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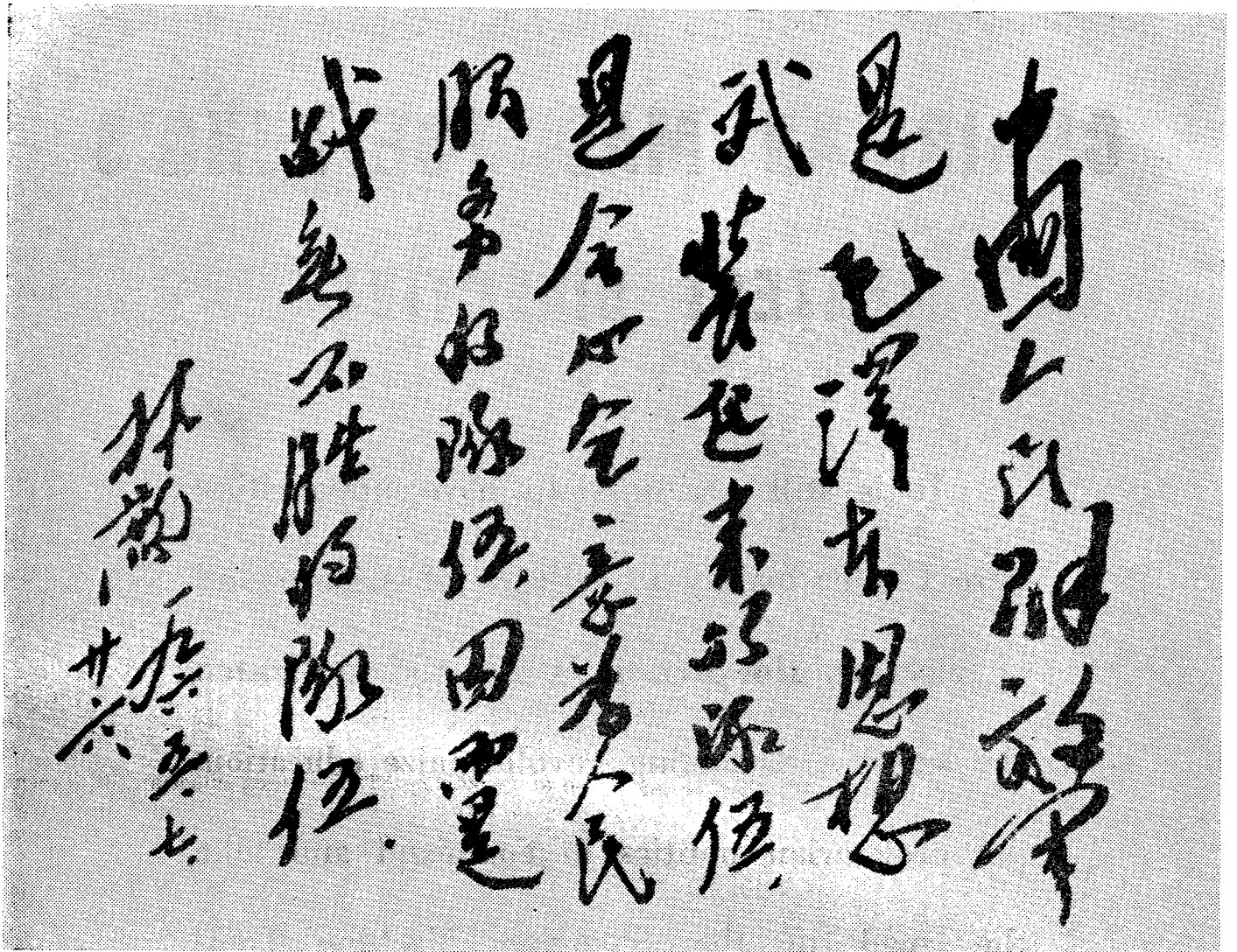
August 2, 1968



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# CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S LATEST DIRECTIVE

It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study.



The above is the inscription written by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, on July 26, 1965, for a special set of stamps, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army," issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It has now been printed on a stamp commemorating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army. The inscription reads in full:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a force armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, a force that serves the people wholeheartedly, and therefore a force that is invincible.

Lin Piao  
July 26, 1965

# Firm Pillar of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

— In Celebration of the 41st Anniversary of the Founding of the  
Chinese People's Liberation Army

Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

**A**T a time when we are seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the armed forces and the people throughout the country warmly celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which was personally created and is being led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and is under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

The brilliant history of the People's Liberation Army is the history of victory for Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war and on the people's army; the history of victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and the history of establishing and consolidating revolutionary political power under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by our great leader Chairman Mao.

During the last few decades, our Party, by relying on this people's army, defeated powerful domestic and foreign enemies and founded the great People's Republic of China, and our Party relies on it to defend our socialist land. Today our country's proletariat has been able to launch the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution and triumphantly carry out the great struggle for preventing the restoration of capitalism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Most fundamentally, this is because the great leader of the proletariat Chairman Mao enjoys lofty prestige and Mao Tse-tung's thought has incomparable strength, and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. At the same time, this is because we have the Great Wall — the People's Liberation Army which holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and is boundlessly loyal to the Party, to the people and to Chairman Mao.

In the Kutien Conference Resolution — the great programme for building our Party and our army — our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Especially at present, the Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organizations."**

The fundamental question in the revolution is that of political power. To do propaganda among the masses,

organize them, arm them and help them establish revolutionary political power — this is Chairman Mao's consistent thinking on army building; these are the People's Liberation Army's basic tasks and our army's glorious tradition since the period of the Ching Kang Mountains.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued the great call that **"the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left,"** and pointed out that representatives of the armed forces should be included in the revolutionary committees at all levels. The People's Liberation Army helps the proletarian revolutionaries seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, and representatives of the armed forces directly join the "three-in-one" revolutionary committees at all levels — these are great strategic measures for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important development in Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on army building. These are an important component part of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a tremendous contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory on the state.

**Guided by this brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao's, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has made new, magnificent contributions in defending and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat during the great proletarian cultural revolution. It has demonstrated its powerful strength as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.**

Infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, this army has enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought; it has widely publicized Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and give first place to proletarian politics; it has thus vigorously promoted the great mass movement of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way among the people all over the country.

Maintaining high vigilance and fighting courageously, the army is guarding the country's frontiers, sea coast and air, guaranteeing that the Chinese people carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution successfully despite the wild anti-China howling by imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

The army resolutely helps the broad masses of the Left, closely follows Chairman Mao's great stra-

tegic plan and conscientiously puts the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions into practice. It trusts the masses, relies on them and respects their initiative. It has always directed the spearhead of the struggle against the handful of top Party capitalist roaders represented by China's Khrushchov. It never hesitates to protect the proletarian revolutionaries and the other revolutionary masses, even at the cost of life and blood. It has steadfastly carried out and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Now, as a result of the concerted efforts by the armymen and civilians throughout China, revolutionary committees have been established in most parts of the country. This is a great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and an important hallmark indicating that the cultural revolution has won the decisive victory.

The revolutionary committee, which embodies the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, is a fighting command leading the revolutionary masses to new victories. The consolidation and development of the revolutionary committee is in the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, and is called for by the general situation in the revolution. It is an issue of key importance in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is the common duty of the people of the entire country, and a major political task facing the People's Liberation Army.

The People's Liberation Army must take the road of supporting the government, and powerfully and firmly back up revolutionary committees at all levels. It must trust, respect, support, help and defend the revolutionary committee by exemplary deeds. It must also guide the revolutionary masses to cherish and strengthen their own proletarian organ of power.

The establishment, consolidation and development of the newborn revolutionary committee means a serious class struggle. Enemies of the proletariat invariably are trying by every means, from the Right or from the extreme "Left," to sabotage the newborn revolutionary committee, to undermine unity between the revolutionary committee and the People's Liberation Army, unity between the revolutionary committee and the revolutionary masses, and the unity of the revolutionary committee itself, futilely trying to save themselves from complete failure. Comrades in the People's Liberation Army must join the masses and the revolutionary cadres in keeping their eyes wide open, closely watching for new moves by the class enemies, completely exposing and frustrating their conspiracies and schemes, and in consolidating and developing the revolutionary committee in the course of class struggle and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The most basic thing in consolidating and developing the revolutionary committee is to follow Chairman Mao's teaching to "organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses." The Chinese

People's Liberation Army, which is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and which has flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, has a heavy responsibility for the building of such a leading group.

The glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army is the glorious tradition of our Party and an invaluable asset for all our people. Much of the communist ideology personally fostered by Chairman Mao and of the advanced practices and fine working style of the proletariat personally created by him was first developed in the People's Liberation Army. People's Liberation Army personnel who are helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, and army representatives in the revolutionary committees at all levels should bring into these committees Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on army building, and apply it in building political power. They should also bring into these revolutionary committees and apply in building political power the policies and principles advanced by Vice-Chairman Lin Biao which concern the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, giving prominence to proletarian politics, adhering to the "four firsts,"<sup>1</sup> vigorously fostering the "three-eight" working style,<sup>2</sup> bringing into play "democracy in the three main fields"<sup>3</sup> and extending the "four-good" company<sup>4</sup> movement. They should thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by China's Khrushchov on the question of political power, overcome the influence of the old force of habits left over in people's minds, and help the revolutionary committees achieve ideological and organizational revolutionization.

The masses are the source of the strength of revolutionary political power. The People's Liberation Army should at all times maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, trust and rely on them, serve the people wholeheartedly and be soldiers who are sons of the people. They should do an excellent job in propaganda and educational work among the masses, put the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works above all other work, run study classes in Mao Tse-tung's thought well on a wide scale, distinguish strictly between the two kinds of contradictions which are different in nature, be ruthless towards the enemy and kind to their own comrades, develop sustained, deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, and from beginning to end direct their spearhead against the handful of renegades, special agents, diehard capitalist roaders, and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not reformed themselves—all of whom are represented by China's Khrushchov. They should apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in carrying out patient and careful ideological and political work among the mass organizations which have committed errors, even serious ones, and really live up to Chairman Mao's words: "We must unite with the masses; the more of the masses we unite with, the better." Once the millions upon millions of

the revolutionary masses rally around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, our proletarian political power will truly be an impregnable bastion of iron.

The commanders and fighters who are fighting at the forefront in helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training and army representatives in the revolutionary committees should do still better in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and become good examples of revolutionization and of keeping close contact with the masses. They must be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, adopt a Marxist dialectical analytical method towards their own work so as to be clear-headed and not lessen their fighting determination or lose their political bearings in the midst of victories and high praise. They must behave correctly towards the masses, protect them and pay particular attention to uniting with those whose views are different from their own. They must continue to learn conscientiously from the working class and from the revolutionary masses and always remain pupils of the masses. They must stick to the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses," respect collective leadership, observe the system of democratic centralism and be models in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The successive victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the constant strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country have dealt the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries heavy blows. They are not reconciled to this. All commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army must strengthen their preparedness against war, exercise full vigilance against sabotage, subversion and aggression carried out by class enemies abroad against our proletarian state power, and **"go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders."**

To accomplish the great historical mission Chairman Mao has assigned it, the People's Liberation Army should further strengthen its revolutionization. **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** **"The army is the chief component of state power."** The revolutionization of the army not only determines the nature of the army itself but directly concerns the destiny of our state power.

According to the new demands of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the People's Liberation Army must better put into effect Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in all aspects of army building; resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions; conscientiously carry out Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's policies and principles concerning building the army politically; firmly march along the road of giving first place to proletarian politics; develop the army's glorious traditions; enhance the revolutionary sense of organization and discipline and strengthen

solidarity and unity within the army; continue to build the army into one which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; and build it into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has pointed out: "The army has many tasks; all problems can be solved readily if only vigorous efforts are made to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively and education in the struggle between the two lines is firmly grasped." Giving first place to proletarian politics means giving first place to the struggle of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line against the bourgeois reactionary line, studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively and with specific problems of the struggle between the two lines in mind, **fighting self, repudiating revisionism**, remoulding the world outlook and raising the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Having raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, they intensely hate the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line. Once the orientation is correct, they are courageous, enthusiastic and creative, and have a sense of organization and discipline and the revolutionary spirit of bearing hardships. Our army thus has the greatest fighting power, and can achieve new deeds of merit in the struggle to consolidate national defence, defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

By their great practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the whole country have enormously deepened their proletarian feelings for the People's Liberation Army. The masses feel from the bottom of their hearts that the most reliable guarantee for our country's security lies in the fact that we have the People's Liberation Army led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao and commanded directly by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and that our guns are in the hands of such a great people's army.

