it possible for more working people to live in well-built, convenient, low-cost apartments.

On the Agricultural Front

Excellent harvests made 1966 the fifth good agricultural year in succession. More crops of good quality began rolling in during the summer harvest. By late autumn, bumper harvests of grain and industrial crops were being reaped in all types of regions, on the plains and in the lake and mountains areas. All this was brought about in spite of a re-occurrence of serious difficulties, such as drought, typhoons and floods in some regions.

Last year's harvests had some special features. Production of rice has been steadily rising, but this year dry land grain crops, whose production had been growing more slowly, showed a substantial increase. Considerable rises were made in the output of industrial crops, including that for jute and peanuts which had not gone up much in recent years, and for cotton, in spite of the fact that it was planted over less land. Particularly notable are increases in farm production in the northern provinces, indicating a great change in their traditional low-yield pattern.

Honan, for instance, China's biggest wheat-growing province with 70 million mu under this cereal as of the end of last year, escaped the damage by drought and flood. But last year, despite serious lack of rain, it had a splendid wheat harvest with an average per-mu yield reaching an all-time high and a total output the biggest in recent years. More than 800 production teams got an average per-mu yield of more than 600 jin; 120 of these teams topped 800 jin. A most heartening report came from the Hsingtai area of Hopei province, which was hit by severe earthquakes last March. Its commune members, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, conquered the difficulty after difficulty to wrest from the soil the biggest harvest in many years.

The excellent situation of an all-round leap forward is found in Shansi province, home of the Tachai production brigade, the national pacesetter in agriculture. Fighting off the effects of severe drought, flood, hail and wind storms, the province's 16 million peasants achieved increases in all fields—crop-farming, forestry, stock-raising and sideline production. Both its grain and cotton output surpassed previous peak years. Ninety per cent of the 1966 target for tree planting had been completed by midyear. The rate of increase of big animals, pigs and sheep outstripped past years. Income from sidelines has also gone up.

Reports of bumper harvests also came in from many other parts of the country—from the south where the frost-free period is shortest to Hainan Island where three crops are brought in annual ly, from Shantung on the east coast to the Tienshan highlands in the northwest. The liberated areas of Tibet celebrated their equal successive year of good harvests since the democratic reforms of 1959.

A fine cotton crop was reflected in bustling scenes outside thousands of purchasing stations in all cotton areas. The newly-gathered crop was sold to the state to the sound of drums and gongs as cart after cart arrived piled high with the snow-white bolls. The commune members driving them often held up portraits of Chairman Mao and placards with quotations from his works to express their joy.

By the end of September, the state had purchased 34 per cent more cotton than it did in the same period of the previous year. In all the important cotton areas of Hubei, Jiangsu and Honan provinces and the Shanghai area, purchases were more than doubled. Quality too was better than the year before.

The vigorous growth in industry and agriculture has brought scenes of prosperity to both town and country. The supply of commodities is much more abundant and prices have remained stable. The people are living better than ever before.

How These Gains Were Made

How did the 1966 all-round leap forward come about? Common and fundamental to all sectors of the economy is the reliance on Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the year, a new high tide in the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works developed in both town and country. Workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and other workers study Chairman Mao's works every day with deep proletarian feeling, so that their actions can be guided by living Marxism-Leninism at its highest. Countless facts have proved that once the masses grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, they become most brave, resourceful and creative. Mao Tse-tung's thought has brought the revolutionary initiative and enthusiasm hidden in millions of people bursting forth like an atomic explosion to generate this vigorous growth in all branches of work.

The Taching oilfield, pacesetter in the creative study and applica-
Three Campaigns to the South of the Sungari River

A TURNING POINT in the northeast theatre during the War of Resistance was the Chinese People’s Liberation Army’s southern crossing of the Sungari River on three occasions and the defence of the Linchiang area, the Communist Party’s base area in Manchuria, on four occasions. As a result of these campaigns the P.L.A. passed over from a position of passivity to one where it had the initiative, from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive.

In the early days of the war, two of the Kuomintang’s so-called five crack main forces and other units with good fighting capacity were concentrated in the northeast. Our troops there, on the other hand, were far inferior in numbers and equipment, comprising units from the various liberated areas. The enemy controlled many important industrial cities, the railways and highways, and our troops were hemmed in on all sides by the circumscribing communications network. The enemy occupied the bases and the whole area was at the mercy of the enemy’s inspection and attack.

As they greet the new year, the Chinese people, following the instructions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Comrade Lin Piao, Chairman Mao’s close comrade-in-arms, are pushing the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao’s works to a new stage and continuing to carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution. They will thus work with still greater enthusiasm and make even greater contributions in building up a strong socialist motherland and promoting world revolution.

Corps, he ordered the greater part of his forces from October on to launch strong attacks against us in southern Manchuria under this powerful enemy pressure, thus bringing about a quick and unexpected change in the situation in the northeast as between the enemy and ourselves. The campaigns in which we thrice crossed the Sungari reflected this change. They showed in a concrete way Comrade Lin Piao’s correct leadership and his great talent for military leadership.

The Sungari, which flows from the northeast, collects streams from the Changpji ranges to form a rushing turbulent river and has always been regarded as a natural barrier. In May 1946 the U.S. army from the northeast withdrew from Sering to the north banks of the Sungari, where we faced them across the river. In the following months our troops in northern Manchuria fought and wiped out the bandits operating there, aroused the masses, and started the building of strong base areas, creating the necessary conditions for counter-attacking.

The enemy, having seized An- tung (now Tantung), Tunghua, Kirin, Changchun and Tungliu, held an over-extended battle line with his forces divided. But as he controlled the lines of communication, he could not concentrare his relatively few striking forces wherever the main fighting was taking place. The offensive, commander of Chiang Kai-shek’s Peace Preservation Headquarters in the northeast, driven by the circumstances, planned to launch attacks south of the Sungari and stay on the defensive north of the river, in other words, to deal with the south before the north. He hoped to destroy our forces piecemeal. Keeping the spirit of this new instruction of our party to defend the Sungari in coordination with his Peace Preservation

January 1967

1 lb = 0.45 kg or 1.1 lb
1 ton = 1,000 pounds or 0.9072 tons

China Reconstructs

A work-break session in study quotations from Chairman Mao at the Fushanqin site last year revealed to us that Chairman Mao’s scientific position, which last year recovered from a severe midsummer drought and grew 30 per cent more rice than in 1965. 1/2 lb = 0.45 kg or 1.1 lb
1 ton = 1,000 pounds or 0.9072 tons
with our forces in southern Manchuria and in this way turn the enemy's plan of "launching attacks in the south and staying on the defensive in the north" into a situation where he was being attacked by us in both south and north. By drawing the enemy in and then kicking him away, pinning him down in one place so that he could not pay attention to the needs of other places, and exhausting him by making him run around, we would cut off several of his divisions in mobile warfare and effect a radical change in the northeast.

After six months, the preliminary groundwork for building up base areas in northern Manchuria had been completed. When our troops had rested and been con-
solidated, we began this great operation, which was to last several months, with the aim of bringing about this fundamental change in the strategic position and between the enemy and ourselves.

The First Campaign

On the night of January 2, 1947, our forces in northern Man-
churia made the first crossing to the south. The Sungari was bound with ice, snow and a biting cold wind penetrate to the very mar-
row of our bones. Under the moonlight, a wide stream of men moved, kicking up a white dust, their breath turning immediately into thin clouds. It was a stirring, magnificent sight of an army marching on a winter night.

I was with the First Column. Following Comrade Lin Piao's instructions to "fight a small battle as if it is a big one", we sent out a complete division to surround the enemy outpost at Chitamu and two divisions to move unseen to the southeast and southwest of the town to get into position to strike a decisive blow. The enemy reinforcements coming from Kirin and Chituai. Chitamu was a small town of 500 buldages on the south bank of the Sungari, constituting one point of a triangle with the others at Tehui in the northwest and Chituai in the southwest. It was guarded by a reinforced bat-
talion of the enemy's New 38th Division of the New First Corps. The town was surrounded by bare, snow-covered slopes and more than a hundred pillboxs guarded its street intersections. The enemy had also built up huge supplies of food and ammunition. The New First Corps, equipped entirely with U.S. arms, was one of Chiang Kai-shek's five main forces. It had been to India and Burma, ... of the New First Corps, possessed considerable fire power.

It was no easy matter for us, with our equipment and lack of experience in storming strong-
holds, to pull out the "hard nail". Besides, we did not yet have a good grasp of Comrade Lin Piao's tactics of "hit the left and right sides" and so did not know how to use it effectively. We were eager to fight and attacked fiercely. But because we were not clear about the key point of attack, the Third Division of our column had made little progress after three hours starting from dusk on January 6, and our artillery was not effective. Only after we redispersed our forces and launched heavy attacks did we finally break through the first line of defense.

Then a telegram arrived from Comrade Lin Piao. It was brief but clear: "... do not take Chi-
tamu for some days. Save it to use in a complete division to surround the enemy outposts better than direct attacks against Chitui and Tehui." We drew a deep breath and immediately or-
ered the Third Division to keep up its pressure and maintain the encirclement but not to start a battle of annihilation yet.

The enemy troops at Chitamu were under the command of the 113th regiment, which had its headquarters at Chituai. They were in the middle of the enemy's New 38th Division of the New First Corps. The enemy troops in Tehui were also under this corps. So when our troops broke through the outer defences of Chitamu and the defenders began to find it hard to stand their ground, they begged repeatedly for reinforcements from the other three places. Soon came another telegram from our general head-
quarters: "The enemy at Chitui and Tehui have started out to reinforce Chitamu." It was like an announcement of victory. Everybody broke out into broad grins.

The enemy had been moved out! The victory was half theirs.

That night the commander of the First Division hurried over to column headquarters. His men had tapped the enemy's long-distance telephone and got full information on the movement of his reinforce-
ments—times, departures, routes, and sizes of forces. Our First Division had also surveyed the terrain and picked places for ambushes. We spread out a mil-
itary map we had captured from the Japanese but found that it did not correspond with the actual topography in many respects. Once again we realized the great significance of Comrade Lin Piao's repeated emphasis that the com-
manders at all levels must maintain a habit of recon-

nosing the terrain in person. What a big difference a small detail could make to the success or failure of a battle! If we had planned our movements in accordance to the map, the out-
come would have been unimaginable.

We did not want to be fooled after studying the location of the am-
bushes and decided to place our men on the two flanks of the enemy's line of advance while sending a detachment circling to his rear, and in this way to wipe out his forces completely.

The First Division's first battle, however, was against the bitter cold, ice and snow. The frozen ground was harder than stone. A stroke of the pick sent up sparks and left only a white mark. The January wind penetrated right through our fur caps and padded coats. We felt as if we had fallen into an ice hole and were numb all over. But Comrade Lin Piao's words burned brightly in our hearts: Endurance—is this the best way to conquer bitter cold. Endure with our infinite loyalty to the revolution! On this night when the frost split even rocks into particles, the fighters built up heat.

