

# Iron Man Wang Jinxi's Poetry and Quotations

## 铁人诗话

Compiled by  
Daqing Iron Man Wang Jinxi Memorial Hall

大庆铁人王进喜纪念馆 编



中央编译出版社  
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Chairman Mao Zedong (right), accompanied by Premier Zhou Enlai (center), meets with Wang Jinxi (left) during the 9th CPC National Congress in April 1969.

1969年4月，党的“九大”期间，毛泽东主席（右）在周恩来总理（中）的陪同下，接见铁人王进喜（左）。



Premier Zhou Enlai (left) meets with Wang Jinxi (right) during the 1st Session of the 3rd National People's Congress in December 1964.

1964年12月，全国人大三届一次会议期间，周恩来总理（左）接见铁人王进喜（右）。



Comrade Deng Xiaoping (right) meets with Wang Jinxi (left) at the oilfield during his trip to Daqing in July 1964.

1964年7月，邓小平同志（右）视察大庆时，在井场亲切接见铁人王进喜（左）。



Comrade Jiang Zemin (left) visits Wang Jinxi's wife Wang Lanying (right) on February 25, 1990.

1990年2月25日，江泽民同志（左）看望王进喜的夫人王兰英（右）。

人民詩人  
王進喜

華君武

一九六二年二月







講進步不要忘了黨  
講本領不要忘了群眾  
講成績不要忘了大多數  
講缺欠不要怨自己  
講現在不要割斷歷史

大慶油田

王井喜

LB1104

## A Short Biography of Iron Man Wang Jinxi

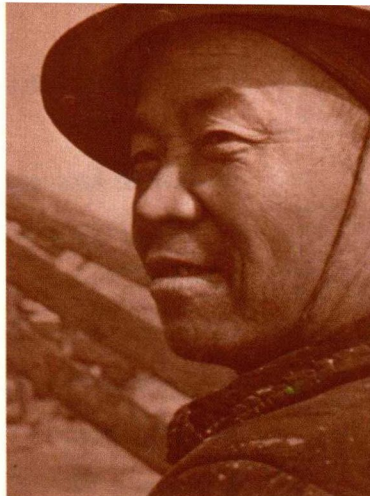
(1923—1970)

Wang Jinxi was born to a poor farming family in Chijinpu Village, Yumen County in Gansu Province on October 8, 1923. He started to beg for a living at six and tended cattle for landlords from the age of 10. He began working at the Yumen Oilfield at 15, where he toiled until the oilfield was liberated. In the spring of 1950, Wang thus became one of the first generation of oil workers in New China. He worked as a driller and later became a team leader, and joined the Communist Party of China in April 1956. In September 1958, his team set a national record for monthly drilling depth and was hailed as the "Iron Drilling Team". In September 1959, Wang was honored as a "National Model Worker" and attended a conference of model workers from China's industry and transport sectors. At the conference he learnt that a large oilfield had been found in Daqing. Excited at the news, he sought out the head of the Ministry of Petroleum to ask if he could join the drilling effort. In March 1960, Wang and his No. 1205 Team went to Daqing. Defying all hardships, Wang mobilized his teammates to erect the rig without mechanical tools and operate it by "breaking ice to get water". Despite having an injured leg, he once jumped into a slurry pool to mix cement and prevent a blowout. Due to his heroic deeds, Wang was hailed an "Iron Man" and set an example of hard work in Daqing's massive drilling campaign.

Wang worked in a series of posts, including leader of No. 1205 Drilling Team, Director of the Infrastructure Brigade and of No. 2 Drilling Brigade

## 铁人王进喜生平简介

(1923—1970)