The handful of class enemies are quite clear about the position and function of the People's Liberation Army in the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whenever they make ready to sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat and the newborn revolutionary committees, they always direct their spearhead against the great People's Liberation Army. The attitude towards the People's Liberation Army is the attitude towards the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of the whole country must at all times have faith in and rely on the People's Liberation Army and back up and support it. They must do still better in responding to Chairman Mao's great call: **"They can learn from the Liberation Army, they can learn politics, military affairs, the 'four firsts,' the 'three-eight' working style and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention,<sup>5</sup> and**

# Publication of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Inscription for "The Chinese People's Liberation Army" Issue of Special Stamps

**T**HE inscription written by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, on July 26, 1965, for a special set of stamps, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army," issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, was published on July 31, 1968, the eve of Army Day, printed on a stamp commemorating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

The inscription (printed in facsimile on p. 4) reads in full:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a force armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, a force that serves the people wholeheartedly, and therefore a force that is invincible.

Lin Piao  
July 26, 1965

This inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao is extremely important. It incisively expresses Chairman Mao's thinking on and line for army building.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call "**The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army,**" revolutionary literary and art workers of the P.L.A. and revolutionaries of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications designed in 1965, on the eve of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A., a set of stamps showing how the P.L.A. creatively studies and applies Chairman Mao's works, puts proletarian politics to the fore, adheres to the "four firsts," vigorously fosters the "three-eight" working style, practises democracy in the three main fields and develops the movement to create "four-good" companies. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao wrote the inscription for this set of stamps. However, China's Khrushchov's agents in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications viciously withheld this extremely important inscription and kept it from public knowledge. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries of the Ministry exposed this crime and, this year, on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A., the inscription was printed on a commemorative stamp which is now on sale all over China.

**strengthen their sense of organization and discipline.** They must never forget that the People's Liberation Army is their own army and they must cherish this Great Wall as they cherish the apple of their eye.

Tempered in the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the People's Liberation Army has become still stronger. Relations between the army and the people and between the army and the government are closer than ever. Our country's national defence has never been as consolidated as it is today.

Let us hold aloft the great banner of "**support the army and cherish the people**" and march forward courageously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

We are determined to liberate Taiwan! We will surely defeat all reactionaries at home and abroad! We will always be victorious!

Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!

Long live our great supreme commander Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

(August 1, 1968)

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books.

<sup>2</sup>The "three-eight" working style is the fine tradition of the People's Liberation Army summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases—a firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics—plus eight additional Chinese characters which mean: unity, alertness, earnestness, liveliness.

<sup>3</sup>"Democracy in the three main fields" means democracy in the political, the economic and the military fields.

<sup>4</sup>The "four good" companies means companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

<sup>5</sup>The three main rules of discipline are: a) obey orders in all your actions; b) do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses; and c) turn in everything captured. The eight points for attention are: a) speak politely; b) pay fairly for what you buy; c) return everything you borrow; d) pay for anything you damage; e) do not hit or swear at people; f) do not damage crops; g) do not take liberties with women; and h) do not ill-treat captives.

# The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Report of an Investigation)

*Renmin Ribao* Editor's Note: We recommend this investigation report to proletarian revolutionary comrades throughout the land, to the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres. It vividly illustrates the enormous changes brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution in a particular sphere, that is, in the ranks of engineering and technical personnel. It shows the robust vitality of new socialist things. The report is entitled "The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant," but at the same time it has also set forth the orientation for the revolution in education in schools and colleges.

In these penetrating words Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **"It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."**

This great call of Chairman Mao's is our militant programme for carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. It is a question of fundamental importance in opposing and preventing the emergence of revisionism for hundreds of years. Revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country and all genuine proletarian revolutionary comrades in factories and schools and on other fronts must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, repudiate the revisionist educational line, smash the old, bourgeois educational system, resolutely take the road indicated by Chairman Mao — the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and carry the revolution in education to the very end.



Scientific research institutions and leading organs should also study this report carefully. It is a sharp weapon for further repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in science and technology pursued by China's Khrushchov.

The immense historic significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the far-reaching effects of this revolution in various fields are just beginning to show themselves. The great proletarian cultural revolution is bound to create the conditions for a new industrial revolution in our country. The great creative force of the masses of the people will constantly perform miracles which are unimaginable to bourgeois philistines and Right deviationist conservatives. We would like to advise those who are short-sighted but not diehard capitalist roaders to be a bit more far-sighted, and to advise those college students who look down upon the workers and peasants and think themselves great to throw off their affected airs, so that they can quickly catch up with the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people who are advancing with mighty strides.

### **Profound Changes Brought About by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**

**T**HE Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is a large factory famous for its production of precision grinding machines. It has a technical force of more than 600 engineers and technicians which is made up of people from three sources: 45 per cent of them are from the ranks of the workers; 50 per cent are post-liberation college graduates and the remainder are old technicians trained before liberation. The tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about a profound change in the ranks of the technicians who work at the plant.

This great revolutionary change manifests itself mainly in the following ways:

First, the proletarian revolutionaries have truly taken into their hands the leadership in the factory, including power over technical matters; the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" who formerly controlled the leadership in this field have been overthrown. Many technicians of worker origin, revolutionary young technicians and revolutionary cadres are now the masters in scientific research and technical designing. They are proletarian revolutionary fighters with deep class feelings for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. These revolutionary technicians, once ignored and suppressed, now continually display their wisdom, creative power and technical ability. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have scaled one technical height after another. In the first half of this year, they successfully trial-produced ten new types of precision grinders, four of which reach advanced international standards. This is without parallel in the history of the plant both in regard to speed and quality of production.

Second, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in the technological sphere and the reactionary bourgeois world outlook have been sharply criticized. Politically, the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" have become infamous, and technically, their incompetence—the incompetence of paper tigers—has been fully exposed. In the past, the capitalist roaders did their utmost to idolize the reactionary "authorities," urging the young technicians to learn from them, "measure up" to them and "work hard in order to become engineers." The mental outlook of many of the young technicians has now undergone a marked change. They understand that the desire for fame and gain is the root cause of revisionism and that one should not seek bourgeois laurels. Many research workers in the grinder research department used to note down technical information which they regarded as their own private "property." Now they have voluntarily handed this material over to the collective, and it has been put together in the form of reference books, available for use by everyone. All the technicians have volunteered to work in the shops alongside the workers. Together they study and improve designs. While working at the bench, the old technicians pay attention to casting off their airs of superiority and learn modestly from the workers.

Third, relations between the workers and technicians have changed. The few capitalist roaders and reactionary "authorities" in the plant advocated a "one-to-one" combination, that is, one worker serving one technician. This so-called combination meant "the engineer gives the word and the worker does the job" or "the engineer gives the idea and the worker carries it out." This was the old nonsense of: "Those who do mental labour rule over others, while those who work with their hands are to be ruled." They also advanced such reactionary theories as "workers and technicians should act as a check on each other" and "form a pair

of opposites." They put out a set of rules and regulations to control, check and suppress the workers, and every worker was expected to memorize and act on the more than 170 rules in the "handbook for a worker in production." All this further widened the gap between workers and technicians. During the great cultural revolution, a "three-in-one" combination of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres was introduced in the plant. The rank-and-file workers now take part in designing and the technicians go to operate machines in the first line of production, closely linking theory with practice. As a result there is a big improvement in relations between workers and technicians.

## Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel

The young technicians up to 35 years of age at the plant come from two sources: college graduates (numbering some 350, of whom one-tenth are post-graduates or graduates of colleges abroad) and technical personnel promoted from among the workers (numbering around 250, a few of them having studied for several years at secondary technical schools). The facts show that the latter are better than the former. Generally speaking, the former have a great number of backward ideas and are less competent in practical work, while the latter are more advanced ideologically and are more competent in practical work. At present, the overwhelming majority of the technical personnel of worker origin have become the technological backbone of the

plant and about one-tenth of them are capable of independently designing high-grade, precision and advanced new products. The chief designers of six of the ten new precision grinding machines successfully trial-produced in the first half of this year are technical personnel of worker origin.

Selecting technical personnel from among the workers is the road for training proletarian engineers and technicians.

There is a sharp contrast between two technicians of about the same age who have different experiences:

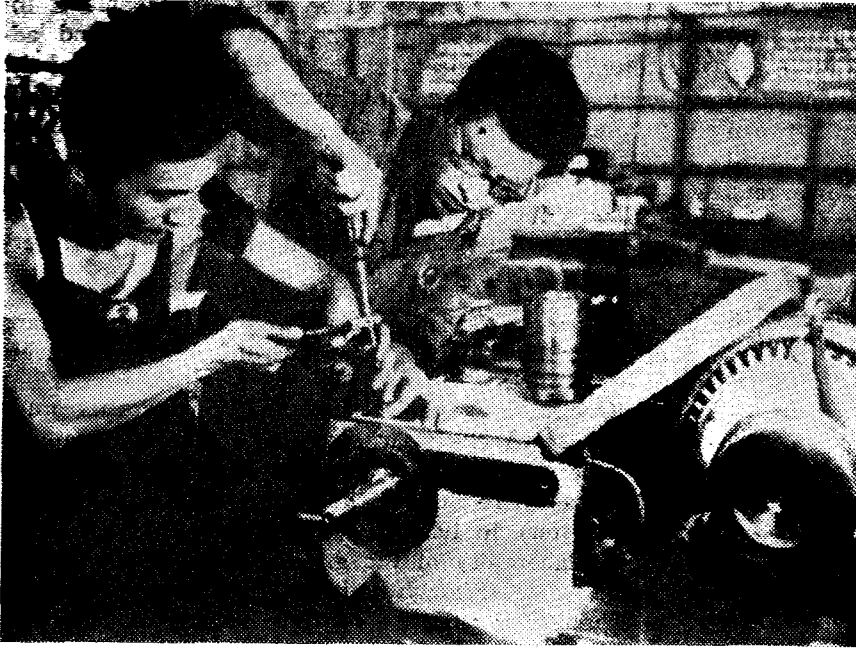
One is a Shanghai college student who, after graduation, spent one year studying a foreign language. Then he went abroad for further study, and four years later, was there granted the academic degree of *kandidat* (Master). In 1962, he went to work as a technician in the laboratory of the grinder research department of the plant. Although he has studied for over 20 years in schools, for quite a long time he has not made any significant achievement in scientific research because his theoretical studies were divorced from practice and he failed to integrate himself well with the workers.

The other is a worker who began as an apprentice at the age of 14. At 18, he was sent to a technical school for machine building in Shanghai where he studied for four years. In 1957, he began to work as a technician in the same research department. He was the chief designer of a huge surface grinding machine which was successfully trial-produced in April of this year. The machine is up to advanced international standards and is urgently needed to advance China's industrial technology. It fills in a blank in the country's production of precision grinders.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and reactionary technical "authorities" rabidly barred the workers from undertaking designing. Around 1958, a number of workers were promoted to be technicians. But the reactionary "authorities" in the plant one after another removed quite a number of them from the designing department on one pretext or another. Technical personnel of worker origin, nevertheless, broke through one obstacle after another and demonstrated their immense wisdom and creative power. Of the new products designed and successfully trial-produced by the plant since 1958, those



Revolutionary technicians of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, together with their worker colleagues, denouncing the revisionist line in designing.