On the night of January 7, the enemy contingents came, their armoured cars leading the way of snow and then poured water over them to make strong for-
tifications. They held belts and ammunition against our own bodies to keep them from being frozen and thus made final prep-
arrations for the battle.

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tifications. They held belts and ammunition against our own bodies to keep them from being frozen and thus made final prep-
arrations for the battle.

Commander-in-Chief Lin Piao (record from right) planning the campaigns south of the Sungari River which brought about a fundamental change in the strategic situation in the northeast in the War of Liberation (1939-45).

Commander-in-Chief Lin Piao (record from right) planning the campaigns south of the Sungari River which brought about a fundamental change in the strategic situation in the northeast in the War of Liberation (1939-45).
The Second Campaign

On February 13 a meeting of cadres of divisional level and above was held in Shunshengcheng to prepare the coming attack and studied Chairman Mao’s directive on "Greet the New High Tide of the New Year." This meeting unified our thinking and strategy on how to speed up the war to a decisive conclusion. We noticed now that the situation in the north-eastern part of Manchuria had turned in our favor. The army of our small-scale actions of our troops in southern Manchuria in their third defense of the capital was strong enough. We therefore ordered our troops to cross the Sungari and march southward again. His directive reads: "This can be done because we thought we could not fight the enemy with a free base at which we could not consolidate, we had had neither a reliable rear nor a sufficient supply of new re-

uniting the enemy to reconsider the idea of unconditional surrender. Many peasants vol-
unteered to join the army. To wipe out the town’s fire, they called them out. We found it hard to drive home our point of attack and our casualties were heavy. We, therefore, reduced the battle into battle politically, prepared, had fully reconstituted the enemy’s movements, and had carefully selected the places where we thought we could fight. We then used flexible tactics and boldly cut into the enemy ranks and fought resolutely to win. The enemy, on the other hand, had counted in a hurry and his soldiers did not dare to take full account of their opponents. Thus we were able to annihilation of 1,000 troops in three hours and score the first big victory of our first campaign.

The battle destroyed the core of the enemy’s strength. We made use of the arrogance of these picked troops and greatly raised our own morale. Setting a precedent for future fighting against the enemy’s main forces. Comrade Lin Piao commended his men and personally came to know over the meeting to sum up experience gained in the course of the rest of the army.

No sooner had the fighting ended than general headquarters unfolded the strategy of people’s forces in the battle, and then the main enemy reinforcements from Kirin had been pushed back and those from Tumen had fallen back. We were about to be wiped out. By now our operation had been fully carried out. The enemy troops at Chitam had completely the "mission" we had given them of attriting the enemy, and it was now time for them to be become captives.

That night our Third Division bore the main burden of the enemy position. At the first sound of the guns, our men charged into

Our campaign had been fully successful. Comrade Lin Piao ordered us to withdraw to the banks of the Sungari and wait for the January 19 to rest and consolidate for the next operation. A big cold snowy blizzard had engulfed the north-east and temperatures dropped to 40° below zero C. By the time the event happened, the small-scale actions of our troops in southern Manchuria was reduced. We had an excellent chance to set up a good situation for the spring campaign. We were already back in our base area in northern Manchuria getting things ready to start the spring campaign.

China Reconstructions

January 1967

China Reconstructions

more than a regime to defend the small part of Manchuria. Comrade Lin Piao ordered the Sixth Column to encircle and wipe out the town and the Seventh Column to get ready to wipe out Tungchou relief forces from Chihtai and Tehui.

When the Second Division of our column was more than 100 li from Chengchou (Kwangtung), we suddenly had to take independent action. The enemy, having discovered our approach, was reluctant to fight. Thereupon ordered the troops defending Chengchou to withdraw to new bases with the support of reinforcements from Tehui. By-passing both First and Sixth Column headquarters, Comrade Lin Piao issued orders directly to the commanders of the Second Column and Division of Manchuria, asking them to rush with light equipment to the west and south of Chengchou to stop the enemy withdrawal and cut off his retreat.

To cover such a distance in a short time, the command of the Second Division assigned the "Steel Eighth Company" to lead the way, and himself as the divisional political commissar at its head. Formed during the days of the old Red Army, this company of the Fourth Regiment had wiped out a much larger detachment of Japanese invaders at Shantung province during the anti-Japanese war. Tried and tested, it was a fighting team. It had been proudly called "Our Steel Eighth Company" by the enemy. The divisional headquarters made the plan and sent the whole of the Steel Eighth Company to the beach two days and they now had to go even faster over the vast snow-covered expanse. They were so tired that they could hardly lift their feet, but when they heard that the enemy was trying to get away, everyone shouted: "Hurry! We cannot let him escape!"

The old Red Army scoured even the Snow Mountains. Our job is much easier!"
The heavy concentration of enemy troops made it hard for us to destroy them one by one. After we had inflicted over 1,000 casualties to the south of Puhai, Comrade Lin Piao ordered us to move in another direction in order to mislead the enemy, to lure him deep into our territory and then wait for a chance to counterattack. Therefore we stopped at- tacking Tehui on March 2. Disregarding our warnings, the enemy broke the ice and opened the sluice gates. But by a forced night march our troops covered more than 100 li and crossed the Sungari before the flood waters arrived. Only a small detachment of the rear guard had to wade across.

The enemy failed in his scheme.

Our troops in southern Man- churia, seizing advantage of the enemy's weak defence in the rear, launched a new attack along the Liuhe-Chinchuan line, taking Chinchuan, Liuhe, and Huluan in succession and wiping out the full-strength bataillons. Our troops in western Manchuria oc- cupied Jilin and those in eastern Manchuria came out to harass the area east of Kirin. Hit from all sides, the enemy could defend neither his head nor his rear. He placed all hope on northern Man- churia, where he dreamed of entangling our troops in a decisive battle. When Tu Yu-ming learned that our main forces had withdrawn, he ordered the Second New Corps to follow closely behind the south bank of the Sungari. Cocky again, Tu flew from Changchun to the Sungari, held a press conference, and boasted: 'The Nationalist army carried out a counter-offensive operation and defeated the Communist troops with one blow. We'll be in Harbin in ten days!'

The Third Campaign

Our armies in northern Man- churia were ready and waiting for him. When the advance troops of the enemy's left and right wings reached a small village, an cupied Wuichuan and other places, our Sixth Column's Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Independent Divisions suddenly turned back. The enemy troops, who had been coming up with fangs bared, were scared of their wits at the appearance of our army and ran for their lives back to the rear. We followed close on their heels and on March 7 recrossed the river. It was our intention to encircle and an- nihilate the 88th Division between Kaoshan in Manchuria and Chingshantou, and then concentrate our main force to wipe out two regiments of the 71st Corps of the Tafangshan area northeast of Tehui. But the enemy, panicstricken by our blows, surrendered in the face of our superior force. We immediately marched rapidly towards Tafangshan to cut off the enemy's retreat to Tehui.

At 6 a.m. on the 10th when the vanguard regiment of our First Division entered the area between Tafangshan and Tehui, the sound of firing broke out. Our troops rushed forward, thinking they had encountered two to three regiments of the enemy. But they ran for several minutes without meeting any resistance. After several of our own comrades with dozens of prisoners, another bunch of New Corps troops who had reached the town, withdrew northward, he hastily ordered the Second New Corps to follow closely behind the south bank of the Sungari. At dawn, the 12th, just as we were halting in a village not far from Suatapeku, we suddenly heard people shouting and horses neighing. Looking in the west we saw a mass of men, horses and carts swarming southwards. We realized we had a bit of a surprise, especially since we had met with only the Guards Battalion. But we noted that the enemy was not at all surprised as were the others and that they had just run away from some dis- aster. They could not give us much trouble. We ordered the Guards Battalion to attack. Sure enough, the men of the battalion, the 87th Division which had withdrawn to Nungan, and the 88th Division which had withdrawn to Tehui, returned to the attack. But while still on the way the enemy learned that Kaoshan had been captured and our main forces had reached there. Scared of the imminent danger, the enemy immediately began to retreat towards Nungan along two routes. Not to let them go so easily, Com- rade Lin ordered our 71st Corps to advance westward at once to stop and wipe out the escaping enemy.

Our troops flew westwards like an arrow shot from the bow.

Every now and then we came across small bands of the escaping enemy which we attacked on the spot. On the night of the 11th, the First Company of our First Division fought four battles and covered more than 100 li. When crossing the Chinese Changhun railway, they almost caught Tu Yu-ming who was running away from Te- hui back to Changchun.

That night our column head- quarters parted from the fighting force to advance on our own. At dawn on the 12th, just as we were halting in a village not far from Suatapeku, we suddenly heard people shouting and horses neighing. Looking in the west we saw a mass of men, horses and carts swarming southwards. We realized we had a bit of a surprise, especially since we had met with only the Guards Battalion. But we noted that the enemy was not at all surprised as were the others and that they had just run away from some dis- aster. They could not give us much trouble. We ordered the Guards Battalion to attack. Sure enough, the men of the battalion, the 87th Division which had withdrawn to Nungan, and the 88th Division which had withdrawn to Tehui, returned to the attack. But while still on the way the enemy learned that Kaoshan had been captured and our main forces had reached there. Scared of the imminent danger, the enemy immediately began to retreat towards Nungan along two routes. Not to let them go so easily, Com- rade Lin ordered our 71st Corps to advance westward at once to stop and wipe out the escaping enemy.

Our troops flew westwards like an arrow shot from the bow.
From the Revolutionary Past

Long Live the Victory of the Revolution!

In September 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong led the peasants, workers and soldiers of eastern Hunan province and western Kiangsi province in the Autumn Harvest Uprising and established the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army. In October this army reached the Chiangkang Mountains and set up the first rural base. This was the beginning of a great strategic task: to surround the cities with the rural areas, gather and develop revolutionary strength, and finally capture the cities and overthrow the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionaries.

Shown at right is a spearhead made by the Peasants' Association of the fiftieth district, Ningsi county, Hu-nan province, before the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927. On one side of it are the words "Long live the victory of the revolution!" and on the other, "Long live the Peasants' Revolutionary Army!" They express the organized peasants' resolve to make revolution and their confidence in its success. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the peasants made a shining contribution to the Chinese revolution in which they were the main force.

This spearhead is now in the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution in Peking.

Lin Piao had three times directed our army in northern Manchuria to advance south over the Sungari and three times to withdraw to the north of the river. Our forces in southern Manchuria in the meantime fought four stern and bitter battles to defend the Lin-chiang base area. Hit hard on one battlefield and led a dance on another, attacked in both the north and the south, the enemy was exhausted from running around, losing a total of six divisions with 60,000 men. From that time on, he was forced to turn from the strategic offensive to the so-called "flexible defensive". But our army, as if having climbed a towering mountain and standing at the summit, was now about to rush down the valley with the force of a torrent to sweep forward for 1,000 li.