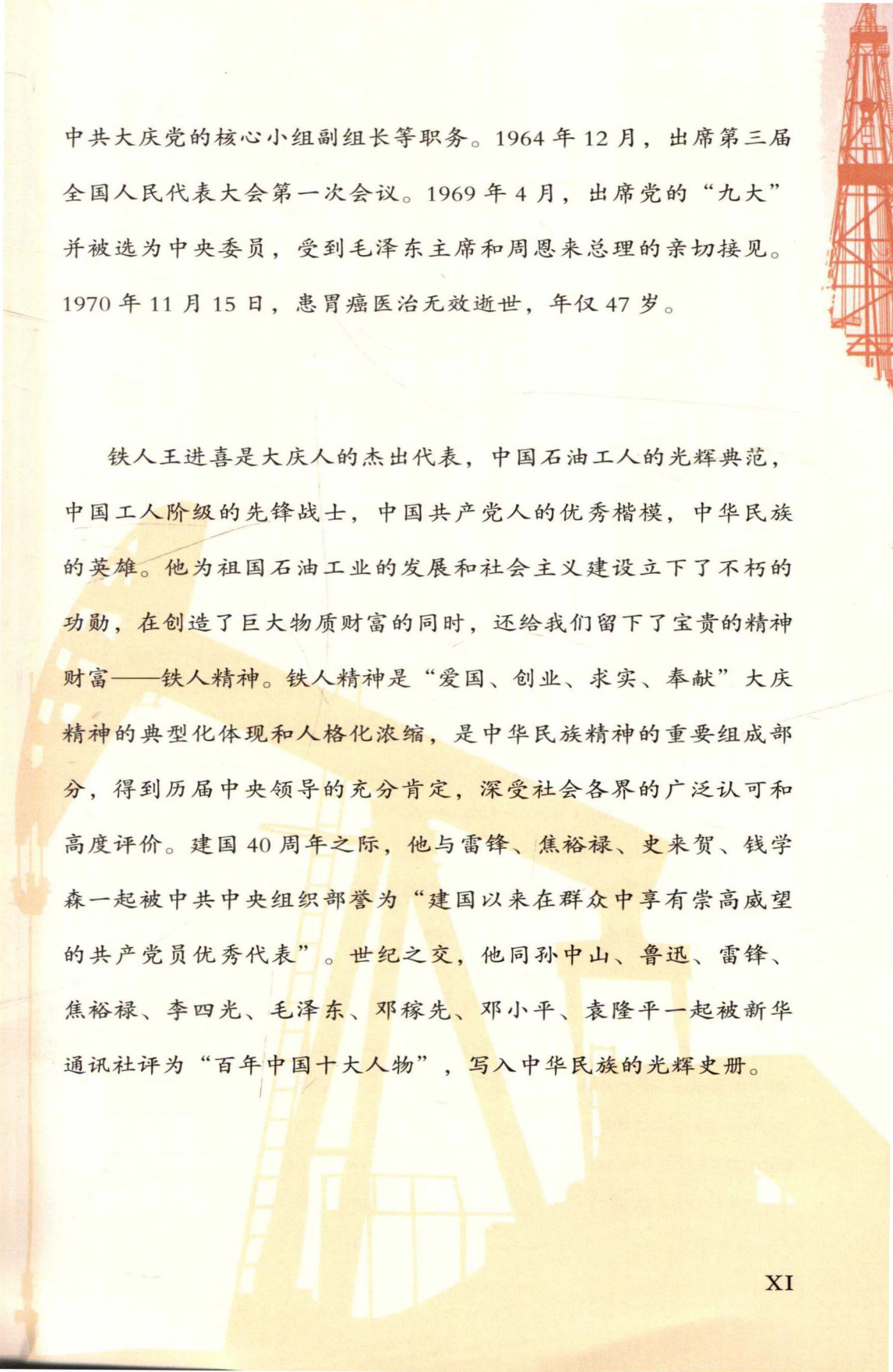


王进喜，1923年10月8日出生于甘肃省玉门县赤金堡一个贫苦农民家庭。6岁讨饭，10岁给地主放牛，15岁到玉门油矿做苦工，直到玉门油矿解放。1950年春，他成为新中国第一代钻井工人，先后任司钻、队长等职，1956年4月加入中国共产党。1958年9月，他带领钻井队创造了当时月钻井进尺的全国最高纪录，荣获“钢铁钻井队”称号。1959年9月，王进喜被评为全国劳动模范，光荣出席了全国工交群英会。群英会期间，他得知东北发现了大油田，异常兴奋，找到当时的石油部领导，积极要求参加石油大会战。1960年3月，王进喜率1205钻井队到大庆参加石油会战，面对艰苦条件，他组织全队职工“人拉肩扛”立钻机，“破冰取水”保开钻，不顾腿伤跳进泥浆池，用身体搅拌泥浆压井喷，被誉为“铁人”，从此成为大会战的一面旗帜。