A young technician who entered the plant three years ago with a technical school training collaborates with a worker on improving the design of grinding heads.

successfully trial-produced by technical personnel of worker origin and by young technicians in co-operation with the workers accounted for about 60 per cent in 1958, about 70 per cent in 1959, and about 80 per cent in 1960. In the years following 1960, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have been responsible for nearly all the new products designed and successfully trial-produced. Quite a number of these new products are up to advanced international standards. For instance, the universal cylindrical grinding machine for mirror surface grinding, the high-centre cylindrical grinding machine and other major products were all designed and successfully trial-produced by technical personnel of worker origin.

Some young technicians who are college graduates have gradually freed themselves of the influence of the revisionist educational line, and throwing off their affected airs, have integrated themselves with the workers. After some time spent in practice, they have also made fairly noteworthy contributions in designing and trial-producing new products. Take a certain 1964 college graduate for example. When he came to the plant, he pored all day long over a foreign book on the thread grinding machine (we do not mean to say that it is unnecessary to read foreign books). Proceeding from theory to theory, he did not create anything in his work for several years. During the great cultural revolution, the levels of his class consciousness and his consciousness of the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line have been raised. He firmly resolved to take the road of integrating himself with the workers. Early this year, along with two workers-turned-technicians and a veteran worker, he succeeded in trial-producing an important electrical device needed for grinders.

Why do technicians of worker origin develop more quickly and make greater contributions?

The most important reason is that they have profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the Party and, in their advance along the road of science and technology, they seek neither fame nor gain, and defy all danger and difficulty to reach their objective. They firmly bear in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao and constantly strive to overtake the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in speed of advance and quality. They always look for ways to economize for the state and arrange things to suit the convenience of the workers. Some young intellectuals, however, who had been poisoned by the revisionist educational line, were for a long time divorced from the bench and the workers, chased bourgeois fame and gain and achieved nothing. In his desire to win fame and

become an expert overnight and surprise people, one technician did work on more than 60 subjects during the past decade and more, hopping from one new project to another, but he did not carry a single one to success and wasted large amounts of state funds into the bargain. In the hope of winning fame, a 1956 college graduate experimented with grinding heads all by himself and ruined more than 30. Later, he learnt from veteran workers and with their help succeeded. With deep understanding he said: "Making the grinding head behind closed doors brings agonizing failures; doing it by integrating yourself with the workers yields success. After all, you must 'grind' your own head before you can make a good grinding head."

The contrast between technicians of worker origin and the old bourgeois intellectuals who were deeply poisoned by the desire for personal fame and gain is even more striking. One bourgeois "expert" spent eight years trying to design a grinder and wasted a large amount of state funds, without succeeding; but he accumulated considerable "data" as capital for his own reputation and gain. The workers say: How can we expect such a person to have the slightest feeling for our new society?

Chairman Mao says: "The fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." In their long period of work at the bench, the technicians of worker origin accumulate rich practical experience. After they have studied for a few years in spare-time general or technical schools, theory is closely linked with practice, thus a leap forward in knowledge is achieved and soon they are able to do scientific research work and independent designing. This is a



very important reason for their rapid maturing. When they study, they have specific problems in mind, therefore, they can learn and understand quickly and apply what they learn. One technician of worker origin drew on his rich practical experience to solve complicated technological problems in making a certain product. In the course of his experiments, he studied the principles of metal cutting. He was soon able to raise his practical experience to the level of theory and advanced some original views on the technology of metal cutting.

Before they integrate themselves with the workers, college-trained technicians are lacking in practical experience, have book knowledge divorced from practice, and are therefore scarcely able to achieve anything. A few college-trained technicians deficient in practical experience once designed an internal thread grinding machine. The workers followed their blueprints in making the parts, but it could not be assembled. Later, some workers with rich practical experience had to reprocess some of the parts before it was possible to assemble the machine.

The combination of the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to act and to make a break-through with a strict scientific attitude is an essential pre-requisite for engineering and technical personnel in scaling the heights of science and technology. A person's world outlook as well as his practical experience is of vital importance in achieving this combination. Many technicians of worker origin, free from the spiritual fetters of working for personal fame or gain and rich in practical experience, dare to do away with fetishes and superstitions and break through all unnecessary restrictions and are the least conservative in their thinking. Take, for instance, the recently successfully trial-produced precision grinder which has reached advanced international standards. Because the technicians of worker origin courageously broke through long-standing restrictions, they cut the time needed to make the prototype from the usual 18 months to six. The surface finish was advanced four grades, and the number of parts and the total weight were both reduced by one-third. It cost only 15.5 per cent of the price of an imported precision grinder of the same type. Some technicians trained in schools do not pay attention to their own ideological remoulding. They are prone to be concerned with their own gains and losses, and fear to lose face or give up their airs. At the same time, because they have accommodated themselves to many regulations and restrictions, it is not easy for them to do away with old fetishes and superstitions and

evolve new technologies. Some of them say: "The more books one reads, the heavier the yoke becomes. And, as a result, one loses the spirit of a path-breaker."

If faced with a choice between graduates from colleges or graduates from secondary technical schools, the workers in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant prefer the latter because the technical school students put on less airs, have more practical experience and are less bound by foreign conventions though they may have less book knowledge. Quite a number of students in this category have made much more rapid progress than students from colleges. For example, the current designing of two highly efficient automatic production lines is led by a couple of 1956 graduates from secondary technical schools.

### The Orientation for the Revolution in Education as Shown by the Plant

An analysis of the different types of engineering and technical personnel at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the roads they have traversed shows us the orientation for the revolution in education.

From practical experience, the veteran workers and many of the young technical personnel of the plant have come to realize more deeply the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.**" They find that the carrying out of the proletarian revolution in education in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on education is a matter of great importance which brooks no delay. Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the revolution in education have shown us the way forward. The question now is to act unswervingly and faithfully in line with Chairman Mao's teachings.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on education and in view of the actual conditions in the plant, the workers and technical personnel put forward the following opinions and ideas in respect to the revolution in education:

First, schools must train up "**workers with both socialist consciousness and culture**" as pointed out by Chairman Mao and not "intellectual aristocrats" who are divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from production, as the revisionist educational line advocated. This is a cardinal question which concerns whether or not revisionism will emerge. Comrades at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant are of the opinion that the past practice of col-

lege graduates working as cadres in factories or in the countryside right after leaving college was irrational. Integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and participating in productive labour is the important way for young students to remould their world outlook and gain practical technical knowledge. Therefore, they propose that college graduates should first take part in manual labour in factories or in the countryside and work as ordinary labourers. They should get "qualification certificates" from the workers and peasants, and then, according to the needs of the practical struggle, some may take up technical work while participating in labour for a certain amount of time. The others will remain workers or peasants.

Second, school education must be combined with productive labour. Chairman Mao teaches: "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." As was seen from the case of some technical personnel at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, one serious drawback of the old educational system was that theory was divorced from practice and scholasticism was vigorously established so that the students became book-worms and the more they read the more foolish they became. Only by taking part in practice, can one grasp theory quickly, understand it profoundly and apply it creatively. Workers and technical personnel at this plant suggest that schools should have experienced workers as teachers, so that workers appear on the classroom platform. Some courses can be given by workers in the workshops. There was a young technician who worked in a research institute right after he had graduated from college. All day long, he immersed himself in books, trying to digest theory and learn foreign languages. Since he was divorced from practice, he felt more and more frustrated. In the initial stage of the great cultural revolution, he went to learn from some veteran workers with rich experience in the machine tools plant where he worked at the bench. As a result, things were quite different. Recently he and some workers made a significant creation in the field of mirror surface grinding. He is particularly impressed by the fact that he must have the workers as his teachers.

Third, as to the source of engineering and technical personnel, they maintain that, apart from continuing to promote technical personnel from among the workers, junior and senior middle school graduates who are good politically and ideologically and have two to three or four to five years of practical experience in production, should be picked from grass-roots units and sent to colleges to study. All conditions now exist for this to be done. Take the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

for example. Most of its workers have acquired a level equivalent to or above junior middle school education. The advantages in selecting such young people to go to college are as follows: First, they have a fairly solid political and ideological foundation; second, they have a certain competence in practical work and are experienced in productive labour; and third, junior and senior middle school graduates average about 20 years of age after they have taken part in labour for a few years. A few years of higher education then fits them for independent work at the age of 23 to 24. But as it is now, after being assigned to their work posts, college graduates generally have to undertake two to three years of practical work before they are gradually able to work independently. Therefore, the selection of young intellectuals with practical experience for college training is in conformity with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Fourth, on the question of reforming the present technical force in factories and raising its level, they point out that large numbers of school-trained technical personnel have for a long time been poisoned by the revisionist educational line and the revisionist line in running enterprises. There is also a group of technical personnel trained before liberation. Though some of them are patriotic and hard-working, do not oppose the Party and socialism and maintain no illicit relations with any foreign country, yet there are many unsolved problems in their world outlook and style of work. Factories should hold aloft the great revolutionary banner of criticism in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought and organize them to participate actively in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in accordance with the policies laid down in the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This will enable them to repudiate thoroughly the fallacies that "experts should run the factories" and "technique comes first" as well as the "philosophies of going-slow" and of "servility to things foreign" which China's Khrushchov trumpeted. It will also enable them to repudiate thoroughly bourgeois ideas of chasing after fame and fortune. Factories should, at the same time, help them take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and linking theory with practice by organizing them to work, by stages and by groups, as rank-and-file workers, or by arranging more time for them to work in the workshops.

*(Written by "Wenhui Bao" and Hsinhua correspondents and published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 22, 1968)*

Soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the War of Resistance to the full, and impossible to provide an excellent basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## Making Revolution Depends on Mao Tse-tung's Thought

# Heroic Air Force Men

A CERTAIN unit of the P.L.A. air force is a heroic unit which has grown up and been nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought over a long time. More than a decade ago, it downed or damaged 56 enemy planes in its first test of strength with the U.S. air pirates and, together with other fraternal units, was cited by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao.

Over the past two years, it has won new merit by bringing down four intruding enemy aircraft.

### Building the Army Politically

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."

The history of this unit is one of resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and his military line and of incessant struggle against the bourgeois reactionary military line pushed by China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching.

Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, this unit has maintained and carried forward the glorious traditions of the people's army. It has stressed the building of the army politically and made big efforts in taking firm hold of the task of revolutionizing people's thinking.

Some years ago, its personnel were assigned a new task in training. Affectionately patting their silver planes, they said with deep emotion: "Chairman Mao shows the firmest faith in and the deepest concern for us when he hands us such fine weapons!" They all pledged to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, make a success of ideological revolutionization and carry out their training under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching, however, took this training as a golden opportunity to push the bourgeois military line. He personally visited the unit and peddled the bourgeois trash of "giving first place to military affairs" and "giving first place to technique." At one moment he was asking "have you mastered the new technique?" next he was urging "you must be well-versed in technique!" If his pernicious directives had been followed, then the study of Chairman Mao's works, political education and other activities would all have been squeezed out during the training period. The airmen undergoing training would have engrossed themselves in technique and been unable to participate in productive labour. His criminal aim was to train the airmen into "docile tools" serving the bourgeoisie and to lead the building of the people's air force astray.

The commanders and fighters of the unit resolutely resisted Lo Jui-ching's reactionary rubbish. They persevered even more consciously in the study of Chairman Mao's works, in carrying on political education and other activities and taking part in productive labour.

When Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive on putting politics to the fore was relayed to the unit, its commanders and fighters studied the directive and there began a great debate on the putting of politics to the fore. Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon and with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, all the comrades vigorously criticized and repudiated such bourgeois reactionary fallacies as "giving first place to military affairs" and "giving first place to technique," and roundly denounced the bourgeois military line.

This great debate and mass criticism raised still higher the level of the commanders' and fighters' consciousness in putting politics to the fore and brought



about a new upsurge in the mass movement of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. The airmen diligently studied and applied the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*), fought an all-out battle in their minds to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public good and strove to temper themselves into worthy airmen of the proletariat in the great era of Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Chang Yun-cheng was a "five good" pilot and a fighter imbued with the communist spirit. His heroic deed is a concentrated expression of the new height attained by this unit in ideological revolutionization.