Note: The eastern Manchuria base area included Kirin, Hai-an, Anto, Yenchi, Tushun and other places east of the Shenyang-Changchun section of the Chinese Chane-

Chiang Railway. The northern Manchuria base area included Harbin, Mudan-chung, Pei-an and Kiamnse among others. The western Manchuria base area included Hei-longjiang, Harbin, Tushun, Tung-tung, Ta-sun, Kanu, Peking, etc. In the north-west the Chinese-Changchun Railway. The southern Manchu-

ria base area included Anking (now Tung-
tung), Chingsi, Tushun, Lin-lin and other places east of the Shenyang-Tumen section of the Chinese Changchun Railway and Lunsung, west of Shenyang.

"In Praise of the Great Leader Mao Tse-tung" Song and dance per-
formed by workers, peasants, soldiers, Red Guards and Young Pioneers.

PROLETARIAN ART BLOSSOMS ON SOCIALIST STAGE

Chairman Mao says: "Revolutionary culture is a powerful revolutionary weapon for the broad masses of the people. It prepares the ground ideologically before the revolution comes and is an important, indeed essential, fighting front in the general rev-

olutionary front during the rev-

olution." Revolutionary literature and art for the workers, peasants and soldiers have been given forward to a completely new stage by the unprecedented great pro-

letarian cultural revolution now taking place in our country. Never before imbued with such brilliance, this literature and art, while being closely coordinated with the general revolutionary front, is fighting an outstanding battle in its own field.

Bearing the abundant fruits of the cultural revolution, hundreds of amateur worker, peasant and soldier artists, together with professionals, appeared on the stage in Peking last autumn in tribute to Chairman Mao and the revolutionary masses of the capi-

tal. Among them were amateur-
troups from the Taching oilfield, Hopet and Heilungkiang prov-

inces, and from People's Liber-

ation Army units stationed in Peking. Also taking part were an urban machinist team (red cultural troupe) from the grasslands of In-

ner Mongolia and the Seagsong Cultural Work Troupes of the armed forces in Kwanchow (Canton), both of which have lived for a long time among the labouring people and shared in their struggle.

The performances were given when the cultural revolution was developing in depth and the peo-

ple of the whole country were in a new high tide of the creative study and application of Chair-

man Mao’s thought. They were the concentrated expression of this very favourable situation and of the completely new spiritual outlook of the revolutionary masses. With the strongest pro-

letarian thoughts and feelings, in militant style, and with great genuineness and beauty of ex-

pression, the performers sang in praise of their most respected and beloved leader, Chairman Mao, and of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung; they sang of the heroes armed with his thought and of the great victories of the proletarian cultural revolution and the ideal of communism. Mao Tse-tung thought about their eternal theme, and the praise and spread of it their basic task and main duty, and they gave every high performance and every

Inspecting Peking City in 1959.
number, the thought of Mao Tse-tung ran like a gleaming red thread.

Ode to the 'Red Sun in Our Hearts'

Every word, every phrase of the poems and every note of the songs produced by the worker, peasant and soldier performers reflected infinite love and loyalty of the masses for Chairman Mao, their boundless faith in his thought and their determination to carry through the socialist revolution to the end. "When we think of Chairman Mao, a thousand songs stir in our hearts; ten thousand songs rise to our lips" was the common sentiment expressed by the amateur artists. As a poem composed and sung by Ho Teh-chih, a 42-year-old rural commune member of Dahuo nationality from the Heilung-kiang troupe went:

As I look at an embroidered portrait of Chairman Mao, my heart takes wing,
I fly to our capital, Peking, and into the Great Hall of the People.
His face mild and gentle like a spring breeze, Chairman Mao takes my hand and tells me to:
Oh, like long-awaited rain, drop by drop, his words fill my heart,
Chairman Mao, you are the shepherd of all our nationalities,
You are the red sun of the world revolution.

"In Praise of 'Man of Iron' Wang Chih-hai", a solo and dance number performed by workers from the Taching oilfield and their family members.

We Dahuo people will listen most closely to your words,
We will advance in the direction you have pointed out.

Asked what inspired him to sing this song, Ho Teh-chih answered, "I tended herds for a long time from the time I was twelve. My life was worse than that of an ox. In winter I walked barefoot, driving the animals up to the hills. The cold pierced my feet like needles and the only way I could warm them was to stand in the newly made cow pats. Those were dark days and I longed for the sun to rise. Chairman Mao has saved me, how can I not sing of him... Yes... When ever I think of Chairman Mao, I feel strong. I will continue to sing of him so long as I live and will teach my sons and grandsons to do the same—to sing of the red sun in our hearts."

Among the hundreds of amateur performers were model workers from factories and mines, model workers' families who had become models, famous sharpshooters from the militia, commune members from advanced farming units, heroes of the armed forces and activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have the reddest hearts and the clearest vision. Through their experience in life and struggle, they have come to understand that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the source of vitality in the fight for liberation and revolution. Once they have grasped it, they have everything. This experience and understanding is forcefully revealed in their songs and dances.

"The Taching Workers Report Victory" produced by workers from the Taching oilfield and their family members is in itself a report of the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Wearing safety helmets and ordinary blue work clothes, they gave a stirring performance with recitation, dialogue, songs and dances. The 30-minute performance led the audience through the unforgettable days in which men and women in Taching overcame all kinds of difficulties by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the jubilant moment when they celebrated the victory. It showed a large contingent of pioneer builders streaming into Taching in the spring of 1960 when the whole earth and there was nothing but the empty sky overhead". They lived in freezing temps in tents, had few machines and little equipment. "We turned to Chairman Mao's works, reading page after page," the recitation tells. "Once, twice, ten times, a hundred times we read. Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminated our minds." From Chairman Mao's works they found the direction—be self-reliant and determined to be strong. Braving wind, sand, rain and bitter cold, their hearts glowed with determination to create a miracle in the wilderness.

Hardships loomed like mountains, one behind the other. Ideologically armed with Chairman Mao's two great philosophical works On Contradiction and On Practice, the Taching workers were dauntless in face of difficulties, and with an indomitable spirit they consciously deepened their understanding of the objective conditions through struggle, and learned to grasp the laws of development of contradiction. It was in this way, they said, "We made war on nature and nature bowed to us; we made war on the earth and the earth yielded oil." After several years of battle, they finally succeeded in building an up-to-date oil centre. Its turn to the ranks of oil enterprises makes China virtually self-sufficient in oil and oil products.

When the oil workers came on the stage, holding up samples of their latest products, equal to those of the most advanced world standards, and reported their good news to Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, tears of joy filled the eyes of both performers and audience. Together they cheered, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Produces Heroes

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and armed with his thought, workers, peasants and soldiers have been carrying out the task of thoroughest cultural revolutionizing and repudiating the old world and creating a completely new one. In this struggle to transform heaven and earth, millions of ordinary workers like the men and women of Taching have written the most magnificent epic of labour. With lofty revolutionary spirit they have composed the newest and most beautiful songs permeated with the communist ideal. All revolutionary workers in literature and art regard it as their bounden duty to praise and portray these heroes.

At every performance, heroes and heroines filled the stage and songs of triumph rang throughout the theatre. Peasant heroes from the Stony Sand Hollow production brigade of Hopei province, in a number with poetic recitation and acting, passionately sang of the feats accomplished by their people in transforming barren hills into fertile land. The voices of the Inner Mongolian slam dancer roared out in the song, "The Tangpudi brigade had converted their sandy waste into good pastures and cropland. In militant songs and dances, the Seagoing Cultural Work Troupe from Kwangchow (Canton) re-created the heroic feat of the No. 3111 Drilling Team in extinguishing the raging fire that broke out at a huge newly-drilled gas well.

Eight soldiers from the army amateur troupe, called forth through poetic recitation and spirited dance figures, lofty images of five nationally-famous "good soldiers of Chairman Mao". The audience saw Lei Peng, a "fighter for communism" who had done numerous deeds of extraordinary selflessness while regarding himself as "a cog in the wheel of revolution". They saw Ouyang Hai who gave his life to push a horse off the railway line in front of an oncoming train. There was Wang Chieh who pledged himself "heart and soul for the revolution" and sacrificed his life in an accident which occurred while he was teaching the militia in a rural commune to lay mines. And Mai Hsien-teh, the "Man of Steel" who stuck to his post all through a naval battle despite a severe head wound. And there was also Liu Ying-chun who gave his life pulling up a runaway horse hitched to a gun-carriage that threatened to run down six children.

Each performance expressed with great power, passion and
cracked. I wished I could smash the anti-Party, anti-socialist elements to pieces, to smash the entire old world to pieces!"

Fired by their urge to praise Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great cultural revolution, a group from the army, navy and air force worked continuously for three days and nights to put on a powerful pageant, "The People's Army Marches On". Using figures standing in tableau against the backdrop, poetic recitation, and songs and dance to the music of eight popular marches, they re-created the history of the People's Liberation Army from its founding as the Red Army in the Ching-kang Mountains by Chairman Mao up to the present when the great leader has lighted the fire of the cultural revolution and is guiding it in its advance. The show vividly depicted how Mao Tse-tung's thought has nurtured the army in its growth. It ended with the chorus, "The Liberation Army Is a Great School of the Revolution", in which fighters from the three armed forces each held a hammer or sickle in each hand and a copy of Chairman Mao's works in the other. With lively pango dance steps and singing, they expressed their enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's call in the cultural revolution to train armed forces a great school of revolution. They also showed the new way in which P.L.A. men currently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work.

Songs and dances by workers and peasants also reflected their response to Chairman Mao's call and their resolution to learn from the P.L.A. in building their own work units into a great revolutionary school. In the song and dance, "The Taching People Always Follow Chairman Mao", and the song with action, "The Family Members of the Taching Workers Report Victory", the Taching troupe showed how under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought they have built their oil centre into a revolutionary school. This new socialist industrial centre combines industry and agriculture, town and country, and everyone, in addition to his own work, also engages in the study of military affairs, politics and culture. In this way they are contributing to the gradual reduction of the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between physical and mental labour, thus paving the way for the building of communism.

**Song of the Red Guards**

In appreciation and support of the revolutionary rebel spirit of the Red Guards, the Seagoing Cultural Work Troupe gave a refreshing song-dance-revitation, "In Praise of the Red Guards". When they saw it, many Red Guards in Peking congratulated the performers, saying, "You have truly expressed the heroic spirit of the Red Guards and heightened our fighting spirit.

Many Red Guards from worker and peasant troupes took part in performances depicting the cultural revolution in which they are vanguard fighters. Participating in a mighty chorus were 2,000 Red Guards from Peking universities, colleges and middle schools. In militant spirit they sang of their infinite love for Chairman Mao and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and of their determination to carry the cultural revolution through to the end.

