

"I have not told you about it being illegal for Africans to strike. African Unions have not statutory recognition.

"I have not even bothered to speak about the doors Jimmy may not go through, the lifts he may not stand in, the cinema's he may not enter, the benches he may not sit on, the buses and trains he may not ride on.

"All these things are familiar. Each one a daily insult. Each one a provocation which makes each African each day hate the white man a little more.

".....What would he feel in his heart?

"I know what I would feel in mine. I would have murder in my heart".

- Sunday Mirror.
London. 7/7/68.

EDUCATION IN THE GREAT
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL
REVOLUTION

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching.

Guided by Chairman Mao's teaching that there can be no construction without destruction, and that there is construction within destruction, they are shattering all the old conventions, systems, subject-matter and regulations not keeping with Chairman Mao's thinking and education. In the process, they are boldly creating new things and putting them into practice, to produce a totally new, proletarian educational system.

With the help of the Peoples Liberation Army, the proletarian revolutionaries are doing the following: a) In a Peking Middle School classes have been set up for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Each month there is a meeting between classes to exchange experiences in applying Chairman Mao's works; b) In Peking Normal College, some of the schools revolutionaries have broken through the old curriculum in these subjects and begun to combine algebra, geometry and trigonometry into a single course based on problems met with in actual production; At China Medical College with an eight-year medical Course revolutionary students and teachers are determined to cut drastically the period of schooling, particularly with a view to shifting the emphasis of medical and health work to the countryside.

Classes are conducted in various ways one of which is the following. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! when you have investigated the problem thoroughly you will know how to solve it", the students, instructors and workers in a sequence called the "dragon chain" combine and take part together in teaching.

In the entire educational process, the principle "from practice to knowledge and then back to practice" is applied. Teaching takes place in the production unit, followed by discussion and analysis in the classroom where the perceptual knowledge gained is raised to the level of rational knowledge and then back to practice to test its validity and as a basis for summing up and preparing the plan