Returning to base from a training flight, the engine of Chang Yun-cheng's plane suddenly went dead and the plane rapidly lost height. When it was down to 400 metres, the ground commander ordered him to bale out. But he did not do so. He saw clearly that below and ahead stood four clusters of homes. If he parachuted, the uncontrolled plane might crash into one of them leading to heavy loss of life and property among the people. Chairman Mao says: **"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests."** Chairman Mao's instructions must be firmly implemented! Over the wireless came Chang Yun-cheng's short but determined reply: "Forced landing!"

At this instant, his plane flew low near a big group of houses and seemed on the point of hitting them when it veered sharply to the left and passed them by. It slithered a good distance over a hard earth slope until it hit a ridge head-on.

A revolutionary fighter who had suffered untold misery in the old society and was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Chang Yun-cheng gave his life in defence of the interests of the people. His heroic death was a song of triumph of the communist spirit. His heroic deed dealt a telling blow to the reactionary fallacies of the bourgeoisie and gave a clear and forceful answer to the question of what kind of people should be trained, a question on which the two thinkings on army building and the two military lines give two opposed answers.

### Giving First Place to the Factor of Man

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

In building the people's air force, should we put our faith in people and in the boundless creative power of the masses or put blind faith in technique and the "authorities"? This is another salient manifestation of the struggle between the two thinkings on army building and the two military lines.

The bourgeois military line regarded "foreign dogmas" as "classical" and encouraged pilots to immerse themselves in technique only. It even wanted to turn piloted planes into "kites" controlled by people on the ground. According to the "convention" of the bourgeois military line, in carrying out the new training scheme, the pilots were required to take a long theoretical course in aeronautics. But this unit resolutely toppled this "convention." When the training began, it put a big effort into running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized the pilots to study Chairman Mao's works diligently, so that their level of consciousness was raised and they were firmly set on the right track. With Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, the time of training was greatly shortened and much better results achieved.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this unit, together with many other fraternal units, smashed the "convention" of directing battles solely on a basis of technique and data, and conducted flight training and waged battles under the direct guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions. They selected some 200 quotations from Chairman Mao's works in the light of the ideas current among the airmen and the needs of training, and studied and applied them every day as the soul in commanding flight training. Facts have proved that using the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to command and direct flights, enables the courage and wisdom of man and the airmen's techni-



Airmen discussing their experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct air battles.

que to be brought into fullest play, so that every difficulty can be surmounted and miracles performed at crucial moments.

On one occasion, a new pilot Chou Yung-cheng had just completed a training routine for air combat when his engine stalled. Faced with this unexpected situation, he got excited and hurriedly reported to ground command. His commander and political commissar in the control tower were keenly aware that at this juncture, what Chou Yung-cheng needed most was not instructions on technique and data, but the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao—the supreme orders for going into battle. So they immediately gave him this quotation from Chairman Mao: **“Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.”** Hearing Chairman Mao's words, Chou Yung-cheng saw the great image of Chairman Mao in his mind's eye. He felt encouragement suffuse his mind like warmth spreading through his body. Calming his mind, he firmly replied with another quotation from Chairman Mao: **“Hold ourselves responsible to the people.”** He carefully examined his controls and successfully restarted the engine. As the plane landed smoothly on the runway, he cheered excitedly: “Long live Chairman Mao!” This evoked an answering round of cheers of “Long live Chairman Mao!” that echoed over the airfield.

### **Boundless Loyalty to Chairman Mao Gives The Greatest Courage**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **“Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.”**

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has instructed us: “The greatest combat effectiveness lies in men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, in courage and fearlessness in the face of death.”

The counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, however, did all they could to spread around the bourgeois military concept that “combat effectiveness means weapons plus technique” and spread the reactionary fallacy that “the higher the level of one's technique, the greater one's courage.” Putting blind faith in technique and weapons, they demanded that pilots put a big effort into technical training. This was a vain attempt to elbow aside proletarian politics and interfere with this unit's implementation of Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and his military line.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions, the comrades of this unit gave, in actual combat practice, a diametrically opposite answer to this question.

According to the views of the proletariat, a high level of technique stems from great courage. This courage attests the revolutionary fighters' boundless

loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and their possession of the high political consciousness of the proletariat. Only with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao can one have the greatest courage, can weapons and technique be brought into full play and the highest combat effectiveness come into being. Otherwise, no matter how good the weapons, they are just a heap of useless iron; no matter how high the level of an airman's technique, he is apt to flee in battle.

Many of the comrades in this unit took part in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. When they engaged the U.S. air pirates, the time our pilots had spent in flight training only amounted to some dozens of hours and they had not even finished their training in air combat. Yet, with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, our revolutionary fighters dared to engage and fight the enemy. In their first encounter, our pilots dived heroically into a fleet of enemy aircraft four times their number. In man to man combat in the sky, they brought down two enemy planes. It was with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao that Comrade Sun Sheng-lu, a combat hero of our air force, displayed the same dauntless spirit with which he had fought the Japanese invaders in bayonet charges on the ground. He hit the enemy hard at both high and low altitudes and downed and damaged seven of his planes.

The Party organization of this unit has persevered in putting the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works above all other work and made the fundamental aim of all their activities the fostering of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao among cadres and fighters. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this unit took a firm hold of the work of education in the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line and carried on an active campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. It organized the pilots to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Party and the history of the international communist movement, acclaim the correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, recall the sufferings in the old society in contrast with the happiness of the new, sing the praises of what Chairman Mao has done for them, and extol the great genius of Chairman Mao, his great contributions and the infinite power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, there has been a continuous deepening of proletarian class sentiments of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao among the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao engenders the greatest courage and the loftiest spirit of readiness to give one's life for the revolution. Shortly after the great proletarian cultural revolution began, Comrade Feng Chuan-min took off and fought an air battle for the first time. As soon as he entered the battle zone, he spotted an enemy plane. Repeating to himself Chairman Mao's teaching to **“go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders,”** he headed for the

enemy at full speed. According to foreign rules, the modern high-speed interceptor risks the danger of colliding with the enemy aircraft attacked if it thrusts too near the latter. But he thought: This battle is not merely aimed at annihilating this U.S. air pirate, it is also a battle to defend Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and his military line. Speeding closer and closer to the enemy plane, he opened fire at it and it was rent by an explosion. This battle fully demonstrates the incomparable power of Chairman Mao's military thinking; it also gives a slap in the face to the propagandists of the bourgeois military line.

For 35 days in 1967, in order to defend the great cultural revolution, the comrades of this unit, both flyers and ground staff, time and again studied this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight; any thinking that relaxes the will to fight and belittles the enemy is wrong."** Following Chairman Mao's teaching, while checking over their planes they always

maintained a high degree of combat readiness. When a combat mission was signalled, they took off on the instant and promptly shot down the intruding enemy planes. At the celebration meeting, the leading organ at a higher level awarded them a specially made plaque inscribed with the above quotation from Chairman Mao.

The comrades of this unit have a deep realization of the fact that over the past decade and more, the successes in their work and victories in battle have been the result of their constant efforts in fostering boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and of the continuous victories won by Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and his military line over the bourgeois military line. Following the brilliant example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, make further efforts to carry on the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and make Mao Tse-tung's thought the very soul of their unit.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

## Mao Tse-tung's Thought Becomes Mighty Material Force

— Article in the Australian paper *Vanguard*

**V**ANGUARD, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), in its issue of July 11, carried an article entitled "Thought of Chairman Mao Becomes Mighty Material Force." Excerpts from the article follow:

Some articles have appeared recently in various magazines (in Australia), including those considered to be "progressive," which sneer at the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

It shows that more and more Australian people are becoming familiar with the revolutionary thought of Mao Tse-tung.

It shows that Australian Marxist-Leninists have been doing useful work and have made some progress.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung says: **"I hold that it is bad as far as we are concerned if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean that we have sunk**

**to the level of the enemy. It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."** (*To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing But a Good Thing*)

The thought of Mao Tse-tung is the highest development of Marxism-Leninism. It is Marxism-Leninism in the era of the defeat of capitalism, imperialism and the world victory of socialism.

What particularly stings the capitalist class about the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the fact that it is a great liberating force.

Mao Tse-tung has demonstrated how man is superior to weapons, how the oppressed are superior to their oppressors.



Mao Tse-tung's thought has been severely tested in practice. It has come through with flying colours. Practice is the test of truth.

Without the thought of Mao Tse-tung, imperialism could not be defeated. This truth has also been tested in practice.

Millions of people throughout the world are now acting on the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They are guided by his theoretical generalizations. Whenever people act on the thought of Mao Tse-tung they are victorious.

The most outstanding example of this is in Vietnam. The south Vietnamese people have demonstrated

the correctness of Mao Tse-tung's theories of people's war.

It is people, with arms in their hands and acting on the thought of Mao Tse-tung, who are bringing the imperialists to their knees.

People are learning the simple truth that **political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.**

Let the capitalist class rant and rave. Nothing can destroy the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It will become an ever more powerful liberating force because millions are grasping it and, acting on it, are turning it into an invincible material force.

## Resolved to Make Mao Tse-tung's Thought the Guide to Action

— Statement by the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (M.I.R.) of Uruguay

**T**HE Revolutionary Movement of the Left (M.I.R.) of Uruguay has recently issued a statement in its organ *Voz Rebelde* stressing the importance of combining the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in Uruguay, according to a report from Montevideo. It declares that the M.I.R. has decided to make Mao Tse-tung's thought the guide to action.

The statement says, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of our era. Marxism-Leninism is the scientific doctrine of the proletariat. It is the science of the proletarian revolution and of the building of socialist society. It is the guide for making revolution all over the world and for continuing and developing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the stage of communism."

"Marxism-Leninism has gone through three great stages in development since its founding: Marx and Engels created with genius the scientific theory of the proletariat. Lenin creatively developed Marxism, bringing it to a new stage: the stage of Leninism. Mao Tse-tung has made such enormous contributions both theoretically and practically that it is clear that Marxism-Leninism has entered a new and still higher stage."

The statement adds, "The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, initiated after the death of Stalin by the revisionist clique which usurped state power in

the first socialist state of the world, has presented new problems to the world proletariat. The counter-revolutionary clique which usurped state power in the country of Lenin is a group of traitors who are acting as the accomplices of the imperialists in their attempt to smother the national-liberation struggles in the world. The fundamental problems confronting the proletariat in the present era are the following: first, how to accomplish liberation in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries; second, how to avoid capitalist restoration in socialist countries."

The statement points out that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has clearly and definitively pointed out the solution to these problems."

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung has profoundly and perfectly resolved the question of how to carry through the revolution in the colonial and dependent countries. He has explained why a weak country, however small it may be, can transform itself into a powerful one and defeat any imperialist country by protracted people's war; and he has explained why in the conditions of our times the national-democratic revolution is not of the old type but of a new type, namely, a new-democratic revolution whose final perspective is not capitalism but socialism and communism.

"He has worked out the strategy and tactics of relying on the peasants, building rural base areas and

using the countryside to encircle the cities. He has elaborated the policies of the united front, as well as its permanent linking with the armed struggle, both under the absolute leadership of the Party of the proletariat.

"He has made new contributions to the question of the building of the Party and the unbreakable inter-connection between this process of building and the armed struggle. He has pointed out with scientific precision the correct ways of struggling against all types of opportunism, especially Right opportunism. He has stressed the fundamental importance of an army of a new type for the triumph of the revolution. He has definitely laid down the guide-lines for the construction of such an army. He has probed into the laws of war and, on this basis, he has elaborated the strategic and tactical conception of people's war. He has mapped out the mass line of the Party of the proletariat and of the people's army."

Referring to the question of preventing the restoration of capitalism in socialist countries, the statement points out: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the first to have solved this question completely, analysing class struggle and its manifestations in socialist society. He has formulated in theory and solved in practice how to prevent the growth of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism, and how to carry the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He is personally leading the first great proletarian cultural revolution in history, the struggle which the Chinese proletariat, led by the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, is waging in order to smash the revisionist elements within the Party ideologically, politically and organizationally, thus preventing the restoration of capitalism. This great proletarian cultural revolution is of tremendous historic significance for the world revolution."