In the spirit of daring to think and daring to do, Red Guards from several Peking Opera troupes and institutes of drama, music and dance, in spite of the short time allowed for rehearsal, gave two full-length Peking Operas on revolutionary struggle—Shushapang and The Red Lantern.

**The Red Lantern** is a story of heroic struggle by three generations of the family of Li Yu-ho, a railway worker and underground contact for the Chinese Communist Party before the liberation. The red lantern was used as a signal and symbol of light and revolution. The opera ended in the original script when Li Tse-bel-mei, member of the third generation, raised the red lantern to pledge that she would carry on the revolutionary work after her father and grandmother were killed by the enemy. The Red Guards added another scene. With militant dance movements and spirited singing, three young fighters took the red lantern from Li Tse-bel-mei, in a forceful expression of the confidence of China's younger generation to carry on the revolutionary cause of their predecessors.

**Moving in the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Direction**

Chairman Mao says, "All our literature and art are for the masses. Without the masses, we are in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created..."
for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

The worker, peasant and soldier artists are most loyal to Chairman Mao’s teachings. They have the firmest political stand and the strongest proletarian feelings. They are at the centre of the socialist revolution and construction. It is they who know most clearly the requirements of the revolution and the aspirations of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Thus the literature and art that they create is in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao.

Their artistic creations are the products of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation, the crystallization of the labour of workers, peasants and soldiers, and are in turn the weapons for pushing ahead these struggles. They are most vivid, lively, close to life and have a strong smell of gunpowder. No one who saw the strength and fire of the Kuochuang peasant militia from Hopei province performing “Keep a Tight Grip on Your Gun” could have remained unmoved. With the theme “make everyone a soldier” taken from the thought of Chairman Mao, the performance was given with such vigour that mountains seemed to be crumbling each time the militia—men shouted, “Charge!” Hated for the U.S. imperialists and all reactionaries was there in every movement. Reflected in every word was the broad outlook and revolutionary will of the Chinese militia who, armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thought, say, “We have our feet on Chinese earth but our eyes on the whole world.” They are ever ready to defend their country and the political power of the proletariat, to aid Vietnam in thoroughly and completely wiping out the U.S. bandits.

As the performance ended, Yin Wei-chen, Party secretary of the Huangtukang production brigade, exclaimed, “All the performances praise our great saviour, Chairman Mao, praise Mao Tse-tung’s thought, from which we draw sustenance for life. What we saw was our own struggles, what was said was what we want to say. Every word struck deep into the hearts of former poor and lower middle peasants like us. The longer I watched the performances, the more I loved them. I would like to see them a thousand times, ten thousand times!”

The performances given by the clans machir and the Seengung Cultural Work Troupe were also radiant with Mao Tse-tung’s thought and filled with proletarian thoughts and feelings. This is because the professional artists have followed Chairman Mao’s teachings and have for a long period unreservedly and wholeheartedly lived among the revolutionary masses to remodel themselves and shift their stand, their thoughts and feelings to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. For nine years, the clans machir members, dressed in the grasslands of Inner Mongolia, living and working together with the herdsmen in all seasons. The members of the Seengung Cultural Work Troupe took the coastal islands as their home, laboured and drilled with coastal defence units, and even took part in armed engagements. Everyone made it his primary task to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have become one with them in thought, feelings, everyday life and work. Thus their art is truly for the workers, peasants and soldiers and created for their use.

The performances by both amateurs and professionals showed that literature and art for the workers, peasants and soldiers created during the great cultural revolution is moving firmly in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, “raising the level of literature and art in the direction in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are themselves advancing, in the direction in which the proletariat is advancing.”

Cheering the Victory

The success of the performances, and the fact that workers, peasants and soldiers have now become masters of the stage have been a source of pride for the revolutionary masses in Peking. On many occasions after the curtain fell, audience and performers met to congratulate one another on this victory scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Many people took their most precious possession, the portrait-badge of Chairman Mao, and pinned them on the performers. Together they cheered, “Long live Chairman Mao!” and broke into the popular revolutionary song, “Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas” which expresses love and loyalty for Chairman Mao and the Party. Hundreds of congratulatory letters and press comments from workers, peasants and soldiers were infused with heartfelt joy. Two soldiers stationed in Peking, Wang Tsu-chieh and Yang Yu-lai, poured out their feelings when they wrote, “If the people armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thought can smash the old world, they can also build a new one. Let the emperors, kings, ministers, generals, scholars, ladies and all monsters who once monopolized the stage go to the devil! Workers, peasants and soldiers have risen in rebellion. We will make the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung’s thought fly over the front of literature and art from generation to generation.”
During the test, the pressure rose so quickly that a seamless pipe at the well-head suddenly burst. The roaring jet of gas was so tremendous that it smashed the explosion-proof bulb under the derrick floor and immediately caused a raging fire. Flames swept through the well-head and the diesel engine shack, and rose 30 metres high. An area 50 metres in diameter became a sea of fire. The blaze could be seen 20 kilometres away and its roar could be heard for 10 kilometres. The fire turned nearby hill slopes flaming red and the trees into standing charcoal. The 40-metre steel derrick collapsed in just three minutes. The diesel engine melted and became a shapeless mass of iron.

**Armed with Mao Tse-tung's Thinking**

The raging fire threatened the well-head and the lives of more than a hundred of our class brothers. If it exploded, the high-pressure, high-output natural gas well would be destroyed and the whole gas field damaged, causing incalculable loss to the state.

At that crucial moment, the only thought the workers had was the supreme instruction of Chairman Mao; the interests of the revolution came first in their lives. Comrades of the No. 4 squad, who had come off duty but had not yet left the well site, immediately threw themselves into the battle. Comrades of the No. 1 squad, who had just started work, held their positions. Workers who had gone to bed jumped up at the sound of the explosion and rushed to the well site. There was only one thought in everyone’s mind: However great the fire, it could not be as great as the will of us oil workers armed with Mao Tse-tung’s thinking; however fierce the flames, they could not be as fierce as our fighting will. To defend the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to bring victory to the great proletarian cultural revolution, we would scale a mountain of swords and plunge into an ocean of fire.

Some ran to the fire with wet cotton quilts over their heads, but these were burned through in seconds. Water directed at the flames evaporated instantly. But we are oil workers armed with the thinking of Mao Tse-tung. We only thought of the Party’s cause and not for a moment of our own lives. At whatever point there was immediate danger, it was there that the comrades rushed. When those in the front fell, those behind dashed forward to take their place, fearless and undaunted.

Flames can melt iron and steel but cannot conquer the red heart of a revolutionary loyal to Chairman Mao and the Party. The roar of the escaping gas was deafening. We could neither hear nor see each other. It was no time to hesitate, no time to discuss what
Army helicopters arrive to move injured workers to hospital.

It also united us oil workers. Facing the raging flames, comrades fought fearlessly and heroically, cooperated closely, and provided and supported each other.

While Lei Hung-ping and others were trying to open the No. 8 valve in the Chang-Chih unit, a group that dashed into the flames to open the No. 8 safety valve. Although Peng Ching-fen put water hose on their heads and other comrades trained water hoses on them, they were pushed back by the force of the fire and flames. Finally team leader Chou Wen-hua led the unit to shut off the water valve, covering a large board to shield off the flames. The valve was opened. With his comrades, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 5 safety valves now open, the fire became less intense. But until No. 3 valve was closed, a major explosion still threatened. A general offensive was now launched to close No. 3 valve. It had been heated by the intense fire, but the comrades, putting all their strength behind them, grabbed it and pulled it. With, and others using a huge pipe wrench, finally succeeded in closing it.

With the source of gas cut off, the fire over the site slackened. However, gas was still escaping from leaks, pressure continued to rise very quickly, and there was again an explosion.

The whole team and others who had come to the site to help gathered around the well-head for the battle. Deputy chief drill-er Wang Zhong-da had thrown a cotton-padded quilt and threw it over the well-head. In less than a minute, the quilt was twisted into a ball. He grabbed another wet quilt, wrapped it around his body and threw it on the fire. Those near the fire were burned, blackened, and were shouted: “Go ahead and burn! Go ahead and burn!” He held on until he became unconscious. Many of those near the fire were injured, their arms and legs were burned, and many of the flames and succeeded in opening the valve.

Bravery, Intelligence, Unity

Mao Tse-tung’s thinking arms a man with bravery and intelligence, the masters of the country. As long as I have breath left, I shall fight the fire! I can’t sit and watch state property being destroyed!” Throwing off the hat that held him down, he scrambled to his feet and rushed to the well-head. Thirty-soaked quilts piled on the other finally sealed the well-head and quenched the fire.

In the battle, Mou Mao-taio, a worker, saw that his wife was a guier of communist selflessness. While helping to put out the fire he said, “Your husband has been badly injured. Go and take care of him!” She felt very badly but immediately thought of Chairman Mao’s teaching, “Whenever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence.” She herself thought, “No, it is not possible to lose state property, to put out the fire. While the fire still rages, even though my husband is fallen, I will persist in the battle.” Suppressing the ache in her heart, she continued to reseach those who were injured, carrying loads of barite powder, bringing up soaked quilts, until the fight was ended.

To Die for the People

Chang Yung-ching, Communist Party member and deputy chief drill-er responsible for inspecting the pipe lines, is dead. Just two hours before the fire, he had been studying Chairman Mao’s works in his dormitory. As he was going on shift he said, “Comrades, we’ve been thinking about the capture of the ‘gas tiger’ every day. Now that we are about to catch it, we must dare to struggle to the end. We must carry out Chairman Mao’s latest instruction on the principle of ‘everybody fights.’”

When the explosion occurred, he died in the fire. No. 4 valve was still opened. He did not leave the site. His bathrobe was burned, and his body was found on the ground.

As soon as he would hold a pen in his badly burned hand, Chang-Chih-comrades brought in arms, and immediately turned them into a treasure from reading Chairman Mao’s works.

Wang Ping loved to read Chair- man Mao’s works. He often told people, “Even if a man lives a hundred years, he must die some day. The important thing is how he dies. We should do as Chairman Mao teaches us. If we die for the people our death will be meaningful, our death will be heavier than Mount Tai.”

A nurse reads quotations from Chair- man Mao’s works to Jan Shu-jun. On the bed is a note: “I am in a hospital. My head is a quotation reading, ‘Be resolute and become invincible in every difficulty to win victory.’

Chang Yung-ching, a worker who died in the explosion, is now honored as a national hero for his courage in saving state property.

*See “County Party Secretary — Chiao Yu-lu” in the May 1960 issue of China Reconstructions.
The injured workers sing revolutionary songs in express their
intense love and gratitude to the Party and Chairman Mao.

Letters and telegrams to the injured workers came from all parts of the country. The Party and the people of the whole country heartily praised the heroic deeds of Chairman Mao and extended their heartiest congratulations to him for his great victory.