王进喜先后任1205钻井队队长，大庆油田钻井指挥部装建大队、钻井二大队大队长，钻井指挥部副指挥，大庆革委会副主任，

under the Daqing Drilling Headquarters, Deputy Director of the Daqing Drilling Headquarters and of the Daqing Revolutionary Committee, and Deputy Chief of the CPC's Core Leadership at Daqing. In December 1964, Wang attended the First Session of the Third National People's Congress. In April 1969, he attended the Ninth National Congress of the CPC, where he was elected as a member of the Party's Central Committee and met Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. Wang died of stomach cancer on November 15, 1970 at the age of 47.

Iron Man Wang was an outstanding representative of the Daqing people, a glorious role model of China's oil workers, a pioneer of the Chinese working class, an outstanding model Party member, and a hero of the Chinese nation. He performed immortal feats for both China's oil industry and socialist construction by creating massive material wealth and leaving us a valuable spiritual wealth—the spirit of “Iron Man”. His spirit of patriotism, entrepreneurship, pragmatism and dedication personified the Daqing spirit and is an important part of the Chinese nation's spirit, which has been fully affirmed by the central leadership of different generations and widely recognized and highly regarded by people from all walks of life. Wang was recognized by the CPC Organization Department as a model Party member of prestige among the people since the establishment of the People's Republic of China during the 40th anniversary of the founding of the country. Other people who were bestowed this title included Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Shi Laihe and Qian Xuesen. At the turn of the century, Wang was named by Xinhua News Agency as one of the Top 10 Greatest Chinese People of the Past 100 Years, with the other nine being Sun Yat-sen, Lu Xun, Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Li Siguang, Mao Zedong, Deng Jiaxian, Deng Xiaoping and Yuan Longping.



中共大庆党的核心小组副组长等职务。1964年12月，出席第三届全国人民代表大会第一次会议。1969年4月，出席党的“九大”并被选为中央委员，受到毛泽东主席和周恩来总理的亲切接见。1970年11月15日，患胃癌医治无效逝世，年仅47岁。

铁人王进喜是大庆人的杰出代表，中国石油工人的光辉典范，中国工人阶级的先锋战士，中国共产党人的优秀楷模，中华民族的英雄。他为祖国石油工业的发展和社会主义建设立下了不朽的功勋，在创造了巨大物质财富的同时，还给我们留下了宝贵的精神财富——铁人精神。铁人精神是“爱国、创业、求实、奉献”大庆精神的典型化体现和人格化浓缩，是中华民族精神的重要组成部分，得到历届中央领导的充分肯定，深受社会各界的广泛认可和高度评价。建国40周年之际，他与雷锋、焦裕禄、史来贺、钱学森一起被中共中央组织部誉为“建国以来在群众中享有崇高威望的共产党员优秀代表”。世纪之交，他同孙中山、鲁迅、雷锋、焦裕禄、李四光、毛泽东、邓稼先、邓小平、袁隆平一起被新华通讯社评为“百年中国十大人物”，写入中华民族的光辉史册。

Iron Man Wang Jinxi's Poetry and Quotations

**Preface**

*Wang Kun*

Iron Man Wang Jinxi, who started his career as a driller, did not attend school prior to China's liberation because his family could not afford it. Despite his participation in collective anti-illiteracy programs after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Wang was by no means well educated. He was nonetheless a poet, who derived his passion from China's spirited socialist construction and shaped his style during his days at the drilling rig.

In 1964, US reporter Edgar Snow visited China. He interviewed Mao Zedong and asked him what he thought about anti-Chinese sentiments abroad. Citing Wang's poem, Mao said, "We are developing a large oilfield in northeast China and a driller there said 'As we oil workers roar, the world will tremble.' When we speak, some people around the world feel uneasy". By his lines, Wang expressed the Chinese people's disregard of difficulties and hardships, which left a deep impression on Chairman Mao Zedong.