The statement says that just as the October Revolution had spread Leninism over the whole world; China's great proletarian cultural revolution is disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought on a worldwide scale. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has creatively enriched the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The statement emphasizes that Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out "how to deal with imperialism in the present circumstances, develop the implacable struggle against revisionism, and the theory and practice for preventing the restoration of capitalism in

socialist countries. These are creative contributions of universal significance for the proletarian revolution."

"Mao Tse-tung's thought," the statement goes on to say, "is the touch-stone for distinguishing true Marxist-Leninists from false ones. There is no third road between Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and revisionism. Whoever professes to be a Marxist-Leninist but does not defend and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought is not a true Marxist-Leninist, but only an opportunist of the orthodox or 'heterodox' type of revisionism and never a Marxist-Leninist."

The statement declares: "The M.I.R. has decided to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command" and "unfold an extensive campaign of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought within and without the Party. We clearly affirm that Mao Tse-tung's thought is our guide to action. Under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will build the revolutionary Party and rely on the Party to face the battle."

"In our country, the revisionists entrenched in the leadership of the Communist Party have turned it into a party which does not fight for revolution but serves to spread bourgeois ideology among the masses, thus bringing about such a situation that building a revolutionary Party of the proletariat has become the principal necessity for advancing the revolution in our country and putting an end to its long stagnation. The experience of the world, and particularly of Latin America, shows truly that the revisionists are the allies of imperialism, and that without fighting against revisionism, the revolution cannot advance, and people's war, the united front and the revolutionary Party itself cannot develop and grow."

"In order to build the Party, it is necessary to adopt Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as the guiding ideology and make a serious investigation of the concrete situation in the country. From this will emerge the correct political line which is the basis of the proletarian Party. Both the Party and the political line have to be built in the course of the mass struggle, always closely linking with the masses, and combining theory with practice."

The statement says in conclusion: "By integrating the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of our revolution we will succeed in building a Party which is truly the vanguard of the proletariat, which leads the broad masses and promotes people's war against the powerful oppressors of the people."

# **"The Voice of the Thai People" Calls for Mastery and Application of Chairman Mao's Theory on People's War as a Guide in Their Struggle**

**I**N an article broadcast on July 10, the Voice of the Thai People hailed the fact that by grasping and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant theory on people's war, the Thai people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand are growing ever stronger in battle.

The U.S.-Thai reactionaries, the article said, are very much afraid of the speedy growth of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle. To smother the flames of the revolution, they have intensified their "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. This year, the U.S.-Thanom clique has mobilized large numbers of armed police and troops to ruthlessly suppress the people's armed forces in various parts of the country. However, the enemy's barbarous suppression cannot stop the development of the people's armed struggle. In north, south and northeastern Thailand, the people and their armed forces have heroically attacked the enemy, smashed their counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, and scored victory after victory.

The article said that the Thai people's armed forces are able to grow in battle, repeatedly smash the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and score successive victories because they are led by the Communist Party of Thailand which upholds Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Resolutely responding to the call of the Communist Party of Thailand, they hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, diligently study and apply Chairman Mao's theory on people's war and, integrating this theory with Thailand's specific conditions, use it as a guide to their own struggle.

Thus, the article noted: By applying the guerrilla tactics worked out by Chairman Mao: **"The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue,"** the people's armed forces have seized the initiative on the battlefield and are annihilating the enemy.

The article declared:

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- Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them,"** the Thai people's armed forces have from the very outset paid attention to mass work. They have organized small detachments to go to rural areas to carry out propaganda work and rally the people, thus raising the political consciousness of the peasant masses and helping them to understand that U.S. imperialism is invading and plundering Thailand and that the Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique is selling out the nation and betraying the people. The people's armed forces have also actively organized and led the peasants in punishing the traitors, fighting against despotic landlords and uncovering spies and special agents. These moves have the enthusiastic backing and support of the broad masses of the people.

- The fighters of the people's armed forces have a high level of political consciousness. They join up not in the interests of any small clique but in the interests of the broadest masses of the people. In battle, therefore, they are the bravest and the wisest, the most resourceful and powerful. Early this year, for example, a fighter of the people's forces in Nan Province in north Thailand remained fearless and calm when surrounded on all sides by the enemy. Fighting courageously and skilfully and using the favourable terrain to brilliant advantage, he annihilated 10 enemies.

- Because the people's forces have fully mobilized the people, resolutely relied on and become one with them and won their powerful support and warm protection, they always know what's happening and are always able to take the initiative. They have brought into full play the great power of people's war and put the enemy in a passive position where he is always being hit.

In conclusion the article pointed out that the Thai people's armed forces are forging ahead. Though they will still encounter difficulties and the path will be tortuous, they will certainly be able to win final victory under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand.

# Another Front in the Thai People's Revolutionary Struggle

**O**F late, successive waves of student struggles have swept Thailand. On June 21, Bangkok students staged a massive anti-U.S. demonstration. Beginning from July 11, several thousand students in the University of Law and Political Science launched a new struggle. That the student movement has broken out on a large scale in the centre of U.S.-Thai reactionary rule marks a new development in the Thai people's patriotic and democratic struggle. It is also a new indication of the increasing instability of the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique's reactionary rule.

## Brilliant Victories of the Armed Struggle Give Impetus to the Revolution

The successful development of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand has shown the correct path for the liberation of the Thai people. An excellent situation prevails in Thailand's revolution.

Since the Thai people fired their first shots in 1965 in Na Kae County, Nakhon Phanom Province, the flames of their revolutionary armed struggle have been raging more and more furiously all over the country. For more than two years, the traitorous Thanom clique, supported by U.S. imperialism, has sent large numbers of reactionary troops using all types of modern weapons to wildly suppress the people's armed forces. But the latter, by arousing and relying on the masses and applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, has smashed the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries one after another, and has continuously won splendid victories. In this period, the Thai people's armed forces have fought nearly 800 battles with the enemy, wiped out over 2,000 enemy troops and seized large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Thai people's armed struggle has now spread to 30 of the country's 71 provinces and is continuing to expand.

This struggle has dealt the reactionary rule of the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Thanom clique a heavy blow, and has greatly inspired the patriotic Thai people's will to fight for national liberation. It is in these circumstances that the mass struggle in Thailand has soared to a new high.

## Emergence of the Second Front—Surging Student Movement

The Bangkok students' recent demonstrations constitute the biggest revolutionary mass movement in

Thailand in the past ten years. The surging student movement has effectively complemented the people's armed struggle in the countryside. Thus, in the Thai people's revolutionary struggle, apart from the vigorously developing armed struggle in the vast countryside, a second front is taking shape in the form of mass struggle against the U.S.-Thai reactionaries.

The reactionary Thanom regime is an out-and-out traitorous and dictatorial regime. In recent years, it has sold itself still more completely to U.S. imperialism and willingly served as a U.S. imperialist accomplice in the latter's aggression against Vietnam. It has turned Thailand into a U.S. military base and pressganged the people into serving as cannon-fodder for the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam. Because the traitorous Thanom clique has pursued a criminal policy of merciless plunder of the people, unscrupulous arms expansion and preparations for war, Thailand's financial deficit has greatly increased, inflation is aggravated day by day and the price index has shot up endlessly. In last year's crop failure, rice output dropped about 20 per cent. Thailand's economic difficulties are becoming more and more serious and the living conditions are drastically worsening. As a result, the struggle of the Thai people of all strata against the reactionary and dictatorial pro-U.S. traitorous Thanom regime is becoming all the more violent.

This clique has adopted a series of savage fascist measures to maintain its reactionary rule; it has intensified its control and suppression of the people. Using "laws" promulgated ten years ago, it has flagrantly banned mass demonstrations and parades, and even the assembly of more than five persons. However, no "laws" can suppress the will of the Thai people to fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and the Thanom clique's policy of wrecking the country and ruining the people. The revolutionary mass movement has been developing in depth under difficult conditions. Scorning the fascist "laws" of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries and undaunted by their brutal repression, the students of Bangkok recently took to the streets with resounding, militant slogans denouncing U.S. imperialism for using Thailand as a base for aggression in Vietnam and condemning the traitorous Thanom clique for serving as U.S. imperialism's accomplice in the aggression. The patriotic students bravely fought large numbers of armed police and refused to be cowed by bloody suppression and wholesale arrests. The flames of struggle have been rekindled recently in the University



of Law and Political Science and other schools in the country. All this reveals the ever sharpening contradictions between the traitorous Thanom clique and the broad masses.

The just struggle of the Bangkok students is warmly supported by the masses of patriotic Thai people. Just as the Voice of the Thai People pointed out in a broadcast commentary: "It will have a far-reaching influence on all patriotic people and students who want to oppose the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique, and enable the patriotic and democratic struggle of the entire people to develop still more extensively." It can be predicted that with the successful development of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle, the revolutionary mass movement is bound to soar higher and higher. Even the traitorous Thanom clique is viewing this prospect with anxiety and alarm. Thai police chief Prasert has repeatedly declared with trepidation that the student demonstrations might set "an example for the people." Thanom himself has said with concern that the student struggle would create "serious disorder and distress" for his reactionary rule.

#### **U.S.-Thai Reactionaries' Desperate Struggle Cannot Save Them From Destruction**

The U.S.-Thai reactionaries are waging a frantic, last-ditch struggle to maintain their reactionary rule. With the support of U.S. imperialism, the traitorous Thanom clique is stepping up military operations and carrying out bloody repression against the people's armed forces. Directed by U.S. imperialism, it is at the same time resorting to political deception by promulgating a bogus constitution and preparing to stage a farce of "handing state power back to the people." However, it is absolutely futile for the U.S.-Thanom clique to try to stamp out the raging revolutionary

flames of the Thai people by counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao pointed out in the period of the Chinese People's Liberation War: "Military suppression and political deception have been the two main instruments by which Chiang Kai-shek maintains his reactionary rule. People are now witnessing the rapid collapse of both these instruments."

This is also true of the traitorous Thanom clique today. The fact that the Thai people's armed forces have continuously grown and matured in the fighting during the last two years or more forcefully attests to the bankruptcy of the military suppression by the U.S.-Thai reactionaries. The flagrant and barbarous repression of the Bangkok students by the traitorous Thanom clique the day after the promulgation of the bogus constitution vividly shows the bankruptcy of its political deception. Carrying out a dictatorial policy of pro-America and betraying the country, the Thanom clique has put itself in the position of opposing Thai people of all strata. It is now besieged ring upon ring by the broad masses of the Thai people. No matter how furiously it may struggle, it cannot avoid defeat.

The Thai people are advancing triumphantly along the road of revolution. With the effective co-ordination of the revolutionary mass movement, the people's armed struggle in the vast countryside is sure to develop further. Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people will surely unite still more closely, persevere in armed struggle, overcome all difficulties and eventually overthrow the dictatorial rule of U.S. imperialism's running dogs, the Thanom-Praphas clique, and build a new, people's Thailand which will be genuinely independent and democratic!

### Mozambique

## **Guerrillas Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Strategy and Tactics in Waging People's War**

**M**OZAMBIQUE guerrilla fighters have enthusiastically praised Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought on military affairs. They pointed out that it not only has guided the Chinese revolutionary war to victory, but has also opened up a bright road for the liberation of all the oppressed and exploited revolutionary people in the world. They said: "Chairman Mao is the greatest revolutionary leader," and "Mao Tse-tung's

thought is encouraging the African revolutionary fighters in winning victory after victory."

#### **Embark on Road of Armed Struggle**

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is greatly encouraging the Mozambique guerrilla fighters who have embarked on the road of armed struggle. The Mo-

zambique people, who have suffered all kinds of exploitation and oppression under protracted colonial rule and who have an intense national hatred for the brutal colonialists, are taking up arms and are engaged in a heroic armed struggle.

A worker's son joined the guerrillas after he had seen Portuguese colonialists massacre and ruthlessly beat up Mozambique workers. Soon after joining, all the members of his family were thrown into jail. He said angrily: "The colonialists kill our people with swords and guns. We are compelled to take up arms to free the Mozambique people from suffering. I am determined to hold on to the gun and fight to the last drop of my blood."