Chairman Mao's oil workers cannot overcome. . . Persistence brings victory!

Concern from Chairman Mao

Our great Party and great leader Chairman Mao showed intense concern when they received word of the accident. Immediately, the most highly-skilled doctors and all necessary drugs and medical equipment were dispatched to the local hospital. Central and local government departments gave top priority to the all-out life-saving effort. Within 24 hours, 20 medical units with 133 members had arrived, under the leadership of the local county Party committee, organized a central group which immediately set to work to treat the injured.

After hearing of the courage of these heroes during the battle against the fire, workers in the mining area, their families and local people turned out en masse after the one to give their support: "We will give the injured whatever they need. If they need skin for grafting, let them take ours. We will give all the blood they need."

A local commune member, a former poor peasant, walked 40 kilometres to the hospital and gave 390 c.c. of blood. Altogether 900 people became blood donors.

The concern shown by the Party and the people for the injured workers was great encouragement and strength to the injured, who from the outset persisted in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's line of the revolution and their guide in their struggle for recovery. They fully demonstrated their proletarian revolutionary heroism.

Teng Mu-chuan sustained burns over 85 per cent of his body, but he never lost heart. When deputy political director Lei Hung-ping brought him a copy of "The Only Path" from "Serve the People," he said: "I, Jan Shu-jung, will do my utmost to win victory." Even when suffering intense pain, Comrade Lin Piao wrote to Chairman Mao: "Thank the Party and Chairman Mao for their concern. How I long for my work! Chairman Mao's line is the most to listen to his words." When the nurse took the book for him, he told her, "Please read to me often. I believe what Chairman Mao says and I shall be able to withstand any difficulty no matter how great it becomes."

Because many complications followed, the Party and the people, the doctors failed to save him. Just before he died, with Chairman Mao's teachings still in his mind, he exerted all his strength to murmur in broken gasps, "Do as Chairman Mao says.

Jan Shu-jung, a prosecutor from the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, sustained burns over 52.7 per cent of his body. At first, the doctors were mostly deep burns. But the exerting pains and the complications that followed failed to shake his firm revolutionary will. As soon as he regained consciousness he asked the nurse to put portraits of Chairman Mao at the head of his bed and to read him Serve the People and other writings. Students who came to visit him wept when they saw the suffering he had to bear as dressings were changed. "What is the matter?" he asked the doctor. "They are students who have come to visit you," came the reply. "Come, come," said Jan Shu-jung, "don't cry! Let's sing together 'Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing in a Great Storm'!"

Over 40 days he had to lie on his stomach, unable to move. Even when delirious he did not forget Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee. "Chairman Mao," he cried out, "how I wish I could work!"

"Long live Chairman Mao! Long live the Communist Party!"

The vast majority of the comrades in our team came from worker or farmer poor and lower middle peasant families, and almost all of them are demobilized People's Liberation Army men. We infuse love and are infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and the Party. In recent years all members of the team, both at the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, have persisted in the creative study and application of his line, and Chairman Mao and Jan Shu-jung's line constantly thought of our great leader. He demonstrated their infinite dedication and infinite veneration for Chairman Mao.

All the injured had dared "to scale a mountain full of swords and descend into a sea of fire" to save state property. Like Jan Shu-jung they were all able to overcome their severe burns, demonstrating to the full the unbounding spirit of all workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Aided by the powerful efforts of the Party and the people, the 21 injured workers are recovering rapidly. From the Party and Chairman Mao they have received a second life. Ten thousand words cannot express what we feel; the ten thousands ten thousand degrees deep cannot express our infinite love for the Party and Chairman Mao.

The comrades have said, "Even if we smash all our bones for the cause of the revolution, we cannot repay the Party and Chairman Mao. Whenever we think of these things, we all feel moved to tears and cheer, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live the Communist Party!"

The fundamental reason is that they are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. We hold the study of Chairman Mao's works as the first need of our life. We make his thought our very soul. We make it our conscious act to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions and hold the interests of the revolution above everything.

We Chung-chi, Communist Youth League member and an assistant in charge of the engine room, trying to scavenge courageously into the sea of fire in an attempt to open the eastern water pump. A wave of flame swept up behind us. We face a difficulty in production and whenever we want to help someone who has ideological problems. We have acquired the habit of studying Chairman Mao's quotations before going on shift, of hanging a quotation at the head of our bed, learning quotations before meetings, reading them as part of discussions, and using them as a yardstick in our work. The comrades say, "From our dormitory to the well site, Chairman Mao's quotations shine with a golden light. When we pass by them, the road is clear and bright. Whenever we work, we feel ourselves filled with strength. When we see them everywhere, the sun rises in our hearts. We engrave Chairman Mao's words in our minds, infuse them into our blood and put them into action." If faced with difficulties we think of Chairman Mao's words, then we become filled with confidence and the difficulties dwindle to nothing. That is why we say that the victory over the fire is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In future we will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, earnestly carry out the recent directive of Comrade Lin Piao to launch a new high tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, do our best to make Mao Tse-tung's thinking our own and build up a greater team into a great school for the study of Chairman Mao's thinking. We will follow his instructions to fight the Sixteen Points" as our weapon in the great stirring proletarian cultural revolution, to take firm hold of revolution and production and find the way to drill more and better wells quickly, to produce more oil and natural gas with all our might, to wipe out the imperialistic aggressors and with our action we will repay the concern shown by Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Party and the people of the whole country.

"The Sixteen Points" is the Decision of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, adopted August 8, 1966.

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CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

JANUARY 1967
REJOINING SEVERED FINGERS

CHEN CHUNG-WEI

Dr. Chen Chung-Wei (left) and Dr. Chen Yung-ching (right), vice-heads of the surgical department of the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital, check the progress of the regenerated finger of worker Chen Po-jun. Picture is right shows worker Chen Po-jun's right hand and the severed index finger.

SINCE a worker's hand cut off in an accident was first successfully reattached in our hospital in 1963, Chinese surgery has made steady progress. Severed fingers were successfully reattached last year at a number of hospitals — the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital where I work, Changhai Hospital of the Shanghai No. 1 Medical College, the Shanghai Trauma Research Institute, and the "East Is Red" Hospital attached to the Shanghai No. 2 Medical College. By the end of last October, 14 fingers had been reattached. Some of these cases are still under physiotherapy; others are already able to do manual work. The fundamental reason for these successes lies with our creative study and persistent application of the innovative thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

A Failure Spurs Progress for the People

In 1964, the Party sent me by plane to Paotow in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to try to save a worker's severed arm. I managed to rejoin it, but because the arm had been too long separated from the body, septicemia developed and I had to amputate the rejoined arm in order to save the patient's life. Though his fellow workers did not blame me, I was heartbroken — a class brother had lost an arm and hand which could have done so much for socialist revolution and construction. I felt that I had failed in my duty as a revolutionary medical worker.

Was it really impossible to rejoin a limb separated from the body for a long time? Would we never be able to solve this problem? We restudied Chairman Mao's words: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." His words are very clear. We must always go forward. The revolution never ends, nor can the development of medical science.

About this time we went on to a new problem — the rejoining of severed fingers. We failed in several cases and medical workers began to express different views. Some said that it was not such a serious matter if a man lost a finger. The hospital Party committee asked us to study again Chairman Mao's articles: "In Memory of Norman Bethune, Serve the People and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.

Measuring our thinking against Chairman Mao's teachings, we began to discover that the fundamental reason for our failure in reattaching fingers was a lack of technical skill but a lack of a deep class feeling for the worker and peasant masses, a lack of the spirit of serving the people completely and wholeheartedly. In short, we had not truly grasped the fundamental principles in the thinking of Mao Tse-tung. In our discussions, we criticized the arrogant bourgeois attitude that considered it not a serious matter for a worker to lose a finger. Many other kinds of bourgeois ideas came under our fire. We made up our minds that nothing could stop us from successfully reattaching the severed fingers of the working people.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in command, courage, strength and resourcefulness arise to overcome difficulties. With the leadership of the Party and the cooperation of comrades from other departments, we began experiments on animals, lengthening the time between the severing of a limb and the operation to rejoin it. After much practice and some progress in this sphere, we began to find new ways to rejoin severed fingers.

Breaking Down Stereotyped Thinking

We found that if one is to wholeheartedly serve the people, he must first adopt the attitude of devoting all his life and energies to the revolution. This is fundamental. But this revolutionary attitude must be supplemented by ability and skill. That is, while devoting himself completely to the revolution, one must know how to make the revolution. This means that one must learn how to apply Chairman Mao's view of the materialist dialectical method, overcome all forms of metaphysics and scholasticism, and break down all sorts of stereotypes and conventions.

There are many stereotypes in our minds — ideas and conventions from "experts," authorities and foreign medical literature. Even our own successful experiences of the past can become a kind of stereotype keeping us from going ahead. To go on creating and progressing, we must break down all of them.

Foreign medical literature states that under normal conditions, a severed limb cannot be reattached after six hours of separation from the body. But Chairman Mao teaches us: "In studying a problem, we must not be afraid to question everything. We must not accept the "sided stereotype" and superficiality." We decided to ignore this "limit" and find our own path.

In our experiments on dogs, we had found that six hours was not the limit. With proper methods of preservation, it is possible for a dog to be reattached after much more than 12 hours. We even had a case in our clinical practice in which a worker's arm was successfully reattached after it had been separated from the body for 18 hours.

Our progress made us realize that under all circumstances we must use the invincible thinking of Mao Tse-tung as the tool with which to blaze new trails to truth — seeking the truth through using the dialectical materialist method in practice. Only when we have mastered the use of this tool as a weapon can we dare to rebel against old ideas, habits, rules and conventions. Revolution must be made not only in the objective world but also in our subjective world.

One easily develops a sense of satisfaction from some victory, and this success itself can turn into a one-sided "stereotype" which hails further progress. Our first rejoining of a severed hand was successful, but we had some shortcomings, among them faults in our thinking. When we began to swell with progressive oedema, we believed that this was inevitable in cases of this kind. Again Chairman Mao's words proved our approach was wrong: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter; that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." Following this teaching we made repeated experiments, studies and summaries of our experience. Practice forced us to discard our old belief and develop methods with which we were able to virtually eliminate oedema. Our experience has shown us that no matter how correct the experiment or great the achievement, we must always use the method of "dividing one into two", be good at finding shortcomings after a victorious battle, and not let success stop us at that point. This is the way to make constant progress towards greater successes.

Overcoming the Difficulties

In learning to rejoin limbs and fingers after a fairly long time of separation, we encountered many difficulties in both the animal experiments and the clinical applications. But Chairman Mao's "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" gave us unlimited strength. The thought that we were serving the people and making revolution gave us the courage to dare to struggle and surmount the difficulties to win victory.