Wang wrote many popular poems. One reads, "When oil workers roar, the world will tremble. With our indomitable enthusiasm, we fear no difficulty." Another reads, "The sharp north wind is a fan and the cold snow is parched flour. Coming from all over the country, we gather here to construct the largest oilfield in China. Work! Work! Work!" Full of vigor and ambition, those lines reflected Wang's firm determination to transform

## 《铁人诗话》序



钻井工人出身的铁人王进喜，解放前由于家庭贫困没有上过学，解放后参加集体学习虽然识些字，却没有多深的文化，但这不影响他成为一位石油诗人。是新中国高昂的社会主义建设热情激发了他的诗情，是石油战线火热的钻井生活锤炼了他的诗风。

1964年，美国记者埃德加·斯诺访问中国，斯诺问毛泽东：“对当前反华大合唱，你有什么要告诉世界的？”毛泽东引用了王进喜的两句诗进行回答：“我国东北新开发个大油田，有一个钻井工人说‘石油工人一声吼，地球也要抖三抖’。我们一发言，世界就有人受不了。”铁人王进喜的诗表达了中国人民不畏艰难、藐视困难的一种斗志，给毛泽东主席留下了深刻印象。

王进喜一生留下了许多脍炙人口的诗篇。除了“石油工人一声吼，地球也要抖三抖。石油工人干劲大，天大困难也不怕。”外，还有“北风当电扇，大雪是炒面，天南海北来会战，誓夺头号大油田。干！

China's backward oil development.

Wang's remarks are thought-provoking and filled with philosophical wisdom: "Where conditions are favorable, we proceed. Where conditions are unfavorable, we create favorable conditions; then we proceed." Another is "To work is Marxism-Leninism; to quit is not." And still another reads, "We cannot forget the Party when speaking of progress; we cannot forget the masses when speaking of abilities; we cannot forget the majority when speaking of achievements; we cannot forget ourselves when speaking of faults; and we cannot forget history when speaking of the present." Simple, plain and easy to understand, they are at the same time rich in connotations, expressing his lofty goal and ambition of working hard for China's oil development throughout his life.

The staff at the Iron Man Wang Jinxi Memorial Hall sifted through a large number of documents to compile this selection of his poetry and quotations for publishing. It is indeed meaningful and can help disseminate Wang's spirit and shape an Iron Man culture. His poems were written to express his ambitions and remarks made to convey his feelings. Through Wang's poems and quotations we can gain deep insight into the rich content of his spirit.

Of course these poems and quotations inevitably bear marks of bygone times, but this should not impede people's understanding of Wang's courageous, aspiring, positive and heroic feelings. Wang's quotations are arranged in seven parts based on their content, such as "On Modesty and Prudence" and "On Associating with the Masses". They are of significance for practical work, especially in terms of leaders' sticking to the principles of putting people first and scientific development.

March 12, 2009

*(The author is Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee at the Daqing Oilfield)*



干！干！”等，这些诗豪迈奔放，气势恢弘，表达了铁人不怕困难，誓把我国贫油落后的帽子甩到太平洋里去的壮志豪情。

铁人的话饱含哲理，耐人寻味。如：“有条件要上，没有条件创造条件也要上。”“干，才是马列主义；不干，半点马列主义也没有。”“讲进步不要忘了党，讲本领不要忘了群众，讲成绩不要忘了大多数，讲缺点不要忘了自己，讲现在不要割断历史。”……这些话简单易懂，朴实自然，内涵却极其丰富，充满了辩证法，表达了他为我国石油事业奋斗终生的崇高理想和雄心壮志。

大庆铁人王进喜纪念馆的同志查阅了大量相关资料，从铁人王进喜的诗歌和话语中精选出一部分编辑出版，做了一件非常有意义的工作，对弘扬铁人精神、打造铁人文化具有积极的现实意义。诗以言志，话以表情，从中我们可以深切感悟到铁人精神的丰富内涵。

当然，这些诗和话不可避免地打上了时代的烙印，但并不影响人们从中感受铁人王进喜勇于进取、积极向上、奋发有为的精神状态和豪迈情怀。尤其铁人的话语，根据其内容分为：“铁人谈谦虚谨慎”、“铁人谈联系群众”等七个部分，对指导现实工作尤其是对领导干部如何坚持以人为本、科学发展具有很强的指导意义。

2009年3月12日

（作者为大庆油田党委副书记）