Another fighter said: "As Chairman Mao has pointed out, no reactionaries will step down from the stage of history of their own accord. The Portuguese colonialists, too, will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. The history of struggle by the Mozambique people has proved that only by taking up weapons, can we drive the Portuguese colonialists who are armed to the teeth out of our land."

Having studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, *Problems of War and Strategy*, a guerrilla detachment leader said that they were determined to carry their armed struggle through to the end and to seize power by armed force. One must not harbour any illusions about imperialism and all reactionaries, nor take any "advice" from certain quarters to conduct "peace talks" with them.

### "We Are Bound to Win"

The guerrilla fighters have armed themselves with Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. Hence, their

confidence in victory has been steadily increasing. One guerrilla fighter said: "After studying the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, I have come to understand that imperialism, though outwardly strong, is a paper tiger in reality, and that it is not imperialism but the people who are really powerful. The fact that the Chinese people have driven imperialism out of their country and the fact that the Vietnamese and Mozambique peoples have won repeated victories testifies to the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis."

Another guerrilla fighter, who for a time was discouraged by the failure of the Mozambique people's uprisings several times in the past, regained confidence after studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people.**" "Chairman Mao's teachings," he said, "have enlightened me in understanding that our struggle is a just one which is bound to win final victory despite setbacks."

Many guerrilla fighters expressed their great confidence that, though their present strength is weak as compared with the enemy, their ranks will grow from small to big, from weak to strong, and they will win final victory.

### Strategy and Tactics of People's War

Many guerrilla fighters are diligently studying and applying Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics of people's war. Having studied Chairman Mao's concept of concentrating a superior force to wage an operation of annihilation, the fighters of one company annihilated nearly 100 enemy troops at one stroke in a single operation. Summing up their experience in this, a guerrilla fighter said: "It is necessary to wage a war of annihilation. As Chairman Mao has taught us, we must concentrate an absolutely superior force to wipe out the enemy forces one by one. Only in this way can we effectively wipe out the enemy and be victorious."

A leader in the guerrilla unit called on the fighters to wage more operations of annihilation and to launch a drive to capture more men and weapons from the enemy. A guerrilla cadre, in a political mobilization speech to his fellow fighters before the battle, said: "In our operations, we must follow Chairman Mao's teaching: **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'** The fighting must be carried on, even if there is only one man left."

### Rely on the Masses, Love the Masses

Chairman Mao has said: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." The guerrilla fighters have paid special attention to relying on the



Mozambique guerrilla fighters studying Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

masses and looking after the interests of the masses in the course of their operations.

A cadre in the guerrilla unit said: "We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings to become one with the masses wherever fighting takes place. The people are the water and we are the fish. Only when we are supported by the masses, can we win victory in our people's war."

"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" drawn up by Chairman Mao for the Chinese People's Liberation Army have been warmly received by the Mozambique guerrillas. One day, a guerrilla detachment on its way back to camp found a short-cut through a field of sweet potatoes. Mkaka, head of the detachment, told the fighters: "We must protect the interests of the masses. We must not cause any damage to the peasants' crops." Tired as they were, the fighters took a longer, round-about route to avoid crossing the sweet-potato field.

### Long Live Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The Mozambique guerrilla fighters have an ardent love for Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They say that Mao Tse-tung's thought has brought the African revolutionaries to see and think more clearly and made them stronger with each battle. A guerrilla cadre said: "Whenever we meet

difficulties, we study Chairman Mao's works just as the fighters in the Chinese film *Tunnel Warfare* did. Chairman Mao's teachings have increased our strength tremendously."

The guerrilla fighters long for copies of the treasured red book of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. One fighter was an illiterate peasant before he joined the guerrillas. Since he got a copy of the *Quotations* in Portuguese, he has made great efforts to overcome difficulties in learning to read. Now he is able to recite quite a number of Chairman Mao's quotations such as "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." Some fighters copied down in their notebooks the full texts of Chairman Mao's writings, such as *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work* and *Combat Liberalism*, in order to study them whenever they have time.

A guerrilla fighter said with great enthusiasm: "The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is like a beacon. Illuminated by the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we Mozambique freedom fighters will never lose our way. The hearts of our fighters in the African jungle are always linked with that of Chairman Mao." He shouted: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

## Palestinian People Persevere on Road of Armed Struggle

THE heroic Palestinian people have been carrying on a prolonged and valiant struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its running dog, Israel. Inspired by the excellent situation prevailing in the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, and giving full play to their valiant fighting spirit, they have recently scored many victories in their attacks on the Israeli aggressors.

By persevering in armed struggle and vigorously unfolding guerrilla warfare, the Palestinian people have dealt heavy blows at the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Since the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression launched in June last year, the Palestinian guerrillas have fought more than 400 battles, killing or wounding over 4,000 Israeli aggressor troops. The guerrillas' area of activity has been expanding. The flames of the armed struggle have

spread far and wide over the entire Israeli-occupied zone, including the open countryside and mountainous regions, and even reached the vicinity of Tel Aviv, the heart of Israeli rule, and the southern port of Elath. Bringing into full play the flexibility in which guerrilla warfare shows its superiority, the Palestinian guerrillas have everywhere ambushed the enemy with home-made bombs, mines and other weapons, raided enemy barracks and destroyed his military installations. The hard-pressed enemy is in a very awkward situation.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."

The Palestinian people's experience in struggle shows that, in the Arab regions, the Palestinian people

and the broad masses of the Arab people who dare to struggle are really powerful, whereas the apparently powerful U.S.-Israeli reactionaries are mere paper tigers who are outwardly strong but hollow inside. Despite the all-out military and economic backing of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli aggressors are in fact beset with great difficulties and are very weak. Israel's frantic military expansion has resulted in an ever extending battle front and a serious shortage of troops. Soaring military expenditures have led to a continuing deterioration in the Israeli economy which is burdened by growing foreign debts, inflation, declining production, and a huge army of 150,000 unemployed. Israel's reactionary Zionist policies and its ruthless suppression and persecution of the Arab people have aroused their mounting resistance; the mass movement of the Palestinian people against U.S. imperialism and its tool for aggression, Israel, is surging forward continuously.

Under the telling blows of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, the Israeli aggressors are finding the going more and more difficult. The Israeli ruling circles are panic-stricken. Israeli defence minister Moshe Dayan had to admit that the "fight against 'Al Fatah' costs us a lot in effort and people." Israeli premier Levi Eshkol stated in dismay that, against the Palestinian guerrillas, Israeli troops are experiencing fighting "more bitter" than they did during the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression in June last year.

In the course of their struggle, the Palestinian people and the broad masses of the Arab people have come to understand more and more clearly the great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** They are convinced that people's war is the only way for the liberation of Palestine. Holding high the great banner of armed struggle, they fear no force however brutal and dare to struggle. They are actively carrying out guerrilla warfare in enemy-occupied areas, opening new battle fronts to strike at the enemy and building mobile bases. The Palestinian guerrillas have struck roots among the Arab people who are suffering deeply from national oppression, and they enjoy the energetic support of the Palestinian and other Arab people. Since the beginning of this year, large numbers of Palestinian and other Arab youth have applied to join the "Assifa" commandos, a military organization of "Al Fatah" (the Palestinian Liberation Movement).

The Palestinian people are resolutely opposed to the so-called "political solution" which means to compromise with the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. They have come to realize from their experience that U.S. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy, that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is its No. 1 accomplice, and that the "political solution" hatched up by the United States and the Soviet Union is a big political fraud aimed at strangling the Arab national-liberation movement.

"Al Fatah" leaders have recently stated more than once that the Palestinian issue can be solved only

through armed struggle. They have strongly denounced the scheming activities of United Nations "special envoy" Jarring who is peddling the "political solution" in the Middle East. And they have voiced their determination to recover their lost land by armed force and to carry on the fight till final victory. This has given expression to the iron will of the Palestinian and other Arab people to persevere in revolutionary armed struggle and to carry through to the end the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

U.S. imperialism and its No. 1 accomplice, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, have always set themselves against the Palestinian and other Arab people. Working hand in glove, they have nourished and instigated the Israeli aggressors, trying in a thousand and one ways to strangle the Palestinian people's armed struggle and stamp out the flames of the Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle.

As the U.S.-Soviet "political solution" fraud is exposed again and again and is becoming more discredited daily, the Soviet revisionist renegade chieftain Kosygin has recently put forward a proposal "on the halting of the arms race and on disarmament" in the Middle East. Made at a time when U.S. imperialism is providing Israel with "Hawk" missiles and other modern weapons and conniving at Israel's incessant military provocations against the Arab people, this proposal is in effect asking the Arab people to disarm themselves before the Israeli aggressors. It is a vicious plan of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in close collaboration with U.S. imperialism, to openly betray the Arab people, strangle their armed struggle and compel them to capitulate to the aggressors. It is another glaring exposure of the hideous features of the Soviet revisionist renegades.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has said: **"The people are the decisive factor. Reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring about the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys."**

Recently, the national council of the Palestinian anti-imperialist organizations met in Cairo. Delegates strongly denounced the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel, and expressed the common aspirations of the Palestinian and other Arab people for unity against imperialism, for carrying on the armed struggle and liberating their homeland. The meeting called on the Arab states and people to give firm support, both material and moral, to the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

After prolonged and arduous efforts, the Palestinian people have found the correct road to liberation, the road of armed struggle. It is certain that so long as the Palestinian and other Arab people hold high the banner of armed struggle, persist in their progressive stand, strengthen their unity, dare to struggle and fear no difficulties, they are sure to win final victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool for aggression, Israel.



## Soviet Institutes of Higher Learning Turned Into Tools for All-Round Capitalist Restoration

**I**N the sphere of education, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique is pursuing a whole set of bourgeois policies in running schools and enforcing a revisionist educational line, to meet the requirements for an all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. It has turned Soviet institutes of higher learning into key places for peddling revisionist ideology, corrupting and poisoning the minds of the younger generation in every way and bringing up intellectual aristocrats and revisionist successors to maintain the reactionary rule of the privileged bourgeois stratum.

### Bringing Up Intellectual Aristocrats

The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in education is centred on the question of it serving the politics of which class and of bringing up successors to which class.

The great Lenin pointed out that the object of Soviet education **"is to complete the work that began with the October Revolution in 1917 to convert the school from an instrument of the class rule of the bourgeoisie into an instrument for the overthrow of that rule and for the complete abolition of the division of society into classes. The schools must become an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat."**

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. The working people should become highly educated while intellectuals should acquire the qualities of labouring people."** He has also pointed out that **"our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."**

The ruling Soviet revisionist clique has completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist cause. After usurping Party and government power, this bunch of renegades has lavishly used education to bring about the restoration of capitalism in all spheres of endeavour.

What the Soviet revisionists have followed in education is merely the antiquated rubbish of the exploiting classes: "Those who do mental labour rule over others, while those who toil with their hands are to be ruled." Soviet revisionist boss Brezhnev ranted that "personnel for economic, Party, government, diplomatic, military and social work are picked chiefly from among spe-

cialists trained in our higher schools." Kosygin, another revisionist top dog, asserted that the institutes of higher learning train "experts and organizers of production." In fact, they want to bring up revisionists to safeguard and consolidate their revisionist regime, persons imbued with the bourgeois world outlook who are divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from production and who ride roughshod over the working people.

In vigorously applying the bourgeois principle of experts running the schools, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique wants bourgeois scholar-despots and reactionary academic "authorities" to freely control and dominate institutes of higher learning and poison the minds of youth with all kinds of reactionary ideas.

Stuffing the students full of revisionist poison and tightening ideological control over them have resulted in young people being divorced from proletarian politics. This renegade clique sells rotten capitalist wares under the signboard of communism. It frantically opposes Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and viciously attacks the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system while giving wide publicity to its theory of the dying out of class struggle and its revisionist line of "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful transition," "peaceful competition," "a state of the whole people" and "a party of the entire people," and extolling bourgeois egoism, pacifism and humanitarianism. It crams students with these reactionary ideas through inculcation and the holding of examinations. One Soviet revisionist leading light threateningly declared that one "cannot conceive of a good Soviet specialist" without a "clear understanding of the policy" of the Soviet revisionists.