Rejoining a severed finger is of course much harder than rejoining a severed hand. According to foreign medical journals, even the larger blood vessels of the fingers — usually less than two millimeters in diameter and thus finer than a pin...
Surgical Operation

Severed fingers are of two types, complete and partial severance. In the latter case, even if the remaining flesh is only half a centimetre wide, it is not necessary to suture the blood vessels. In most cases, the blood supplied through the vessels of the remaining tissue is enough to reverse the severed part. Better results can be achieved, however, if an artery is reconnected.

In a completely severed finger, if the sevemce occurs near the tip, the full capillaries may be unnecessary to suture the vessels and the part can be revived by rejoining the finger (matching the fingerprint). But if the sevemce occurs in the midsection or near the palm, the finger as a rule cannot be revived without suturing the major arteries, because of the tissue gills due unless there is an adequate supply of blood. The veins must also be joined. Ordinarily, the higher the point of sevemce on a finger or arm, the bigger the blood vessels and the easier the operation; conversely, the lower the sevemce on the finger, the smaller the blood vessels and the more difficult the operation. For instance, the artery in the upper arm is as big as a pencil and quite easy to rejoin. But this is not so easy with an artery in a finger, which is as fine as a small sewing needle. Rejoining the veins in fingers is even harder. In addition, the bone, nerves and muscles are affected.

Extremely delicate surgical instruments are needed to join even a singlebout of a finger. For this purpose, Chinese workers have made needles finer than a human hair, the thread they lead being less than 0.02 mm. in diameter. To enable the surgeon to see the suture field more clearly, Chinese workers have made magnifying glasses and operating microscopes. Suturing of blood vessels is already being done under these microscopes in some hospitals in China. This technique has only been developed in the last few years.

After the arteries and veins of a severed finger are sown together, the most difficult problem is to maintain blood circulation. The blood vessels are usually 0.3 to 0.5 mm. in diameter. If the suture is uneven or there is any outside pressure, this will tend to stop the flow of blood. Contraction of the muscles of the blood vessels is another important factor threatening free circulation. If serious, it can stop circulation completely. Pain and cold are among factors which can induce contraction. By summing up their successes and failures in practice, Chinese medical scientists have found effective measures to ensure circulation, such as employing an anti-coagulant to dilate the vessels so that even if circulation is slow the blood will not clot, or applying heat to stimulate blood vessel expansion.

Ordinarily, nerves and muscles are also reattached. If early conditions do not permit, nerves and muscles are rejoined in a later operation. If the rejoined part remains in good condition two or three weeks after surgical injection, the blood vessels will have healed and revival of the rejoined part is certain. If, however, the bone and particularly the bone in a longer time, and normal functioning can be restored only after a period of therapy.

The delicate work at the operating table caused dizzyiness, but we persisted until we found satisfactory methods of suturing the tiny blood vessels. This kind of painstaking and persistent practice paved the way for our subsequent success in rejoining the severed fingers of workers. The creative study and application of Chairman Mao’s work in our practice has been the fundamental basis for the constant, discoveries, inventions, creations and advances in the medical field. The thinking of Mao Tse-tung has taught us to devote our all to the revolution, solve problems in our work with the materialist dialectical method, and dare to break through old stereotypes and conventions in practices, thereby having been the fundamental guarantee for success in all our work.

What is the ideal? To carry on the revolution to the end. What is the future? The revolutionary cause. What is happiness? To serve the people.

Vain people focus their eyes on their own name; honoured people focus their eyes on the cause of their motherland.

Explanatory Notes
1. Wang Jie was a young People’s Liberation Army soldier. He was killed in July 1965 in an accident which occurred when he was teaching martial arts to a people’s commune to lay mines. Nationally known for his devotion to the cause of revolution and his communist behaviour and spirit, he is emulated by all people, especially youth, in China. An article about him appeared in May 1966 in China Reconstructs.
2. Zhe ῥί is used as a suffix to denote a certain kind of person, e. g. gēngzi sī (revolution) — gêngzi sī (revolutionary); dì (to read) — díshī qī (reader); zú (to write articles) — zúwèi qī (author); běizhái 8 (to defend) — běizhái qī (defender).
3. Nǎlǐ gêng means “where.” It is sometimes repeated in a sentence construction, “... nǎlǐ gêng...,” to create emphasis, e.g. “Dâi ē jǐng guī hū wāi nălǐ gêng, wū jīn nălǐ gêng sī gêng gêng gêng gêng...” (“... come, everybody, wherever the Party and the county come, I will take root there”).
4. In describing colours, the word sī 人格 (meaning “colour”) often follows the word indicating the particular colour. E. g., hî yín means “green” but “grun” is often expressed in hîsî cîng or hîsî sī.
5. Chángqìng sī means “well-known Great Wall of China.” In Chinese Chángqìng sî (sî is a suffix), it is used figuratively to denote very large shelter belts.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation
Consonants: b (in father), t (in to), d, g, f, h, j, z (in Jill), m, n, ng, p (as in peak), q (as in cheese), t (as in run), s, x, z (as in skip), sh (as in ship), ts (as in ship), zh (as in cheap), ch (as in cheap), or (as in cheap). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.
Vowels: a (as in father), e (in red), i (in side), o (as in sun), u (as in run), e (as in red). After, j, q, x, s, p, g, f, h, z, zh are pronounced as hû, gû, xû, sû, bû, dû, lû, mû, nû, ngû, pû, dû, tû, kû, zhû. The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.
WE BEND NATURE TO OUR WILL

LI JIH-NAI

Jagged Mountains

Lichiaochi is a brigade of the Tashan People's Commune in southern Shantung province. It has 456 households and 2,200 people. Situated between eight mountains, many hills and two rivers, our area is split up into 136 deep ravines and valleys. As a result, our cultivated land in the old days was divided into scattered pieces—so small that in some places, for example, a single mu of land was often divided into more than ten plots. Since most of the mountains are of granite, the soil was extremely poor and only two or three inches deep. On the slopes, most of our farmland was seriously affected by erosion. During the summer season torrential rains washed out the mountains like wild beasts down the ravines and caused bad floods. Every year several hundred mu of such land were washed out and destroyed. Bad natural conditions and feudal exploitation ground the peasants down in dire poverty. A pre-liberation folk song in our village went like this:

"Year after year we harvest nothing from the land we cultivate. Amidst hunger and cold we live away our life."

"The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" is the title of one of the three most widely read articles written by Chairman Mao. It is based on an ancient Chinese fable. There was once a man, ninety years old. He was called the Foolish Old Man. In front of the door of his house lay two mountains blocking communications with the outside world. The Foolish Old Man and his family set out to remove the mountains. When his friends, the Wise Old Man, heard what he was doing, he came to see him and said, "You are already ninety years old. How can you possibly remove them?" The Foolish Old Man replied, "I am old, but I have children. My children will also have children, and children will have children. We will certainly be able to remove these mountains." The Foolish Old Man's success was due to the tall mountains. The Foolish Old Man's success was due to the fact that he had gathered a group of children. As a result, water and soil conservation on our farmland was greatly strengthened. The increase in the per-mu yield of grain was between 70 and 100 jins. During the same period we also planted trees on 6,000 mu of barren mountains, built 12 small reservoirs and dams, and sank 79 wells.

Following Chairman Mao's Teachings

After our initial success, we submitted our report of transform- ing the mountains and controlling the waters to the government. Then in October 1957, on an even- ing which we Lichiaochi people will never forget, we learned the exciting news that Chairman Mao had personally written a comment on our work! The whole village seethed with activity and excitement and the news passed quickly from one person to another. The State Council sent us an award banner on which was written: "The heroic cooperative conquerors the poor mountains and evil waters."

That very evening our co-op head, Li Yue-chu, who was a national model agricultural worker, called a meeting of the Party and Youth League members. Li Yung-chien, the leader of the "Steel No. 6" production team, got up and said, "Chairman Mao has given us high praise, but who is worthy of it? We have only taken the first step in our battle against the poor mountains and evil waters. We are going to lead the members to fight an even more vigorous battle against nature. If we can't make the mountains bend their heads, the rivers step out of our way, the waters obey our orders, the land yield high, we shall not be worthy of Chairman Mao's concern for us!" At the end of the meeting we all swore before Chairman Mao's picture: "We will follow Chairman Mao's teachings, carry the revolu- tion to the end, be new Foolish Old Men of socialism!"

Under the encouragement of Chairman Mao's teachings, we waged our next hard-fought battle, harnessing the Tashan River. Running along the foot of a big mountain west of the village, it was a strange river. It flooded seriously when mountain torrents came. But in ordinary times water could not be seen in the river, for it lay beneath the sandy, stony bed. Could this sub-surface water be used for irrigation? It could. In 1958 the Party branch decided to build a dam to check the under- ground water.

I N 1957, our respected and be- loved leader Chairman Mao told us: "Lichiaochi is a good example of transforming China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Re- moved the Mountains." Ten years have passed since he spoke of our success in changing the poor mountains and taming the evil waters of our area.

We began to transform our mountains and harness our rivers in 1954, just after our village or- ganized an agricultural producers' co-op. Looking back on the way we have taken during the past 13 years, we clearly realize that the reason our poor mountain village has undergone such a big change is our persistent battle against nature, our continuous development of the spirit of the Foolish Old Man and our reliance on the good tradition of "hard work and self-reliance" which Chairman Mao teaches us. Now the moun- tains of the Lichiaochi brigade are covered with trees and grass, the steep slopes have been turned into level terraces, and the
At the request of the Party branch, our Youth League organized 280 members and other young people in the village to do the hardest work of piling stones for the sand and clearing the foundation for the dam. Work started in March 1956. The project was promised to be built before the rainy season that year. In a race with time, the young people formed a work shock team and lived and ate on the construction site.

When they had dug three metres deep, the underground water gushed out about half a metre high. But they still managed to hold the bottom of the river bed. Some began to be dubious and said, "Even if we dig ten metres deep, we won't reach the bottom!" Then the young people held a meeting on the work site and reviewed Chairman Mao's comments once again. Finally they all agreed that so long as they followed the spirit of the Foolish Old Man, they would certainly be able to reach the bottom.

They broke up their team into three groups in order to do the shock work in shifts. Where the shovel could not be used, they broke the broken stones and pieces, they moved them away with their hands. When they were still with cold, they drank some wine and went right on working. After ten days of hard work, when they reached the hard bottom of the river bed and completed their task.

In three months of hard work, the young people and other members built a dam 148 metres long and 5.6 metres thick in time. That year the project irrigated over 300 mu of farm land.