By feverishly putting intellectual education and all that capitalist trash in first place, the Soviet revisionist clique impels students to bury themselves in books and turns them into "book-memorizing automatons." One highly placed Soviet revisionist made a big noise, saying that "the fundamental social functions of the students are: to attend lectures, work in laboratories, read books and fill themselves with the knowledge of modern science."

This clique has made a big fanfare about the "great achievements" of its schools of higher learning in turning out "experts" in industrial and agricultural techniques. However, revelations in the Soviet revisionist press gave the lie to their bragging.

In an article "On Training University Students to Be Engineers" *Pravda* said: the "engineers" turned out by institutes of higher learning in Leningrad in the last seven years are incapable of doing practical work in industrial enterprises. Of the many reasons given, the error for which these institutes must be held responsible plays no small part. Many teachers on the pedagogic and research staff, the article disclosed, have only an imperfect knowledge of industry and their learning in their own specialized field is deficient. Most teachers have travelled the beaten track — from primary school to university, from university to graduate school, and from graduate school to their present teaching posts — without ever taking part in actual production.

Another *Pravda* article dated January 16 and entitled "Incompetent Experts" revealed that "agronomists," "experts in animal husbandry" and other "experts" who graduated from agricultural schools and agricultural colleges are not qualified for their work. Many are unwilling to go to the rural areas. "Large numbers of experts are working in units and production departments that have nothing to do with agriculture."

### Encouraging Pursuit of Fame and Wealth

The Soviet revisionist clique is trying in every way to corrupt the younger generation with the bourgeois ideology of seeking fame, wealth and position, and cultivating epicurean tastes, and to bring up the youth as out-and-out revisionists so that they will take over the clique's mantle.

Since they give extensive "material incentives" to encourage the students in the pursuit of fame and wealth, the Soviet revisionists widely advertise that "knowledge acquired means profit gained and the aim of receiving an education is to make money."

In the Soviet Union, student subsidies and scholarships are allotted according to marks. Those who get high marks get more money and those who get low ones get little money or even have their subsidies withheld. Those who acquire university diplomas can become "cadres," "experts," "engineers," "managers," etc., and their income is higher than that of ordinary workers. After graduating, some can continue their studies as research students. After a research course, a post-graduate acquires the degree of *kandidat* (Master), which gives him a higher status and brings more income. Then, he can climb further up the pyramid from *kandidat* (Master), to doctor, to corresponding academician and academician. Once he becomes an academician, he will be quite a "big authority" and a rich man.

Flying the banner of "developing individuality" and "cultivating taste," the Soviet revisionist traitors are working overtime to sell corrupt bourgeois culture and the Western way of life among the younger generation. They encourage pleasure-seeking and the easy life. Fancy clothes of the most queer kind, grotesque hair-styles, strident pop and swing music, rock-'n'-roll,

cafes and night clubs, licentious films, pornography, reactionary novels, etc. — these are the things and tastes the Soviet revisionists encourage "modern" youth to become interested in.

By turning things upside down, the Soviet revisionists have caused socialist culture and communist morals fostered since the October Revolution to be trampled underfoot. Fetid bourgeois ideology thus seriously harms the younger generation.

According to a recent article in the revisionist sheet *Leninskoye Znamya*, sons and daughters of the privileged stratum in Moscow's College of Commerce, taking advantage of their parents' influence and money, go in for drinking bouts, frequent cafes, throw their weight about and even kill people at will. Play-boys, drunkards and loafers, the paper wrote, have permanent "nests" for their indulgence. Student dormitories have become "bazaars" for selling imported goods and for speculation. The entire College of Commerce is shrouded in fear as evil ways prevail, *Leninskoye Znamya* added.

Poisoned by revisionism, many youth take no interest in the plight of the labouring people, the present state and future of the country and world revolution and are only concerned about seeking fame, wealth and enjoyment. In a report about a discussion on "happiness" held by university students, the Soviet revisionist paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said: The aim in life of some young people is to become an "expert, a master in his own trade, then marry and have children"; some hope to have "lots of money" to "buy all the things they need"; some only want to "go to the seashore at dawn," to a cafe or cinema in the evening; some love to "wear fluffy long hair"; and some want to "live in the 17th or 18th century" and become "pirates." From the views on happiness and aims in life of some young people as witnessed by this paper, one can see clearly how the Soviet revisionist renegades have led many young people astray, driving them into a dangerous predicament.

### Students From Workers and Peasants' Families Squeezed Out

There is a conspicuous disparity between the rich and the poor in education in the Soviet Union today. Sons and daughters of the privileged bourgeois stratum enjoy all kinds of priority, do as they like and climb up the social ladder rapidly, while those of workers, peasants and other labouring people, and working youths are being squeezed out and discriminated against.

The Soviet revisionist clique advertises that the sole standards for admitting new students and expelling students from institutes of higher learning are knowledge, talent, examinations and marks, with knowledge "the highest arbitrator," and so on and so forth. In fact, sons and daughters of the privileged bourgeois stratum can easily get the marks required for admission

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## Albanian Defence Minister Greet China's Army Day

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, received a message dated July 27 from Comrade Beqir Balluku, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of Albania, greeting the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I, on behalf of the Albanian people, the cadres and fighters of the Albanian People's Army and in my own name, extend to you and through you to the fraternal Chinese people and all the heroic commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army the warmest revolutionary tribute and the sincerest fraternal greetings.

In the past 41 years, under the wise and far-sighted leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has travelled a glorious, militant path.

As a new-type revolutionary army, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has used Marxist-Leninist thinking and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings to cultivate, steel and arm itself in the flames of the protracted people's wars, and in the struggles against enemies at home and abroad and in the earth-shaking Long March, and has gloriously accomplished its historic task of liberating the people, winning victory in the Chinese revolution and founding the People's Republic of China.

In the period of socialist construction, under the leadership of the long-tested Chinese Communist Party headed by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has upheld and

further developed its revolutionary tradition, held high the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and faithfully adhered to the revolutionary line of the Chinese Communist Party in building the army. As a revolutionary people's army, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has raised its proletarian consciousness and spirit still higher. It is vigilantly and faithfully defending the cause of the people and the Party. It is the powerful mainstay guaranteeing the triumphant progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the reliable pillar for the proletarian dictatorship, victory in revolution and socialist construction in the People's Republic of China.

Led directly by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the fraternal Chinese people are united as one and have won splendid victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly frustrating and smashing the conspiracies of imperialism, modern revisionism and domestic counter-revolutionaries to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China.

The People's Republic of China has become the mighty force and powerful bastion of revolution, socialism and national-liberation struggles of the people of all countries who are opposing imperialism and modern revisionism and fighting for freedom and national independence. The People's Republic of China today enjoys lofty international prestige and is respected and praised as the great centre of the socialist revolution and the heroic standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism.

The Albanian people and their army are proud of having the great Chinese people and their heroic People's Liberation Army as their honoured and faithful friends,

true comrades-in-arms and sincere brothers and of having cemented a militant friendship and steel-like unity with them on the basis of invincible Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. No force on earth can in the least sabotage and harm this friendship and unity between our two peoples and two armies, which is created by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and our great leaders Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In good or in difficult times, our two peoples and armies will always, now and in future, fight shoulder to shoulder to completely smash imperialist and revisionist aggressive plots and to defend our common cause — our two countries' revolution, socialism and communism.

Dear Comrade Lin Piao, please allow me to take this opportunity to sincerely wish the heroic, fraternal Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army new and greater achievements in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in their selfless work in building socialism, strengthening the army's preparedness against war and safeguarding the peaceful labour of the Chinese people and the victory of Marxism-Leninism.

May the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of Albania and China be evergreen!

### Peking and Shanghai Greet "August 1" With Lively Activities "Supporting the Army and Cherishing the People"

Amidst resounding songs of triumph as all-round victory is being won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of armymen and people, answering Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people," are enthusiastically engaged in all kinds of commemorative activities

to greet the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Peking and Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committees have recently issued a circular and made decisions respectively calling for the unfolding of various activities to greet the anniversary. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a great army founded personally by our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. It is the powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Great Wall of steel defending the socialist motherland and a staunch upholder of the great proletarian cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army have made immortal contributions in helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training, and in defending the motherland.

In the past few days, to mark the anniversary, many factories, mines, enterprises, government organs, schools and rural people's communes in Peking have held commemorative rallies, meetings for reports, army-civilian get-together parties and forums. Responsible comrades of the Revolutionary Committee of Pingku County, a county under the Peking Municipality, went in person to places where army units are stationed to greet the commanders and fighters and those who are unwell and collect their criticisms of the work of the revolutionary committee.

The Peking Garrison and those P.L.A. units helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training in Peking have in the last few days sent out Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams made up of some 10,000 armymen. They went into the factories, villages, government organs and schools to propagate Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Many commanders and fighters have checked up, from all angles, their work in helping the Left, helping industry

and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training and listened to criticisms and opinions from the revolutionary masses.

These days, the whole of Shanghai breathes a revolutionary atmosphere in which armymen cherish the people and the people support the army. The commanders and fighters of the units of the three services stationed in Shanghai have appointed comrades to hold forums, heart-to-heart talks and get-together parties in an effort to collect opinions from the revolutionary masses and check over and revise their "Cherish the People" pledges.

As Army Day approached, many factories, schools and rural people's communes in Shanghai carried out activities to learn from the P.L.A. and actively implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions. In meetings and heart-to-heart talks with the P.L.A. men stationed in their shipyard, the leading members of the Hudong Shipyard Revolutionary Committee and the revolutionary mass organizations there reviewed the glorious course they had traversed fighting shoulder to shoulder. They are determined to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, deepen revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, do a good job in ridding their ranks of class enemies and streamlining their administrative structure, so as to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

### **Sino-Vietnamese Agreement Signed in Peking**

An agreement on Chinese economic and technical aid to Vietnam and protocols were signed in Peking on July 23 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement was signed by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on

behalf of their respective governments.

Premier Chou En-lai received the Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi on July 23. The Premier had a cordial and friendly talk with Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Ly Ban and Ngo Minh Loan, deputy leaders of the delegation.

The Vietnamese delegation left Peking for home on July 24 by special plane after concluding its friendly visit to China. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital gave it a warm send-off at the airport.

### **Guinean Military Delegation Arrives in Peking**

A Guinean military delegation led by Colonel Kaman Diabi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Republic of Guinea, arrived in Peking by plane on the evening of July 23. The delegation is on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was among those warmly welcoming the delegation at the airport.

The National Defence Ministry gave a banquet on the evening of July 24 in honour of the delegation. Speaking at the banquet, which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, Comrade Wang Hsin-ting paid tribute to the Guinean people who have a glorious tradition in opposing imperialism and colonialism. Under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, he said, they have repeatedly smashed the subversive and intervention plots by imperialism and its lackeys, and have achieved remarkable success in safeguarding their national independence, developing their national economy and strengthening their national defence.

At present, he continued, the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against imperialism is in an excellent situation. But as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the



verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." Comrade Wang Hsin-ting strongly condemned the crimes of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism which have been working hand in glove in stepping up suppression of the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. He added: We are deeply convinced that all the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will only serve to arouse ever stronger resistance from the people of the world and hasten the former's doom.

He went on to say: China's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and being led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, is advancing vigorously and swiftly towards all-round victory and an unprecedentedly excellent situation prevails throughout the country.

The Chinese and Guinean peoples, he pointed out, are close comrades-in-arms in opposing imperialism and colonialism. In the struggle against our common enemy and in building our own countries, our two peoples have always supported, encouraged and closely co-operated with each other. We firmly believe that the Guinean military delegation's visit will surely make valuable contributions in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and two armies.

In his speech, Colonel Kaman Diabi extended his thanks to the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, militiamen and Red Guards for their warm welcome. He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would be conducive to the strengthening of the friendship and sincere and fraternal co-operation between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

It is a rare opportunity for us, he said, to be able to come to China at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and being led personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is going on successfully.