**Overall Planning**

In 1958 a people's commune was set up in the region. But this created conditions favourable for unified planning and bolder projects. Based on the recommendations of the scientists and engineers of the Beijing Institute of Technology and the local agricultural people, the plan was drawn up to divert the Huai River into the Great Plain. This project required more than 30,000 cu. m. of soil and 10,000 cu. m. of water. The reservoir, when completed, would have a total capacity of 2.7 billion cu. m., which would enable us to irrigate 210,000 mu of land. The cost of the project was estimated at 100 million yuan. The reservoir would have a maximum capacity of 1.7 billion cu. m. of water, a storage capacity of 2.5 billion cu. m., a dam high of 47 m., and a sluice gate of 126 m. The reservoir was completed in 1960, and the water from it was used to irrigate an area of 250,000 mu of land.

**Building a Big Reservoir**

Just then Comrade Li Yue-chu, now the director of our commune, participated in a visiting group organized in 1959 by the People's Republic of China to go to the Hsiating-chia brigade in Huanghai county to learn from their experience. In the winter of 1957, Hsiating-chia had sent people to our village to learn from our experience in transforming and developing our farmland. In recent years they had improved their work continuously and created many new methods in transforming nature.

The Never-ending Revolution

In the battle to transform nature, we never forget Chairman Mao's teaching that we must constantly carry on the revolution. We did not rest on our laurels but kept setting higher aims for ourselves after each success. In 1964, during the mass campaign of creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, all the cadres and members of our brigade studied On Contreproduction and other philosophical writings of Chairman Mao. On summing up our experience in transforming nature during the past ten years, we used On Contreproduction as a basis to analyse and discover the main contradiction in further plans to transform nature and raise our agricultural production. In this article Chairman Mao wrote: "If in any process there are a number of contradictions, one of them must be the principal contradiction playing the leading and decisive role. Once the principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

Through study and discussions, we realized that we had definitely won remarkable success in improving the soil, building the terraces and planting trees. But, although our per-unit yield had increased fivefold compared to that two years earlier, we had not given enough attention to water conservation — the lifeline of agriculture. Increases in yield, therefore, had not been as striking as those of some agricultural advanced units. The yield on most of our farmland was still not high or stable enough. So we all agreed that our next aim would be to convert our dry land into irrigated land so as to ensure a stable, high yield.

**Good Harvest in Bad Drought**

In 1966 our area was hit by a serious drought. The annual rainfall was only 300 mm. instead of the usual 800 mm. Despite the drought, however, we won a record harvest of 807 jin of grain per mu, the highest ever reached in our brigade. Such a miracle was possible because the water conservation projects we had built played their role, but more particularly because the cadres and members of our brigade have grown innumerable strength from Chairman Mao's works. As we fought the drought, we acted according to what Chairman Mao has taught: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Though we had our big main reservoir, it had not yet had time to fill up from the rains. Our wells went dry, then our ponds, and when the water so far accumulated in the reservoir gave out, we carried water from the two distant rivers by carrying-pole. But we defeated nature with our record harvest and our members said happily that we owed our success to Chairman Mao's thinking.

In our fight over the last 13 years to transform our poor mountains and harness the evil waters, we relied on our own hands and backs, using only such simple implements as our hoes and shovels. In the numerous hard-fought battles against nature, the metre-long iron bars used for drilling became worn down to small ones only a foot long. Hoes weighing six kilogrammes at the start were worn away into things like eagles' claws a few inches long. We calculated roughly that we wore out over 10 tons of iron and steel. Each of the 700 workers of our brigade put in an average of 150 work days per year on this job. All of our cadres and members are determined to live up to the praise Chairman Mao gave us. To build up our socialist mountain village, to build our motherland into a strong, prosperous country, we will continue to work hard and try our best to become the new socialist Foolish Old Men!
**New Era in Asian Sports History**

**HISNHIUA NEWS AGENCY REPORTERS**

The First Asian GANEFO (Games of the New Emerging Forces), held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, November 25 to December 6 last year, were the first international sports meet in Asia to break away from the imperialists' control and monopoly of international sports. With a strong anti-imperialist spirit, 2,000 enthusiastic and friendly athletes from 17 Asian countries and regions raked up outstanding records in an unprecedented demonstration of good sportsmanship and tenacious fight-to-win style. A new era has arrived in the history of Asian sports, for the Games clearly mapped the road ahead in the development of sports among the Asian peoples and helped strengthen the unity of the peoples of Asia and the world against imperialism.

The September 1965 decision of GANEFO's Asian Continent Committee to hold the Games was welcomed with enthusiasm in Asia. Host country Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Shamul Kidit, went all out to ensure preparations for the Games, contributing greatly to its success. Though the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys tried in every way to prevent the Games from being held, their shameful attempts at sabotage failed.

Chao Miao has said: "The affairs of the various countries in which the world should be run by the people in these countries themselves; Asian affairs should be run by the Asian people themselves, not by the United States." The striking thing about the success of the First Asian GANEFO is that it proves that the people of this part of the world have the resources and ability to develop their own sports as well as other undertakings independently.

### A Review of Asian Sports

The Games were a grand review of sports levels already reached by the athletes of Cambodia, China, Vietnam, Laos, Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Indonesia, Lebanon and Japan. Competition was in basketball, volleyball, track and field, swimming, diving, gymnastics, fencing, marksmanship, archery, tennis, table-tennis, badminton, cycling, football, water polo, boxing, wrestling, judo, weight-lifting, rowing and yachting.

Athletes gave splendid accounts of themselves and exciting new records were set. In weight-lifting, swimming, track and field, marksmanship and archery, they smashed world records in weight-lifting, chalked up the world's best high jump result for the past three years, only 0.01 m. short of the world record, broke 59 GANEFO (1965) records and a number of national records. Table-tennis, badminton, football, basketball and volleyball matches all reached world levels of play.

Most of the delegations won places in the competitions. Ten countries and regions won championships. New records and higher technical levels revealed the great progress made in the last few years by the New Emerging Forces in Asia in the independent development of their sports. Athletes already known to the world broke through to new heights at the Games, while younger newcomers showed striking courage, tenacity and daring. Their remarkable records proved the truth of Chairman Mao's famous words: "The masses have boundless creative power" and "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history".

The athletes from Vietnam and Laos brought their burning hatred for the U.S. imperialist invaders with them, regarding the Phnom Penh stadium as a further training ground. Their unflinching and dauntless fighting style scored brilliant records. True Ath, Vietnamese sharpshooter already famous for his part in downsing many U.S. pirate planes, captured the championship in the men's 50-metre pistol match with 551 points in 68 shots. The Vietnamese athletes also won two championships in track and field and swimming, and 25 second and third places.

The sportsmen from the host country Cambodia demonstrated the great strides they had made in sports and athletics by contributing remarkable records. In track and field, swimming, cycling and archery, they smashed 36 and equalled 3 national records, broke 8 First GANEFO records, won 13 championships, 90 second and third places.

Tenacious athletes from five Arab countries, including Palestine, which is waging a sharp struggle against U.S. imperialism and its led Israel, showed great determination and were eager to learn from others. They won 8 championships and 35 second and third places.

The Chinese sportsmen, marching under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, brought the deep friendship of the Chinese people to their Asian friends in Phnom Penh. Throughout the competitions they followed Chairman Mao's teaching to be modest and prudent, to guard against the bourgeois habit of arrogance and rashness. To the Games they brought the new revolutionary dash and spirit of the great proletarian cultural revolution sweeping their own country.

In the competitions, China broke two world records. In weight-lifting (bantamweight class) a press of 118.5 kg. bettered a previous world mark, also held by China, by 6.5 kg. In the featherweight class, a jerk of 148 kg. made the 30th time Chinese weight-lifters has set a world record. A Chinese high jumper cleared the bar at 2.27 m., breaking the Chinese national record of 2.26 m. Chinese athletes also smashed 18 other national records and 51 First GANEFO records. Apart from all the above, they won 113 championships at the Games.

**New Spirit and Style**

During the Games, Phnom Penh was a scene of laughter, song and enthusiastic friendship. The sportsmen brought with them the deep friendship of their own peoples, enlarging and expanding it through their personal contacts in competitions and other activities. The sportsmen trained together before the competitions started. Every day the women swimmers from China, Vietnam and Cambod- dia practiced together in the pool, advising and helping each other. Sportsmen passed on their techniques to teammates and opponents alike. In table-tennis, for example, nine doubles teams made up of players from seven different countries worked together as closely as brothers and sisters.

In a football match between China and Palestine, a Chinese player fell. The Palestinian immediately gave up his opportunity to score and helped the Chinese player up. Later in the game, a Chinese forward had the ball in front of the goal. The Palestinian goalkeeper dashed forward to stop the shot, but fell. The Chinese player chose to go for the goal himself, rather than take a penalty over his Palestinian friend to avoid hurting him. Such sportsmanship was universal among the contestants, always winning the applause of the spectators.

**Unity against Imperialism**

The First Asian GANEFO was a clear mark of the power and determination of the Asian people in their opposition to U.S. imperialism. Even as the Games were announced, the International Olympic Committee and other reactionary international sports organizations under the control of U.S. imperialism began frantically trying to prevent the sportsmen of some Asian countries from taking part. They used "warnings", threats of "disciplinary measures" and "suspension of membership" from sports organizations. When these tricks failed, the U.S. imperialists tried others. On the eve of the Games, they got Israel to demand that Cambodia not send an invitation to the Palestinian athletes. They attempted to confuse public opinion and try to disrupt the Asian peoples by spreading the lie that Israel had been invited to take part in the Games. Cambodia exposed the U.S. imperialists' plot and would have the ball in front of the goal. The Palestinian goalkeeper dashed forward to stop the shot, but fell. The Chinese player chose to go for the goal himself, rather than take a penalty over his Palestinian friend to avoid hurting him. Such sportsmanship was universal among the contestants, always winning the applause of the spectators.

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Red Guards
on a Trolley Bus

A S a No. 11 trolley bus left the
Ming Chih Men terminal in west
Peking one morning, the conduc
tress suddenly heard a high
pitched, youthful voice saying,
"Whoever sides with the revolu
tionary people, the Red Guards
will help; whoever sides with the
reactionary forces, the Red Guards
will crush.

As the trolley bus filled up, the
two young men began to recite
to the beat of bamboo clappers:

If water doesn't flow, it will stink,
If a boat isn't mended, it will leak,
If a gun is not cleaned, it will rust,
If a man does not study Chairman
Mao's works,
His thinking will become back
ward.

Everyone listened, enthused by
their vigour. The clappers stopped
and the two young revolutionaries
began to introduce their
\"Whoever sides with the revolu
tionary people is a revolu
tionary.\"

The passengers had already
taken out their own copies of the
little red book and together with
the youngsters continued to read
from its pages.

Born in the storm of the great
proletarian cultural revolution, which
has swept China, the Red Guards
are steeling themselves in the
fire of struggle, in the storm
formed to wash away all the dirt
left over from the old society and
to spread with fervour the invinc
able thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

It was at the suggestion of the
Red Guards that three small red flags
were fastened in front of every bus
and trolley in the city. These three
red flags stand for the General
Line for Socialist Construction, the
great leap forward, and the
people's commons. It was also at
their suggestion that a portrait of
Chairman Mao was put above the
driver's seat in every bus and trol
ley along with quotations from his
works.