He added: Now that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are

viciously plotting and launching wars of aggression in Vietnam and the Middle East and savagely suppressing the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is more imperative than ever for Guinea and China to consolidate their friendship and solidarity so as to deal with their common enemy — international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Colonel Kaman Diabi pointed out that his delegation's stay in China would be beneficial because it would enable the armed forces of Guinea and China to learn from each other and acquire more experience in order to carry on revolution.

### **Strong Protest Against New Fascist Crime by Hongkong British Authorities**

The British authorities in Hongkong flagrantly announced on July 19 that they had started the so-called statutory processes necessary to de-register the Chung Wah Middle School. This is an attempt to strangle this patriotic school which has demonstrated its warm love for the motherland and which has been enthusiastically disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is also an attack on patriotic educational institutions in Hongkong. This new act of persecution has infuriated patriotic compatriots in Hongkong. They have expressed their determination to frustrate this new provocation by British imperialism in Hongkong, in order to defend their sacred right to study and disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought and protect the patriotic educational establishments.

On the morning of July 19, the "information department" of the Hongkong British authorities issued a bulletin announcing that they had "commenced the statutory processes necessary to de-register the Chung Wah Middle School." At the same time, the police handed a letter to Wang Tsu-fen, supervisor of the Chung Wah Middle School now unjustifiably detained in a concentration camp, informing him of the de-registration of the school and demanding a reply. But he flatly refused.

Since the patriotic Chinese residents of Hongkong started the struggle against British violence in May last year, the Hongkong British troops and police have carried out armed raids, searched and ransacked the Chung Wah Middle School many times. Then on November 28, the British authorities forcibly closed the school on trumped-up charges, and announced that the "order for the closure" would expire on August 15, 1968. On December 2, they sent secret agents to kidnap supervisor Wang Tsu-fen who has been unwarrantedly detained in a concentration camp up to now. On December 6, the Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned British Charge d'Affaires in China Donald Hopson and lodged a serious protest with the British Government against the Hongkong British authorities' outrage in forcibly closing the Chung Wah Middle School and unjustifiably arresting its supervisor.

For more than a year, the patriotic teachers and students of the Chung Wah Middle School have persevered and waged a tit-for-tat heroic struggle against frenzied persecution by the British authorities. Though their school was closed down and its supervisor and dozens of patriotic teachers and students unjustifiably arrested, they have, despite such difficult conditions, managed to keep the school going, and even to enable it to develop. The number of students applying to attend the school this year was very large, and in fact surpassed the original total enrolment. The school's patriotic teachers and students were infuriated when they heard the news of the fresh, redoubled persecution on July 19. They bitterly denounced the Hongkong British authorities for their fascist acts. They conscientiously studied quotations from Chairman Mao and wrote pledges expressing their determination to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and rebuff the new provocation. The same evening, the school issued a statement voicing the strongest and most serious protest against the Hongkong British authorities. It declared: "Hongkong has always been China's sacred territory. We have the in-

violable right to give patriotic education and to study and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought in Hongkong. Whoever encroaches upon this right will meet with resolute rebuff." The statement sternly demanded that the British authorities immediately rescind the ban on the school, give up the plot to de-register the school, release its supervisor Wang Tsu-fen and other patriotic teachers and students detained and guarantee their personal safety.

Patriotic Chinese in educational and other circles in Hongkong held meetings in the last few days to strongly protest against the Hongkong British authorities' fascist

crimes. They sternly pointed out: Since May last year, these authorities have committed a series of wild persecutions against patriotic Chinese educational establishments, searched and ransacked 13 patriotic schools in 25 armed raids, arrested 455 patriotic teachers, students and staff members, and thrown 172 into prison, of whom 65 are still there. These old accounts have not yet been settled and now the British authorities have again created new incidents of persecution. This is absolutely intolerable. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "if anyone persists in using violence against us, tries to bully us and re-

sorts to repression, the Communist Party will have to take a firm stand," they warned: The fire has been kindled by the Hongkong British authorities, and they have created this tension. If they should dare again to push the situation in Hongkong to a new point of tension, the patriotic Chinese are prepared at any time to deal the new provocation crushing blows, resolutely protect the patriotic educational establishments and defend their sacred right to disseminate and study Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Chinese authorities concerned are closely watching the development of the event.

(Continued from p. 28.)

to institutes of higher learning because they are well off materially. Even if they get very low marks, they can still be admitted by dishonest means, acquire diplomas and get desirable positions through pulling strings and bribery.

Sons and daughters of the labouring people, and working youths, however, are a totally different matter. The Soviet revisionist magazine *Voprosy Filosofii* admitted in an article that 82 per cent of the sons and daughters of Party and government cadres of the Soviet revisionist clique and professionals earning high salaries in the Novosibirsk region can enter colleges or universities after graduation from middle school while those of agricultural workers can seldom go on with their studies. The article disclosed that the tendency of "a fall in the percentage of sons and daughters of workers and peasants' families who can enter colleges or universities" was further developing.

Even if they succeeded in entering colleges, the sons and daughters of families of the labouring people face dismissal at any time. Subsidies are granted by schools according to marks and not according to the economic conditions of the students' families. With influence and money, sons and daughters of the privileged caste can get high marks through bribery and other dishonest methods. But in many cases the sons and daughters of the labouring people are often deprived of their subsidies because, having to earn their keep by taking on part-time jobs, they cannot concentrate their efforts to cope with the examinations. In this way, many have been thrown out of school merely because their marks are not good enough.

One Moscow University student who comes from a poor family has to do odd jobs after classes to support himself and returns home at nine or ten at night. During the winter and summer vacations, he has to

look for heavy manual work in order to save money for the next term.

The son of a collective farm member has been enrolled in an institute of chemical engineering. His subsidy is not enough to cover board and lodging and so he has to work as a messenger in a telephone office. Every Saturday and Sunday he has to work 48 hours at a stretch. He has heart trouble and is so tired after work that he has to remain in bed for a long time afterwards.

One electrician, now in his thirties, has worked for more than ten years at a monthly wage of a little over 80 rubles. After he was enrolled in college, he found the income of the whole family—his subsidy, his wife's wages and his mother's pension—insufficient to keep the family of four. He has no other option but to go to the hospital frequently to sell his blood.

An article published in the paper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* reported that university and college drop-outs have increased in recent years and that the number of drop-outs in Ural University has nearly trebled in the past five years, with former industrial workers making up the largest percentage. The number of drop-outs in the faculty of dynamics and mathematics in that university amounted to one-fourth of the enrolment and many of them could not continue their studies because of material and family reasons.

Soviet papers and periodicals have gone so far as to applaud publicly the exclusion of young workers and peasants and the children of workers and peasants from institutes of higher learning. Just like the capitalist bosses, they moaned that it is "strange talk" to "let watchmen, clerks and shop assistants" enter universities.

The Soviet revisionist renegades are sure to be brought to book one day for their flagrant crimes and be indicted and received the punishment reserved for them by the Soviet people.

# ROUND THE WORLD

ALBANIA

## Strong Protest Against Bulgarian Government's Hostility

In a statement issued on July 23, the Foreign Ministry of the Albanian People's Republic strongly protested against the Bulgarian Government's unjustifiable expulsion of Albanian Ambassador in Sofia Balili, four Albanian diplomatic and technical officials and the Albanian Telegraph Agency correspondent.

The statement said that the Bulgarian Government's frame-up of Ambassador Balili and the Albanian embassy staff clearly served the hostile purposes of sabotaging the friendship between the Albanian and Bulgarian peoples, undermining the state relations between the two countries, and opposing the People's Republic of Albania, undaunted standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism and consistent fighter against imperialism and its collaborators — the modern revisionists.

The statement declared: In compliance with the correct principled policy of the Albanian Government, the Albanian Embassy in Sofia has always striven in all its activities for the preservation and promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and for the maintenance of normal state relations between the two countries. It has fully abided by the laws and rules in force in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and has never interfered in its internal affairs. The groundless claims of the Bulgarian Government about its alleged incitements endangering the security of the Bulgarian Government are mean calumnies hatched at a time when the present leadership of Bulgaria urgently needs such provocations to divert the attention of the Bulgarian people from the successive defeats and the grave situation of Bulgaria, which are a

result of its faithful implementation of the Soviet revisionist leadership's traitorous line.

It said: The Bulgarian Embassy in Tirana, at complete variance with its diplomatic functions, has incessantly conducted overt hostile activities against the People's Republic of Albania and against the friendship between the two peoples. It has also sought by every means, although in vain, to propagate in Tirana the revisionist line of its leadership. We can, in this respect, mention, among other things, the case of the former Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires ad interim Nenko Belev who, with utter shamelessness, made mean provocative calumnies against the good-neighbourly policy of the People's Republic of Albania. Similar hostile activities have also been carried out by the present Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Tirana, Karadimov, as well as the entire personnel of the Bulgarian Embassy.

Due to the above reasons and as a counter-measure, the statement said, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania demanded that the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Bulgaria, Karadimov, six other members of the embassy staff and the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency correspondent leave Albania on July 24, 1968.

The statement said in conclusion: The Albanian Government resolutely rejects once again all the groundless charges and trumped-up calumnies against the Albanian Embassy in Sofia and energetically opposes the new hostile act of the Bulgarian Government towards the Albanian Ambassador and the embassy staff. The Bulgarian Government must bear the grave responsibility for all the consequences of its activities against the People's Republic of Albania.

CEMENTING MILITANT FRIENDSHIP

## Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds Convention

In Tokyo, the 17th national convention of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) ended successfully on July 21.

The 3-day convention took place at a time when the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people was going forward by leaps and bounds. The meeting marked how the broad masses of the Japanese people who uphold the friendship between Japan and China have grown in size and strength in their fight against U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government, Soviet modern revisionism and the revisionist Miyamoto clique in the Japanese Communist Party. It also expressed the Japanese people's determination to strengthen their militant friendship with the Chinese people, to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," to recover Okinawa and to develop the Japan-China friendship movement in Japan.

Hisao Kuroda was re-elected chairman at the closing session on July 21. He had in his hand the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the book treasured by revolutionaries, as he mounted the rostrum to address the gathering. Kuroda said that an urgent task for the Japan-China friendship movement was to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." The association must combine the struggle against U.S. military bases with the other struggles against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries being waged in workshops, the countryside and schools. In the course of struggle, he said, it was necessary to constantly expand the anti-U.S. patriotic united front and extensively propagate the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Kuraji Anzai, member in charge of the Preparatory Committee of the Tokyo-To Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party; Tomura Issaku, member in charge of the Sanrizuka-Shibayama Association Against the Building of the New International Airport; and Wu Pu-wen,

Vice-President of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, who were invited to the convention, also made speeches.

Anzai pointed out in his speech that it was the cherished hope of the 100 million Japanese people and the 700 million Chinese people that the militant friendship between them would be strengthened. No force on earth could obstruct or eliminate this cause of great vitality. He noted that in order to correctly develop the Japan-China friendship movement, there must be correct thinking and correct theories to guide it. The correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought had not only been fully proved in the storm of the Chinese revolution but also in the practice of the world revolution. Mao Tse-tung's thought, he pointed out, is Marxism-Leninism

at the highest level in the present era. A great achievement of the convention lay in its decision to further develop the movement to acquaint the public with China's great proletarian cultural revolution and to unfold a broad campaign to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought and popularize the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The convention passed a declaration which said: At present, the world situation is excellent. The unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution in China, led by the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is seizing all-round victory. This revolution has inspired the people of the whole world in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and progress. The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for

national salvation has won great victories. The national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is surging ahead.

In strong terms, the declaration denounced the Miyamoto revisionist clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government, for its crimes. It says: Echoing each other, the Miyamoto revisionist clique and the Soviet modern revisionists, while setting up signboards of "revolution," are acting as anti-China vanguards, a role which the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries cannot play. They pretend to oppose the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," but are actually working for its extension.

The convention adopted a message paying tribute to the Chinese people.

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