Inspired by their complete devo
tion to the Communist Party and
Chairman Mao, the Red Guards
started to practice the reading quo
tations from Chairman Mao aloud
in all public transport vehicles,
making them centres for the
spreading of Chairman Mao's
thought. Sometimes they did it
for eight or nine hours at a stretch.
When the conductor suggested
they go home for dinner, they take
a steamed bun from their pocket
and answer smilingly, "We are
preparing for a continuous battle."

Schoolechildren barely 10 years old
with the older ones in this
work. They, too, are extremely
conscious and enthusiastic.

This morning as the No. 11
trolley bus started on its run,
the sun reached noonday heat.
The thrust of the two young fighters
that board the bus. They looked
towards the portrait of Chairman Mao
with his warm, kindly expression,
then at their red armbands, "You are
the red soldiers of Chairman Mao,"
they seemed to be telling themselves.
They felt new strength and
their spirits soared. After talk
ting together briefly, they pushed
to the centre of the trolley and
shouted, "This is Chairman Lin Piao
said that to teach a good song is to
teach an important lesson. Let's sing,
"When Sailing the Seas, Rely on
the Helmsman."

"Good," came the passengers'
response.

Moving their arms like expe
rienced conductors to give the
beat, the Red Guards led the
passengers in the song which
express the deep love that the
masses of the Chinese people hold
in their hearts for Chairman Mao.
The passengers asked for one rev
olutionary song after another.
The happy singing that came from
the bus was taken up by passengers-by
in the street. A young mother turn
ning to her small son told him,
"Look, the Red Guards are really
good people. When you are bigger,
you too must become a Red Guard."

China's Page

Children's Page

STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

Commemorating First Asian GANEFO

A commemorative set of four 6-fen
stamps was issued on November 31,
1966 in honour of the First Asian
Games of the New Emerging Forces
in November-December in Phnom Penh,
Cambodia.

Stamp 1. Chinese athletes carrying a
portrait of their beloved leader Chair
man Mao and holding up copies of the
little red book, Quotations from Chair
man Mao Tse-tung, Red-orange and gold.

Stamp 2. Sportswomen from various
countries standing arm in arm and hold
Chairman Mao's works, showing their
great unity in the fight against im
perialism. Printed over a sea of red flags
is a quotation from Chairman Mao: "The
people of the world, the masses ag
ainst U.S. imperialism and its lackeys
will surely win still greater victo
eries." Chairman Mao Tse-tung's signa
ture appears below the text. Vermillion,
yellow and cobalt.

Stamp 3. Chinese athletes make frien
ly contacts with sportswomen from other
countries. Vermilion, green and cobalt.

Stamp 4. Mutual encouragement and
progress—Chinese athletes studying
Chairman Mao's works with contents from
other countries. Vermilion, yellow and blue.

The characters at the base of stamps 1
and 2, and at the top of stamps 3 and 4,
read: "The First Asian Games of the
New Emerging Forces." Stamps 1 and 2
are 25 x 30 mm., stamps 3 and 4
are 20 x 40 mm. Perf. 11. Mulit-colour
photogravure. Index No. 169. Commemora
tive 131. Serial Nos. 391-394.

The U.S. imperialists' foolish at
tempts to sabotage the First Asian
GANEFO only emphasized more
fully the correctness of Chairman
Mao's statement: "Historically, all
reactionary forces on the verge of
extinction invariably conduct a
last desperate struggle against the
revolutionary forces." In spite of
all the U.S. imperialists could do,
the success of the First Asian
GANEFO strengthened the unity
of the Asian sportsmen and the
people of their respective coun
tries in their struggle against
imperialism.

The Sportsmen's Respect
for Chairman Mao

The GANEFO sportsmen at Phnom Penh
demonstrated a great respect
for Chairman Mao as the
greatest Marxist-Leninist of our
time and a get-together of athletes
from China, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq,
Yemen and Lebanon, a Palestinian
friend said, "Chairman Mao Tse
tung is a great revolutionary
teacher. His writings have given
inestimable strength to the fight
against Palestinian people who respect
Mao Tse-tung and love the Chinese
people!" A Syrian friend warmly
praised the greatness of Mao
Tse-tung's thought and studied
passages from Quotations from
Chairman Mao Tse-tung with the
Chinese sportsmen.

A similar scene took place
at another gathering. Sportsmen
from Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and
Japan told their friends from
China of their enthusiastic praise
for Chairman Mao, joining them in
patriotic singing of "The East Is
Red" and "Rely on the Helmsman
When Sailing the Seas."

The sportsmen at the First Asian
GANEFO eagerly asked their Chi
nese friends for copies of the
Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung,
Quotations from Chairman Mao
Tse-tung, Mao Tse-tung buttons and
portraits. The Palestinians
bought several sets of the Selected
Works of Mao Tse-tung and many
portraits as precious gifts for their
comrades-in-arms back home.
Regarding a shining red Chairman
Mao button, an Iraqi athlete said,
"Mao Tse-tung is a great and out
standing leader. His thesis that
imperialism and all reactionaries
generally regard as 'counter-revolu
tionary' has given great encoura
gement to the oppressed people of the
world. We people of Iraq respect Chairman Mao
and love the Chinese people under
his leadership."

The respect and admiration the
Asian sportsmen have for Chair
man Mao lies in the fact that in
the struggles in their homelands
they have found that Chairman
Mao always stands on the side
of the oppressed, resolutely support
their struggles against imperia
lism, old and new colonialism,
and always supporting the
Asian peoples' deep desire to
develop their own countries
independently.

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}
Mao Tse-tung's Thought — A New Stage in Marxism-Leninism

Your magazine has presented the cultural revolution in China, a revolution which clearly indicates that Chairman Mao has developed Marxism to a higher level. The gaitez has also shown how the cult of revisionism can be ended. It has shown me that in everything there is contradiction. It has shown me the way to fight the American imperialists and that peace will be brought to the world through socialism not through imperialism.

The illustrations show me that the Chinese people are doing at a higher level than that of the imperialist world. They clearly indicate that society in its constant change is born in Africa should move together with the world.

I strongly support the Chinese people's support for the Vietnamese people for their just struggle against American war-monsters. They should carry it to the end. The Chinese people should advance nuclear weapons for the prevention of world peace.

Aris, Uganda

Words are inadequate to express my profound admiration for the immense and historic achievements of the militant Chinese people. No lie or lies are great enough to disguise the fact that China today is carrying, high and bright, the torch of international proletarianism. China's role in Vietnam serves admirably to remind the working people of all countries of their obligation in terms of their support for our oppressed brothers.

On the transition of Marxism-Leninism under the revolutionary guidance of the 20th century here Mao Tse-tung and the driving force of the Communist Party of China can liberate the oppressed forces of Asia and will consequently guarantee future victories and peace for the whole of mankind.

London, England

"On Three-Family Village" and "Never Forget the Class Struggle" were both articles of the utmost interest to me and, I am sure, to many Swedes, because it shows the only way, the true way of Marxism-Leninism from capitalism to communism in a modern state. It also shows the importance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's work and progressive thought already in a very early period of the Chinese communist movement.

Sweden, Stockholm

Such articles like "Self-Reliance Has Proved Right", "We Don't Turn Down a Difficult Order" and "Oil to Dominate Old China" give us some precious lessons which we can use to build our country. I am proud of New China with Chairman Mao and the glorious Communist Party.

HOANG MINH THU

Hanoi, Vietnam

Praise for the Cultural Revolution

The Hoangang Bo April 18th and May 4th, 1966 editorials brought us a rich harvest of perceptive ideas. Such ideas are found among all formerly oppressed people in town or countryside. They are struggling to liberate labour from all parallements and to liberate their spirit from the bourgeois falsehoods which degrade and corrupt by culpability. What a lot of assets are thus being annihilated by these monsters! I admire very much the revolutionary impulse of the Chinese people, the rising of its consciousness and its great dignity. We are proud also to be Chinese in our hearts.

LAFONTAN

Caudes, France

On Reading 'China Reconstructs'

Tears well up for communist courage, our hearts beat with Loyang Hall; Freedom wepters love for labour and we long in labour, to live, to stand breathless and breathe the air breathed by mortals with whom this consciousness is shared: what wouldn't we give to call a stranger in our land, "Comrade"?

Indeed, what will we give? We are not made of "special stuff" or poured from "special moulds"; our courage is wepters by what we know, thoughts of freedom stir not in our hearts alone but grow like waves of wild flovery in the breasts of all our future allies.

When we pause, then, projecting our spirits into Chinese cloth and cloth harvests cultivated in Chinese blood and snow in high consciousness, let us defeat the selfish aspect of these dreams and apply inspired resolution to the struggle of our allies nearly who are, in their hearts as loyalists, our comrades-in-arms.

A READER

Berkeley, U.S.A.

Change the World's Old Systems

Two years ago I subscribed to your excellent magazine and also to China Pictorial. In both I admire the articles that deal with your efforts, will and intelligence, comrades and brothers, to fight nature so that your sons will enjoy a better future. This example should serve as the beacon that illuminates the obscure in which people live in a great part of the world. However, a greater force than nature opposes it capitalism and the damned Yankees.

I trust your country and your people will continue to illuminate the world with the hope to change its old and anarchistic systems.

J. I. S. GOMEZ

Monsieald, Uruguay

Wisdom of the Masses

"An Experience to Remember" is a short article but indeed great in its content. It is real and has great significance. China, the heroic nation that has fought so much to overcome the old prejudices to build a new society, does not need to only copy from foreign inventions. She has to trust, as Comrade Liu Wen-chang has said, in the wisdom of her own people. This cannot be applied solely to technology, but must also be applied to politics: we Marxist-Leninists have to derive our politics from the "wisdom of the masses".

A. E. DERPSADEL

Bruxelles, Belgium

Genuinely Socialist Opera

What especially caught my attention were the articles about the new Chinese theatre.

I have been able to see that Chinese contemporary art, rich from a cultural past many thousands years old, has embarked with determination on the new road opened by the socialist revolution. The contemporary Chinese opera is genuinely socialist, springing from the people, intended for the people and not for the bourgeois elite as in the case in capitalist countries.

JACQUES REPOND

St. Fribourg, Switzerland

Great Power of the People

The article "The People Are a Bastion of Iron" indicates the great power of your people in smashing the reactionary forces in your country.

The Chinese people, in their struggle to liberate their country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, which wanted to enslave the Chinese people with power and violence, stood heroically against aggression. They finally defeated it and hastened it from all parts of your country after a long, bitter struggle in dark caves and tunnels. This shows that your revolutionary people are very strong and very courageous.

SALAH IZZ-EDDINE

Arbil, Iraq

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS