

PEKING REVIEW

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July 31, 1970

**Strive to Build a Socialist University
Of Science and Engineering**

**Korean and Rumanian Military
Delegations Visit China**

**U.S. Imperialism Has Not Laid Down
Its Butcher's Knife**

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other. The people of the whole world, including the people of the United States, are our friends.

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Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law.

Premier Chou's Talk With French Correspondents

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, talked on Sino-French relations and the current international situation in an interview with Francois Debre and Michel Parbot, correspondents of *Agence Francaise des Images*, in Peking on July 14. The contents of his talk follow:

It is worth welcoming that, in the intranquil situation in the world today, His Excellency Minister Delegate Bettencourt has led the French Government Delegation in visiting China and, through talks between both parties, the good relations between China and France have developed still further.

It will be recalled that the good relations between China and France were founded more than six years ago thanks to the personal care and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle.

His Excellency Minister Delegate Bettencourt has on many occasions stated that the French Government under the leadership of His Excellency President Pompidou will continue to follow General de Gaulle's foreign policy. In the famous speech he delivered during his visit to Cambodia in September 1966, General de Gaulle expressed in explicit terms his firm support for Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's policy of independence, peace and neutrality, and maintained

that the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Viet Nam so that the Vietnamese people may solve their problem on their own.

As regards the present situation, the aggressor troops of the United States and all the armed forces of its satellites should be withdrawn from the three Indo-Chinese countries so that the people of these countries may solve their problems on their own. The U.S. aggressor troops should be withdrawn from south Korea so that the Korean people may realize their aspiration for reunifying their fatherland. The U.S. aggressor troops should be withdrawn from China's Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits; the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. In a broader sense, all the U.S. armed forces and the armed forces of other countries should be withdrawn from all the territories they are occupying and go home so that the people of all countries may enjoy the right to solve their problems on their own, without any menace or interference from outside.

Though China and France are of different social systems, we both ardently love independence and oppose control and interference by big powers. In the world today there are one or two "super" powers which always seek to overwhelm others by force, bully the small and the weak and contend for world

hegemony. The danger of the big powers launching a world war still exists and we must get prepared. But times have advanced and a growing number of people in the world have awakened or are awakening. The days when big powers decided the destiny of the world are gone for ever. We must explode the myth which gives rise to fear of big powers.

Premier Chou Meets Delegation of Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, in the afternoon of July 23 met the Delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces headed by lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Premier Chou En-lai had a very cordial and friendly talk with lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao and all members of the delegation.

Taking part in the meeting were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Han Nienlung, Vice-Foreign Minister.

Also present was Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the

Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking.

Premier Chou Meets Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Ministers Keat Chhon And Thiounn Prasith

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, in the afternoon of July 22 met Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth introduced to Premier Chou En-lai the two new Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union: Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, and Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation.

Premier Chou En-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Ministers Keat Chhon and Thiounn Prasith.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the Chinese department concerned Han Nien-lung, Tsao Ke-chiang and Han Hsu.

Premier Chou Cables Prime Minister Fidel Castro Greeting National Insurrection Day of Cuba

Havana

Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba:

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the National Insurrection Day of Cuba, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend warm greetings to you, and to the Government and people of Cuba.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Cuban Government and people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of national independence, and wish you new victories in this struggle.

May the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Cuba grow continuously.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

July 25, 1970, Peking

Premier Chou Sends Message to Chairman Cyrankiewicz Greeting Poland's National Day

Warsaw

Chairman Jozef Cyrankiewicz of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to extend festive greetings to you and the Polish people.

May friendship between the Chinese and Polish peoples develop with each passing day.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

July 21, 1970

Premier Chou Sends Message to President Nasser Greeting U.A.R. National Day

Cairo

His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic:

On the occasion of the National Day of the United Arab Republic, I express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic.

The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Government and people of the United Arab Republic and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel. We are deeply convinced that the valiant Arab people, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly defeat the aggressors and win complete victory in the struggle for national liberation.

I wish prosperity to the United Arab Republic. May the friendship between the Chinese and U.A.R. peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries develop and grow stronger daily.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

July 22, 1970, Peking

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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.

— MAO TSETUNG

Strive to Build a Socialist University of Science and Engineering

by the Workers' and People's Liberation Army Men's
Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team in Tsinghua University

THANKS to the solicitous concern of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, the proletarian revolution in education is vigorously surging forward in Tsinghua University. Over the past year and more, the working class has led the university's revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers in holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, following Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the revolution in education and, with the "May 7" Directive as the key link, "taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" and striving to build a socialist university of science and engineering.

The Working Class Must Exercise Firm Leadership Over the Revolution in Education in The Course of Struggle

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. The workers' prop-

aganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions." Working class leadership is the fundamental guarantee for completely smashing the bourgeois educational system and establishing the proletarian educational system. The proletarian revolution in education is a deep-going political revolution ensuring the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the spheres of culture and education. Since July 27, 1968 when the working class mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, a fierce struggle has been going on between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie around the question of who will transform and triumph over whom. It is precisely in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines that working class leadership has constantly been strengthened and consolidated.

Working class leadership means leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought. Under the leadership of its vanguard the Communist Party, the working class has entered the field of education in order to carry out Chairman Mao's great directive "The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer," and occupy the positions of schools and colleges and transform them with Mao Tsetung Thought.

In order to occupy these positions and maintain firm leadership over the revolution in education, the working class must criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie, vigorously grasp the class struggle in the ideological field and exercise leadership over the intellectuals politically and ideologically. Otherwise, it is impossible to consolidate working class leadership and there is even the danger of losing it again. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**There is no construction without destruction,**" we have launched deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary clique of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, as well as criticism of the reactionary bourgeois Right and ultra "Left" trends of thought, criticism of the feudal, capitalist and revisionist systems of education and the revisionist ideas in various spheres of academic learning, and criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. The overthrown bourgeoisie will never be reconciled to its defeat; it will invariably take advantage of its influence in the ideological field and make use of the weak points in the world outlook of intellectuals to spread poison, in a vain attempt to seize back its lost "hereditary domains" and contend with the proletariat to win over the intellectuals. Some bourgeois elements openly clamour: "The working class is not capable of exercising leadership in the most advanced sciences." Others put on an ultra "Left" appearance and distort the Party's policy towards intellectuals by spreading such absurdities as "Working class leadership in everything means brushing the intellectuals aside" in a vain attempt to push the intellectuals to the side in opposition to the working class and effect a counter-seizure of power. By fully arousing the masses and relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we have resolutely exposed and criticized the handful of class enemies for their criminal attempt to sabotage and weaken working class leadership and thus smashed their plot for restoration.

The struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie for leadership often and in numerous cases takes the form of a struggle against the bourgeois force of habit. As the revolution in education develops in depth, the bourgeois thinking of some intellectuals constantly manifests itself in new forms. Some of them declare: "You take charge politically while I take leadership in vocational work." Others think that they have done well enough in receiving re-education and so the working class is "handing over power" to them when they are asked to play their role in vocational work. They think that they are "experts" in transforming education and in vocational work, and so the working class should "give way" to them. Still others think that to bring the initiative of the original teaching staff into play is tantamount to restoring the old system. All these erroneous ideas, whether Right or "Left" in appearance but Right in essence, are obstinate expressions of the bourgeois world outlook and are

highly destructive. Unless they are thoroughly criticized, the old will find its way back and be consolidated in a newborn form, working class leadership will be taken away by others, and the revolution in education will be led on to the wrong path of reformism. Practice shows that it is far more difficult to smash the old force of habit than to smash sabotage by a handful of class enemies.

An ideological stronghold of reaction can only be destroyed with an ideological weapon of revolution. Only when the handful of class enemies and the old force of habit are thoroughly criticized and discredited and their poisonous influence eliminated, can it be said that they are really overthrown and working class leadership is fundamentally consolidated. Therefore, revolutionary mass criticism is a task of strategic importance in building a socialist university, a main subject in carrying out the revolution in education, and a powerful weapon of the proletariat in its protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to keep a firm hold of the leadership in the revolution in education, the working class must fully mobilize the masses and carry out the mass line to the letter. It must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's policy of "**letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend,**" and give full play to proletarian democracy so as to create an atmosphere in which people dare to criticize and argue. It must rely on the activists who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, boldly trust and use the great majority of the intellectuals and unite with all the forces that can be united. Only in this way can we ensure all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Failing to do this, the working class will isolate itself and working class leadership will exist only in name and have no basis. Like all other revolutionary work, the revolution in education "**will turn out to be a mere formality and will fail**" unless the masses "**are conscious and willing**" (*The United Front in Cultural Work*). Working class leadership in everything does not mean monopolizing everything or overwhelming everything by crude methods, placing the intellectuals in a "one-push-one-step-forward" passive position. Relying on the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals and bringing their subjective initiative into play will strengthen working class leadership instead of weakening it.

In order to keep a firm hold of the leadership in the revolution in education, the working class "**should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle,**" energetically study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and take the lead in ideological revolutionization. This means that we should conscientiously meet the following requirements: We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's instructions and his proletarian policies, whether we understand them

or for the time being do not yet understand them; we **"should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness"** and, as members of the propaganda team, we should learn from those who are receiving re-education and be the modest pupils of the masses so as to learn what we do not know and master the laws governing the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the realms of culture and education; we should work hard, take part in physical labour regularly and keep in touch with the masses so that we shall always be able to resist corruption; we should go deep into reality, make a good job of investigation and study, grasp typical cases well and, as regards the work as a whole, first grasp one-third of it well and sum up the experience conscientiously; we should have the spirit of self-criticism, and correct whatever mistakes we might make, because this is an expression of our loyalty to Chairman Mao and of continuing the revolution. Only by doing so can the working class shoulder the great historic mission of assuming leadership in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure and ensure that the proletarian revolution in education will advance victoriously along the brilliant road of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive.

Persist in Remoulding the Original Teaching Staff While Using Them, Form a "Three-in-One" Contingent of Teachers

"In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." The formation of a contingent of proletarian teachers by combining the three forces—the workers, peasants and soldiers; the revolutionary technicians; and members of the original teaching staff—is vital to putting a complete end to the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals and building socialist universities.

The worker, peasant and soldier teachers constitute the most vigorous revolutionary force in the contingent of teachers. They are daring to blaze new trails and do away with fetishes, and they have the ability to criticize. At the same time, they bring into the university the advanced experiences of social production and the working people's inventions and innovations, thereby helping to strengthen the link between the university and factories. Students say their lectures are easy to understand and can be put to use right away. In the past year, we have selected a number of full-time or part-time teachers from among workers, peasants and soldiers in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and let them mature in the course of struggle and improve themselves through practice. Their participation in teaching has further strengthened working class leadership in the university, effectively ensured the correct political orientation of teaching, and promoted the remoulding of intellectuals and the transformation of education. The workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the

university platform. This is a new thing which has emerged in the course of the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. A few bourgeois intellectuals adopted the attitude of "wait and see" or "expecting something ridiculous"; some tried to palm off the feudal, capitalist and revisionist stuff on the worker, peasant and soldier teachers, saying: "I load the gun and you do the shooting." We waged a resolute struggle against this. In fact, the workers, peasants and soldiers know proletarian education best. The fact that they were barred from the old colleges in the past was a reversal of history. Their mounting the platform of socialist colleges today is historically inevitable.

The original teaching staff is an indispensable component of the "three-in-one" contingent of teachers. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Chairman Mao has also pointed out that the vast numbers of intellectuals in our country **"want to . . . remould themselves, and they are quite capable of remoulding themselves."** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) This also holds good for the teachers' contingent. The bad elements and counter-revolutionaries who have wormed their way into the teachers' ranks and those who would keep their reactionary thinking ossified are very small in number. Therefore, while noting that the remoulding of world outlook is a long-term and arduous task for the masses of teachers, we must also recognize that they cherish a deep love for the Party and Chairman Mao. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and, particularly, re-educated under working class leadership by the workers, peasants and soldiers since July 27, 1968, the vast number of teachers have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We must take their revolutionary enthusiasm into full account. We should also apply the principle of **"One divides into two"** to their professional knowledge. We should see that while the old system must be destroyed, some of their professional knowledge of the natural sciences and some of the experience they accumulated in the past still have a role to play once such knowledge and experience are placed under the leadership of the correct line and are integrated with production. China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has opened the broadest horizon for bringing into full play the talent of all the intellectuals who are willing to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. We should have faith in the tremendous power of Mao Tsetung Thought. So long as we pay close attention to their political re-education and enable them to re-orient their professional knowledge, the majority of the original teaching staff are able to continue teaching and make contributions to the proletarian education and socialist culture and science. As for the very small number of teachers who

are really impossible, we should also give them a way out, educate them, allocate appropriate work to them and continue to test them.

In order to help the teachers meet the needs of the socialist university as quickly as possible, we should persist in uniting with, educating and remoulding them while using them. Those who allege that "we should not use them unless they are completely remoulded" in fact fail to see the revolutionary enthusiasm of the intellectuals and the protracted nature of their remoulding. In his brilliant *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Chairman Mao teaches: "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." Following this teaching, we have paid special attention to solving the question of "whom to serve and how to serve?" among the teachers. In view of their weak points of divorcing from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from practice over a long time, we have organized large numbers of teachers to temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements, participate in the setting up of an experimental farm, go and work in different factories according to their specialities, take part in physical labour in turn, engage in the transformation of education, and remould their ideology under relatively difficult conditions. Intellectuals often reveal their world outlook in their attitude towards professional knowledge. We must thoroughly transform each and every professional field. Participation in the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements inevitably clashes with the old ideas which have taken root in the innermost being of some of the teachers, such as "knowledge is private property," "theory is above everything else," "the slavish comprador ideology of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "seeking personal fame and fortune." This helps to accelerate the remoulding of their ideology.

The thoroughgoing change in the world outlook of intellectuals cannot be accomplished spontaneously. The change in environment only provides conditions for their remoulding. Proceeding from the principle of being firm, strict and meticulous, we should re-educate them according to the ideological problems current in their minds, use the advanced typical cases in their own ranks to educate them and encourage them to revolutionize their thinking of their own accord. As regards their ideological vacillation and reversals, we should guide them forward, do patient and earnest ideological-political work and firmly grasp the remoulding of their world outlook. We should make appropriate and reasoned criticism of their wrong ideas so as to correct them.

"A correct policy towards the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution." (*Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals*.) In order to effectively bring into play the revolutionary initiative of the vast number of teachers under working class

leadership, encourage them to display their revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak, act and break through in the interest of the proletarian revolution in education, and be bold in carrying on the educational revolution, we have paid attention to correctly handling the following questions in our work:

(1) Draw a distinction between those who take an active part in the educational revolution but are still fettered ideologically by old conventions and still show that they are somewhat divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from practice on the one hand and those who stubbornly cling to the old paths on the other.

(2) Draw a distinction between those who earnestly want to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers but hold differing views from worker comrades on certain specific problems in the transformation of education on the one hand and those who refuse to be re-educated and resist working class leadership on the other.

(3) Draw a distinction between those who, with problems in the educational revolution or in technical innovations, actively delve into professional work and consult relevant Chinese and foreign books and reference material on the one hand and those who are divorced from proletarian politics, put theory above everything else, worship things foreign and attempt to restore the old on the other.

(4) Draw a distinction between those who, in order to change the backward state of things and fill certain blanks, analytically and discriminately learn what we do not know or do not have from other parts of the country or abroad on the one hand and those who cling to the slavish comprador ideology of trailing behind at a snail's pace on the other.

We need not worry even if there are a small number of people who refuse to be re-educated and cling to the old paths. Class struggle is protracted and such people invariably exist. All we need is to carry on further deep-going criticism of their old ideas in the course of the educational revolution, and firmly grasp the task of educating and remoulding them.

(5) As regards those whose political questions in the past have been examined and verified, we should enlist them in the educational revolution on the merit of each case and their present-day political attitude, and educate and remould them while using them.

(6) As regards those whose cases are handled in the manner of handling contradictions among the people, we should strictly adhere to the methods for resolving such contradictions and treat them correctly. As for those bourgeois reactionary academic authorities who have shown some changes after being criticized by the masses, we should keep on helping them to join the revolutionary masses in criticizing the revisionist educational line and the feudal, capitalist and revisionist

academic thinking and urge them to revolutionize their thinking of their own accord. At the same time, attention should be paid to bringing into play their "specific skills" in serving socialist construction.

(7) In the transformation of education, it is "necessary to be careful" about the right and wrong of certain specific questions in natural sciences, "to encourage free discussion and avoid hasty conclusions" (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*), and to abide by the objective laws. These questions should be settled through practice.

The mental outlook of the vast number of teachers has changed still further in the course of their taking part in the educational revolution. Re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers has become the conscientious demand of many people. They warm-heartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some even have made inventions and innovations. The workers, peasants and soldiers share the view: "In the past these intellectuals did not think in the same way as we did and we could not talk the same language. But now they are close to us in heart and we can chat like bosom friends." The teachers profoundly feel that re-education embodies Chairman Mao's greatest care for them. They are resolved to remain pupils to the workers, peasants and soldiers all their lives and always be loyal to the Party's educational cause.

Old teachers who lived through the old society have also made big progress. Many of them are playing an active role in the educational revolution. A certain professor thought that there was no need to make any alteration in a textbook he had compiled, which had been widely used in the country, saying that the book "can be used right away once it is taken from the shelf and given a dusting." We let him join an educational revolution detachment. Taking into account the problems that had cropped up while he was teaching worker students, we promptly guided him to join the masses in criticizing the feudal, capitalist and revisionist systems of education, and carried out careful ideological and political work for his benefit. All this has made him gradually come to understand: "My old textbook which values theory above everything else and makes simple things complicated does not meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. It won't do just to give it a dusting or even a rehashing. It must be thoroughly revised." Later, together with some other revolutionary teachers and students, he integrated with the workers and, in the course of solving a major technical problem for a factory, he learnt from the workers, raised his own political consciousness and made his contribution. He was praised by the workers.

The revolutionary intellectuals, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and who integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, are an important revolutionary force. A "three-in-one" contingent of teachers formed according to the image of the proletariat is now growing up.

Establish a New, "Three-in-One" System Combining Teaching, Scientific Research and Production by Running the University in an Open-Door Way, Linking It With Factories, Having It Run Its Own Factories and Making Factories Guide Its Specialities

The establishment of a new, proletarian educational system is not merely a change in organization but a revolution aimed at implementing in an all-round way the principle "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

Whether the university closely links itself with social practice and is run in an open-door way is a question of principle, a question of what banner it upholds, what road it follows and what orientation it adheres to. The counter-revolutionary revisionist Chiang Nan-hsiang openly opposed the students' taking part in the class struggle and struggle for production in society, clamouring that "Tsinghua University is a cradle for engineers" and "fighters in the three great revolutionary movements can be trained in laboratories." This prevented many teachers and students from seeing how the workers work and how the peasants farm and also did much harm to their health. As a result, the university was sliding farther and farther down the revisionist road and the more the students studied the more stupid they became. The propaganda team has led the teachers and students in penetratingly criticizing this revisionist line for running schools and colleges and led them to resolutely take the road indicated by Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive. They have run an experimental farm and gone to factories, construction sites, the countryside and army units to participate in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, thus making extensive contacts with social practice. They have engaged in educational revolution in various ways, such as participating in industrial and agricultural productive labour, running full-time, part-time or spare-time college courses for workers and short-term training courses and undertaking technical innovations, scientific research and social investigation. The proletarian revolution in education is a deep-going socialist revolution of a mass character. It cannot be carried out successfully without the participation of the masses and the support of the leadership of various departments at all levels. Running the university in an open-door way, linking it with factories and running it in the midst of society as a whole, and making the popularization and the raising of standards of culture give a strong impetus to the development of industrial and agricultural production — all this fundamentally puts an end to the state of divorce from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from practice, which made the old university cut off from the outside world and very uninformed. It brings the university in close touch with society and enables intellectuals to make wider contacts with the worker, peasant and soldier masses, take part personally in social prac-

tics and receive re-education, thus speeding up the remoulding of their own world outlook. The teachers and students say with deep feeling: "We read books behind closed doors in the past and the engineers' cradle rocked us dizzy and made us lose our bearings. Now that the university is run in an open-door way, the furnace of the three great revolutionary movements have made us see our road clearly and steeled our loyalty to the revolution." New techniques and inventions in social production have kept enriching and renewing the contents of teaching and given university education great vitality while teaching and the fruits of scientific research in the university directly serve socialist construction and promote the progress of social production. Linking the university with factories has opened up broad, new vistas for the educational revolution and we must persist in doing so.

"Schools and colleges should run factories." This is a great and wise policy of Chairman Mao's. It will not do if the students only have book knowledge and do not take part in labour. **"Besides meeting the needs of teaching and scientific research, all laboratories and affiliated workshops of engineering colleges which can undertake production tasks should do so to the best of their capability."** This is the guiding thinking for schools and colleges to run factories. Throughout the course of running factories there have been fierce struggles between the two lines and two ideologies. We criticized the bourgeois profligate style of seeking ostentation and things foreign and relying solely on the state and criticized the wrong idea of divorcing teaching from production and believing in "production is everything." We resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's principles of "self-reliance," "hard struggle" and **doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind**, and persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics, implementing the principle of the **"main task is to study"** and putting the training of people first. In conformity with the needs of socialist construction and teaching and with a view to mutual promotion among the development of the specialities, we made full use of available equipment and other facilities, used simple and indigenous methods and relied on ourselves to set up a number of small and medium-sized factories which can promote various specialities, including a precision machine tool plant, an experimental multi-purpose electronics factory and a motor vehicle plant which accept some state assignments of scientific research and production. The experimental multi-purpose electronics factory, for instance, was built on the basis of a laboratory by making use of the old equipment and making some new pieces. It has stimulated automatic control, radio technology, electronic computer and other specialities and turns out a wide range of electronic products. In working out its production plans, a college-run factory should take into consideration the needs of teaching and see to it that there is enough leeway. The products it chooses to manufacture should be typical, varied and of advanced

standards. They should be products which industry and national defence urgently need and should at the same time meet the needs of teaching of specialities; there should be a certain degree of serial production, and in the meantime energetic efforts should be made to conduct research and trial-production and constantly introduce new techniques.

In the light of the development of industrial and agricultural production and science and technology as well as the needs for catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels, we set out to transform the old university system by running factories and establishing ties with outside factories. We broke the barriers of faculties set in the past, merging some faculties and adding new ones. On the basis of their relations with scientific research and production, the specialities are placed under the related systems of university-run factories, scientific research institutions or university-factory links, so that the specialities are guided by factories. At the same time, we set out to build up a new-type contingent in basic theory. The grass-roots units in the new system are specialized teams composed of workers, students and teachers. University-run factories exercise unified leadership and make overall planning for teaching, scientific research and production. In this way what was purely a teaching unit divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses and from practice and dominated by bourgeois intellectuals, has become a base for teaching and learning where the workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force and where teaching, scientific research and production are combined. For example, the teachers and students of the speciality of pressure metal work took part in labour in the forging and pressing workshop of the motor vehicle plant. They combined their study of "forging technology" and other courses with the processing of various forged pieces for motor vehicles, mastering production skills as well as scientific theory. The advantages of such practice are: the workers take a direct part in every aspect of the teaching, thereby strengthening working-class leadership in the university; the teachers not only give lectures but also participate in production, thereby facilitating the ideological remoulding of intellectuals; the students do their studies while taking part in production, thereby ensuring that education is combined with productive labour.

Scientific experiment is an important task that a university of science and engineering must shoulder. While running factories, we have accelerated the reform and construction of the laboratories. Closely linking the university-run factories and laboratories with society, we have turned the university into an important base for training the students' ability in scientific experiment, energetically conducting scientific researches, scaling pinnacles of technology, creating new technological processes and manufacturing new products, probing new theories and catching up with and surpassing advanced world standards.

In line with the peculiarities of different specialities, most of our specialities use our university-run factories as the main base; some others take the university's link with outside factories as their main base; and still others mainly use the laboratories to conduct teaching along with scientific research. Nevertheless, university-run factories and laboratories cannot take the place of the link-up between the university and outside factories. All specialities must closely combine these three forms and, in particular, they must face the society and link themselves with factories outside.

Over the past year and more, through running the university in an open-door way, linking it with factories, having it run its own factories and making factories guide its specialities, we have trained a contingent of technicians of the working class, completed many items of technical innovations and scientific research and trial-manufactured and made certain products urgently needed in China's industry and national defence.

To Train Worker, Peasant and Soldier Students, It Is Imperative to Persist in Taking Class Struggle as The Main Course and Adhere to the Unity of Theory and Practice

The question of training and bringing up new proletarian intellectuals is a question of paramount importance and long-term interest to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fundamental task of a socialist university. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "**Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study,**" we have, since March last year, enrolled nearly 600 worker, peasant and soldier students with practical experience, run various experimental classes of different specialities and begun work in selecting and training such students. According to our plan, the university will have 2,500 new students this year. At present, more than 800 have already been enrolled.

As soon as they entered school, the worker, peasant and soldier students put forward a resounding slogan: "We study in the university, administer it and transform it with Mao Tsetung Thought." Actively plunging into the battle of revolution in education, they, together with the teachers, staff members and workers of the university, established bases of the "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production. At the same time, together with the teachers, they worked out teaching plans and edited new teaching material. All this has greatly promoted the revolution in education. How to train such a brand-new revolutionary force, to train every student into a **worker with both socialist consciousness and culture** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*) is a new subject for us.

Whether or not we persist in taking political education as the key link in the whole education for

worker, peasant and soldier students is a question of whether or not we implement the proletarian educational line. When the experimental classes started, some people thought: "Since worker, peasant and soldier students have high political consciousness, it is no longer necessary for the school to transform their ideology." Some teachers thought that they themselves "are persons that need re-education and therefore are not qualified to transform the students' ideology." Thus a few individuals considered that their task was "solely to teach mathematics, physics and chemistry, and not to care about ideological revolutionization." On the other hand, some students had the idea that they were "born red," so they had the mistaken idea that they "enter the school for vocational training and will make up for the loss in politics after returning to the original places." We organized them to study in a deep-going way Chairman Mao's great teachings **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and "**In all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology,**" and, combining the study with the education on the struggles between the two classes and the two lines on the cultural and educational fronts, we vigorously grasped the remoulding of their world outlook. All this made the comrades come to understand: Class struggle in the political and ideological fields will never stop and class struggle in society will inevitably be reflected in the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers. The surviving poisonous influence of "going to school in order to climb up," "theory above everything," purely vocational viewpoint and other bourgeois ideology always tries to contaminate the worker, peasant and soldier students, the young students in particular. If we lose sight of this and relax political and ideological education, there is a danger that the worker, peasant and soldier students too may be corrupted by the bourgeoisie. In all its work and lessons, if a school is not educating students with proletarian ideology, it is poisoning them with bourgeois ideology. There has never been the case in which "one is imparting book knowledge only and not educating the persons." By teaching only vocational knowledge and ignoring politics, a teacher will inevitably lead students to the bourgeois road. The original teachers must not only make efforts to remould their own ideology and change their own stand and feelings, but must at the same time do their utmost to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of their teaching and boldly undertake the task of propagating Mao Tsetung Thought. They said: "Our participation in the work of transforming the students' ideology is a responsibility entrusted to us by the proletarian revolutionary cause, and it is also a higher and more strict demand we set ourselves in being re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers."

Persisting in taking class struggle as the main course, and enjoining the students to measure up to the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat put forward by Chairman

Mao, we have instilled Mao Tsetung Thought into them and taken the constant raising of the students' consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the primary task of the school. We have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's instruction "The same holds good for the students too. While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." Thus we have persisted in learning from the People's Liberation Army, constantly participated in industrial and agricultural productive labour, and continuously fought self, criticized revisionism and criticized the bourgeoisie with class struggle as the key link. In this way, although the worker, peasant and soldier students spent most of their time in participating in the activities of vocational teaching and studying, they gave prominence to proletarian politics all the time, steadily raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution and were able to "develop morally, intellectually and physically" (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*). Although the environments have changed, their fine qualities as ordinary labouring people have not changed; their level of theoretical knowledge has been raised while their style of integrating theory with practice has not changed; their working ability has been improved while their modest and prudent attitude has not changed.

In order to train workers serving the socialist cause who are armed with both scientific theory and practical experience, the colleges of science and engineering must in the vocational field enable the worker, peasant and soldier students to solve current problems arising in practical production and to undertake the tasks of designing and scientific research so as to meet the needs of our country's scientific and technical development. To achieve this aim, it is imperative to oppose the tendencies towards dogmatism and empiricism, persist in integrating theory with practice and train the students' ability to analyse and solve problems. While in school, the worker, peasant and soldier students must give emphasis to the study of theory. This is because "perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence" (*On Practice*). Negation of theoretical study is wrong. "But Marxism emphasizes the importance of theory precisely and only because it can guide action." (*On Practice*.) All theories originate from practice and in turn serve practice. Therefore, teaching in school can in no way be separated from practice. The practical experience of worker, peasant and soldier students cannot entirely take the place of the practical basis of teaching. It must be constantly enriched and developed in the course of teaching. In some experimental classes, we corrected the mistaken idea that "the worker, peasant and soldier students have practical experience

so they can study theory alone." We see to it that the teaching contents and the process of teaching are at all times closely combined with practice, applying theory in the course of practice, that the effect of teaching is being directly tested by practice, and that the students not only can understand the world but are able to "apply the knowledge of these laws [the laws of the objective world] actively to change the world" (*On Practice*). For example, in a short-term training class on a special item, the students studied courses of "electronic technique" and "telecommunications technique" in combination with the research and manufacture of a certain advanced telecommunications machine. In barely six months, the students who had had only junior middle school education learnt the rudiments of basic theory and, together with the original teachers and students, manufactured a telecommunications equipment of advanced international level by applying the knowledge they have grasped. This throws into the shade those students in the past who "directly enter the universities after leaving the middle schools." Practice proves that in carrying out the proletarian teaching policy, it is only by opposing the "Left" and Right tendencies that the unity of theory and practice can be really achieved.

Students to be enrolled by colleges of science and engineering should chiefly be workers, peasants (attention should be paid to enrolling those educated young people who have settled in the countryside or who have returned to their home villages to take part in farm production), the Liberation Army men and young cadres — activists who have come forward in the course of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, who in general have three years or more of practical experience, are about 20 years old and whose educational level corresponds to that of junior or senior middle school training. Veteran workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who have abundant practical experience will be enrolled without qualifications on age and educational level. Shouldering the tasks of training engineers and technicians and scientific researchers from among the workers and doing some popularization work, the colleges of science and engineering, apart from running 2 or 3 year-system ordinary classes and special courses of around one year within or outside the colleges, must also run scientific research classes, spare-time university classes and short-term training classes on special subjects within or outside the colleges in various forms. In this way, higher education is emancipated from the original universities.

Smash Slavish Comprador Philosophy and Doctrine Of Trailing Behind at a Snail's Pace, Compile New Proletarian Teaching Material

The transformation of teaching material is a serious political struggle. It is a question of vital importance to the bringing up of a generation of new people. The slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trail-

ing behind at a snail's pace constitute the very core of the old system of the teaching material for colleges of science and engineering. They pervade every line of the teaching material. Till this day, they are still the yoke shackling the minds of a small number of intellectuals. Thus, the destruction of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace is the key link in thoroughly transforming the teaching material.

"A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." (*On New Democracy*.) Though they deal with natural sciences, the textbooks in science and engineering in the imperialist and social-imperialist countries are stamped with the brand of exploiting classes, because they are summings-up of the development of science and technology made according to the bourgeois world outlook to meet their needs in politics, economy and military affairs. Liu Shao-chi and company frantically advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and introduced this stuff intact into China. In this way, they allowed the foreign bourgeoisie to continue their dictatorship over the Chinese people through the old textbooks. Take a series of old textbooks on electronics for example. The much advertised "compact" system for subjects in this branch of learning is nothing but an epitome of the development of electronics technology in the capitalist society. However, the textbooks claim that this system is an eternal and absolute truth and if one is to develop the electronics industry and master electronics technology one can only trail along this old road at a snail's pace. This fully reveals the enslaving character and backwardness of the old teaching material. The old teaching material reverses history, plagiarizes inventions and creations by the labouring people and advertises "experts above everybody else" to serve the interests of the bourgeoisie in monopolizing science and technology; it advertises "theory above everything" and commercializes education by turning simple matters into mysteries and forcing up prices to serve the interests of the bourgeois intellectuals in ruling schools; it advertises that "material and technical conditions decide everything," denies that first place must be given to human factor and stifles the infinite creativeness of the masses. Such old teaching material had seriously poisoned many intellectuals and young students and was in sharp contradiction with China's socialist politics and economy. It must be thoroughly transformed. Patchwork changes in a reformist way absolutely won't do.

The transformation of the teaching material is a deep-going ideological revolution. It is imperative to attach great importance to changing the stand and feelings of the teachers so as to help them move their feet over to the side of the proletariat and solve the question of for whom to write and how to write textbooks. The propaganda team led the teachers and students in going to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production

and scientific experiment, organized teaching material compiling groups composed of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards and teachers, launched revolutionary mass criticism and took the compiling of teaching material as part of the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and of deep-going re-education of the intellectuals. People came to realize that it is a manifestation of slavish ideology to preserve intact the old system of the teaching material for science and engineering. One who divorces himself from the labouring people is bound to worship and be servile to things foreign; one who refuses to remould his idealist and metaphysical world outlook is bound to trail behind foreigners at a snail's pace. Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: **"In its spiritual aspect, this culture of the Chinese people already stands higher than any in the capitalist world."** (*Bankruptcy of Idealist Conception of History*.) In science and technology, China has also performed many wonders, leaving the Western bourgeoisie hopelessly behind. By consciously realizing and bringing into full play these superiorities we will be able to swiftly and successfully break a new ground in transforming the teaching material.

We deeply recognize that invincible Mao Tsetung Thought is our most fundamental ideological weapon in compiling new teaching material. The needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers are our point of departure in the work and the practice in the three great revolutionary movements is the source of our new teaching material.

"The teaching material should be thoroughly transformed, in some cases beginning with simplifying complicated material." This is a complicated and difficult task. It requires us to have both revolutionary enthusiasm and scientific approach, strive to put politics in command of professional work, scientifically analyse and penetratingly expound the laws of natural sciences with dialectical materialist viewpoint and adhere to the principles of integrating theory with practice and of getting teaching material condensed and concentrated, thus making it revolutionary, practical and advanced.

As for the present old teaching material and the scientific and technical achievements of foreign countries, we have kept to the principle of critically taking-over and to the policies of **"making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China"** and **"weeding through the old to bring forth the new."** In criticizing the system of the old teaching material as a whole, we laid stress on which line it was guided by, which class it served and which world outlook ran through it, instead of simply negating the specific content of natural sciences. As for the useful part, we did not just take it over and apply it, but checked it with a critical eye and took over what was scientific, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true. We divided "higher mathematics" which bourgeois experts lauded as being "tested and flawless"

into the essential and the dross, criticizing its idealistic and metaphysical "axiomatized" system while assimilating those useful theorems and formulae. For instance, proceeding from productive activities and taking as clue the struggle, development and transformation of the differential and integral, the two aspects of a contradiction, we created a new system and compiled new teaching material on "calculus." In the past, the concepts of differential and integral calculus were derived from piles of axioms and theorems and were very mysterious and unfathomable. Now the concepts are illustrated by familiar instances in production. For instance, when a bench worker processes a metal piece into a round shape with a file, every single movement forms a short straight line and finally the lines combined result in curves. This process of turning a whole into parts and parts into a whole vividly presents the concepts of differential and integral calculus. Worker students commented after studying: "After all, there's nothing mysterious about calculus. A mere file pierces the myth. Higher mathematics comes back into the hands of us labouring people."

In transforming the teaching material, we must also proceed from China's realities, warm-heartedly and conscientiously sum up the inventions and creations by the workers, peasants and soldiers, put forward new topics and make new generalizations. Textbooks on farmland water conservancy, Chinese or foreign, used to describe mountain torrents as being utterly harmful and without any benefit. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the Changchiakou area, bringing into full play the superiority of the people's communes, fought against nature, approached mountain torrents in the principle of one dividing into two and created valuable experience of leading silt-laden mountain torrents to enrich farmland, thus turning harm into benefit. The revolutionary teachers and students of an educational revolution detachment who took part in the fight compiled a new textbook "Leading Silt-Laden Mountain Torrents to Improve Farmland" together with the local poor and lower-middle peasants. The peasants said: "From this book we have learnt the ways to conquer floods. What is more, we have learnt Chairman Mao's revolutionary dialectics. It boosts the morale of the labouring people and deflates the arrogance of the bourgeoisie."

The transformation of the teaching material is a long-term task and cannot be accomplished once and for all. We should revise the teaching material in the course of teaching — constantly summing up, strengthening it, raising the level and renewing it — so that it can keep pace with and actively promote the rapid development of the cause of socialism.

Practise New Teaching Methods in Combination With The Tasks of Production and Scientific Research And by Keeping to the Mass Line

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old prin-

ciples and methods of teaching." Teaching methods are definitely not only a question of specific methods, but, what is more important, are a question of principle, a question of organizing teaching according to which class' theory of knowledge and methodology. The bourgeois teaching methods centre on books and teachers and divorce theory from practice. "The teacher crams the students with his lecture throughout the class while the students follow him mechanically." These methods completely violate the law of knowing the truth and they can only bring up bookworms who divorce themselves from proletarian politics, from the masses and from production. When we began to carry out transformation in education at selected spots, because the old teaching methods had not been completely done away with, some teachers "never parted with their books and mouthed formulae and whole sets of theories which had nothing to do with practice." Although they prepared lessons assiduously, gave lectures enthusiastically and coached the students patiently, the worker students were still not satisfied. Practice made us realize that without thoroughly transforming the old teaching methods, it would remain an empty talk for a university to accomplish the task of training intellectuals of the proletariat.

In line with Chairman Mao's teachings "Uniting theory and practice," "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge" and "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," and in conformity with the characteristics of the worker, peasant and soldier students, we applied the teaching method of going from the shallower to the deeper step by step, in combination with typical projects, products, technological processes and technical innovations in the tasks of production and scientific research. We correctly handled the relations between giving prominence to the key points, studying first what must be urgently applied and learning while doing on the one hand and systematic teaching on the other, between the specific and the general and between the basic courses and specialized courses.

The integration of learning while doing with systematic teaching broke down the former teaching system which was scholastic and multifarious, going from theory to theory. At the same time, it conforms with systematization and consistency, characteristics of the natural sciences. We divided the entire teaching process into several stages according to the typical tasks of different types to be accomplished. Theoretical courses were arranged in a planned way to fit in with the different stages for a systematic study, in accordance with the principle of going from the shallower to the deeper and from the easier to the more difficult. We applied the flexible methods such as the "interlaced study" and "concentrated study" to conform with different circumstances. In one period, we engaged ourselves mainly in fulfilling our tasks in production and scientific research, and we applied the method of doing while learning in

a planned way and made a penetrating study of the typical objects so as to infer from these. In another period, we mainly conducted theoretical teaching to raise, on the basis of the students' rich perceptual knowledge, their theoretical level, closely linking theory with practice and making study serve practical purposes. In the process of teaching, necessary check-ups should be made on the students' progress. Attention should be paid to promoting self-study and raising the ability to do scientific research, and importance should be attached to practising again under the guidance of theory.

The aim of integrating teaching with typical tasks is to grasp general laws through "dissecting a sparrow." In fact, every typical task has both its universality and particularity, universality residing in particularity. Therefore, we should on the one hand see to it that the typical tasks are properly selected, and on the other hand, pay attention to generalization and elevation on the basis of "dissecting a sparrow," advancing from the particular to the general and from practice to theory. According to our practical experience in transforming education, we hold that in selecting typical tasks we should strive to observe the following principles: giving prominence to proletarian politics, serving the practice in the three great revolutionary movements and embodying the key links in our country's present scientific research and production and the orientation of technical development; helping develop the main contents of specialized courses and illustrate general laws; and conforming with the process of cognition of going from the shallower to the deeper. The requirements for the professional training will be met through completing several typical tasks, from the simpler to the more complicated.

The integration of teaching with typical tasks did away with the clear-cut dividing line between the basic courses and the specialized courses. The basic courses should be closely integrated with practice and made to serve definite purposes. Some can be given together with specialized courses and form with them new courses according to need. As for those basic courses which are of greater use for the study of advanced courses and the lack of which makes advanced learning impossible, they should remain as separate courses.

The method of integrating teaching with typical tasks step by step is a fairly good method for solving the contradictions between the comprehensiveness of production and specialization in teaching, between the limitation of the typical tasks and the all-round requirements set for teaching. It integrates studying with applying, practice with creation, the selected spots with the area as a whole, the learning of book knowledge with the learning of industrial production. Thus the principle of condensed and concentrated teaching is realized, with the courses greatly reduced and simplified and schooling shortened.

In practising this new teaching method, it is essential to adhere to the mass line of "from the masses, to

the masses" in teaching. The teacher should serve the students. His role is to help raise the ability of the students to think for themselves, to study problems and to practise. Therefore, he should learn from the students and make investigations among them. With their high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the worker, peasant and soldier students have the ability to make sharp criticism and possess rich practical experience. Coming into contact with teaching, they would immediately discern the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and the habitual force of Right conservatism and of keeping to the old track. They made a sharp contrast between the school and society. By comparison and discernment, they strongly criticized the slavish comprador ideology of trailing behind at a snail's pace, which had dominated the cultural and educational fronts for a long time. In view of this, we started vigorous activities in line with the principle "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other." Those who knew more acted as teachers and all taught and learnt from one another. The teaching method of elicitation and discussion was introduced and it brought into full play the initiative and creativeness of the worker, peasant and soldier students and helped establish new relations between teachers and students. In an experimental class, after the teacher lectured on the basic principles regarding tolerance on fit in relation to the design of a certain equipment, the worker students eagerly voiced their opinions and the class was alive. The students who had been turners analysed the influence of materials and processing conditions on tolerance; the former bench workers explained the tolerance allowed by fitting conditions. The heated discussion not only made the principles clear to all, but also brought about many suggestions to improve the design. This fully demonstrated the superiority of the new teaching method.

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Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." The great task of thoroughly transforming the old educational system and creating an educational system of the proletariat, brand-new in the history of mankind, gloriously falls on the Chinese working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals. The revolution in education is a hard struggle. "We are confronted with arduous tasks and our experience is far from adequate. So we must be good at learning." We are determined to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, strengthen Party leadership, resolutely accomplish all the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress, do a still better job in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's thinking on the revolution in education, carry this revolution through to the end and strive to build a socialist university of science and engineering.

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Korean Military Delegation Visits China

AT the invitation of Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a Military Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is on a friendship visit to China. It is led by Senior General Oh Jin Woo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, and Secretary of the Central Committee, of the Korean Workers' Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army. General Kim Chul Man, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, is the deputy leader. The delegation arrived in Peking by special plane on July 25 morning.

The delegation includes 13 members and an entourage. Among the members are Lieutenant-General Kim Kwang Jin, Commander of the Artillery of the Korean People's Army; Rear-Admiral Choi Chang Whan, Commander of the Navy; and Senior Colonel Li Chul Whan, Deputy Commander of the Air Force.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng; Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; leading members of the departments concerned; commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A. and several thousand militiamen and revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to give a warm welcome to the Korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng gave a banquet the same evening to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Korea. Seated at the table for guests of honour were also:

Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China;

Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia;

Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China; and

Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.

Chinese comrades sitting at the table for guests of honour were Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso and leading

members of the departments concerned including Li Chiang, Fang Yi, Han Nien-lung, Liu Shao-wen and Ting Hsi-lin.

The banquet was permeated throughout with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people of China and Korea and between the armies of the two countries. Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Oh Jin Woo both spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were time and again greeted with warm applause.

In his speech, Huang Yung-sheng said: The recent exchange of visits by leaders of our two countries has added new chapters to the annals of the friendly relations and co-operation between the Chinese and Korean people. The present visit to China by the Korean Military Delegation headed by Comrade Oh Jin Woo will certainly make new contributions to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples and two armies.

Huang Yung-sheng continued: The Korean people and the Korean People's Army, under the wise leadership of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged long and arduous struggles against the Japanese fascist bandits and won independence for their fatherland. During the subsequent Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean army and people, united as one and going through three years of bloody battles, defeated U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism of the world, defended their fruits of victory and thus made tremendous contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. The Korean people are worthy of the name of a heroic people, and the Korean People's Army a heroic army.

In the 17 years after the war, the industrious and brave Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have vigorously unfolded a *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement and scored tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a staunch bulwark at the outpost of the fight against U.S. imperialism in the East. We heartily rejoice over the achievements scored by the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in the cause of defending and building their fatherland! We sincerely

wish the Korean people and the Korean People's Army continuous and greater victories in the cause of revolution and construction!

He said: At present, the revolutionary situation is excellent in the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. Running into snags everywhere in the world, U.S. imperialism is in extreme isolation. However, it is not reconciled to its defeat. As our great leader Chairman Mao has long pointed out, **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."** In sending its troops to Cambodia, U.S. imperialism has been badly battered. And now, while playing the hoax of "troop withdrawal," it is stepping up its expansion of the war in Indo-China and, in collaboration with certain people, is contriving peace talk proposals for a so-called "political solution" of the Indo-China question, in a vain attempt to stamp out the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has been working against time to gang up with Japanese militarism in carrying out ceaseless military threats and war provocations against the Chinese and Korean people, the three Indo-Chinese peoples and other Asian people. U.S. imperialism is pushing Japanese militarism to the fore, asking it to play a "more important role" in Asia and the Pacific region. And after the "automatic extension" of the aggressive Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the Japanese reactionaries have become even more arrogant in its aggressive designs and more unbridled in its activities for arms expansion. Of late, the ambitious Japanese reactionaries have not only played a leading role at the "Djakarta conference" and "the Asian and Pacific Council Meeting" stage-managed by U.S. imperialism, but also openly teamed up with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, repudiated by the Chinese people, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea in holding a conspiratorial meeting in Tokyo to rig up a so-called Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee." This is a counter-revolutionary Asian military alliance with Japan as its centre and the spearhead of aggression directed against the people of Korea, China, the three Indo-Chinese countries and other Asian countries, and an important component part of the U.S. imperialist aggressive plan for pushing ahead in Asia the scheme of "making Asians fight Asians." But whether Nixon resorts to the tactics of military adventure or political deception, and no matter how the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may collaborate with each other, the Chinese and Korean people, the Indo-Chinese people and other Asian people will certainly drive U.S. imperialism out of Asia, so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle. The 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land of the Korean people will certainly be reunified. The Chinese people will certainly liberate their sacred territory Taiwan. The Indo-Chinese people will certainly win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Huang Yung-sheng said in conclusion: The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea, cemented with blood, are based on proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. The Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung has rightly said: **"The Korean people and the Chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other."** The fraternal Korean people and Korean People's Army may rest assured that in the common struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in the future, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, will, as always, unite and fight together with the fraternal Korean people and Korean People's Army to seize new and greater victories!

In his speech, Oh Jin Woo said: Under the wise leadership of the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, heroically overcoming all difficulties in the course of revolutionary development, accomplished the people's revolution and established for the first time in China's history a socialist country — the People's Republic of China.

Oh Jin Woo added: Just as the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says: **"The triumph of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China marked a fundamental turning point in the history of the Chinese people and it was an epoch-making event which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of the world and changed the Asian situation in favour of peace and socialism."** Since the victory of the people's revolution, the Chinese people have made great achievements in revolution and construction, thus stepping on to the glorious road of building a new socialist life.

In their struggle for the common cause, the two peoples and two armies of Korea and China have always fought shoulder to shoulder, sharing weal and woe. The unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and two armies of Korea and China clearly manifested its vitality in our people's war for the liberation of the fatherland.

Oh Jin Woo said: The heroism displayed by the valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the close unity of the people of the two countries during the Korean war are vivid examples of proletarian internationalism.

As to the lofty internationalist aid given to our people by the Chinese people during the Fatherland Liberation War and during postwar rehabilitation and

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U.S. Imperialism Has Not Laid Down Its Butcher's Knife

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

TODAY is the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. On July 27, 1953, under the telling blows of the heroic Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers, U.S. imperialism could not but throw up the sponge and sign the armistice agreement. This large-scale war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism in Asia ended in ignominious defeat. The Fatherland Liberation War of Korea achieved a great victory.

U.S. imperialism, which was overweening for a time, had launched its war of aggression against Korea with the purpose of swallowing up the whole of Korea and then proceeding to invade China and occupy Asia. But reality ran diametrically counter to its wishful thinking. It was not U.S. imperialism who defeated the Korean and Chinese people, but the Korean and Chinese people who defeated U.S. imperialism. The armistice agreement reached at the negotiation table at Panmunjom was the result of more than three years of trial of strength on the battlefield of Korea.

The facts in the past 17 years after the Korean armistice, however, have proved that U.S. imperialism will not change its aggressive nature. The great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"No one will assert that a treaty can make U.S. imperialism lay down its butcher's knife and suddenly become a Buddha, or for that matter behave itself even a little better."**

U.S. imperialism has never stopped undermining the Korean Armistice Agreement or abandoned its ambition for aggression against Korea. Up to now, the U.S. aggressor troops are still hanging on in south Korea, bolstering the puppets there with U.S. dollars and bayonets and doing their utmost to obstruct the reunification of Korea. While ceaselessly carrying out military provocations and espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. imperialism has introduced the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea, making the Japanese reactionaries a shock force in its aggression against Korea. There are many indications that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its preparations in a vain attempt to tear the Korean Armistice Agreement to pieces and impose a new war of aggression

on the Korean people at a time which it deems favourable.

This was what U.S. imperialism did in Korea, and still more so in Indo-China. Concerning the agreements reached at the first Geneva Conference, U.S. imperialism pledged in all seriousness that it would not undermine them by force of arms. And the U.S. delegate added his signature to the agreements reached at the second Geneva Conference. But international faith is not worth a farthing to U.S. imperialism. It has committed aggression against Viet Nam and Laos and is now invading Cambodia and expanding the war to the whole Indo-China. With its own hands dripping with blood, U.S. imperialism has long since torn the agreements of the two Geneva Conferences to shreds.

Imperialist peace is nothing but a means to camouflaging aggression and paving the way for war. U.S. imperialism may accept treaties, agreements, etc., when they can serve its purpose and kick them aside when they cannot, and those which it has kicked aside may be picked up again. Whether it accepts them, kicks them aside or picks them up again, its sole aim is to meet the needs of its policies of aggression and war. The Nixon government is now again vigorously peddling a new "peace" fraud, contriving so-called Geneva-Conference type negotiations in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to seize what it has failed to obtain on the battlefield. Nevertheless, certain people have gone so far as to run errands for U.S. imperialism and serve as its accomplice in an overt or covert way. Such trickery performed by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, however, can deceive nobody.

The whole series of intensified aggressive activities carried out by U.S. imperialism in Asia have completely unmasked its "peace" fraud. Immediately after the Nixon government completed its performance of "troop withdrawal" from Cambodia, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers came to Asia to muster U.S. lackeys, gather cannon-fodder and energetically peddle the already bankrupt "Nixon doctrine." U.S. Army Chief of Staff

Westmoreland sneaked into China's territory Taiwan Province to step up collaboration with the Chiang bandit gang and engineer new criminal schemes against the Chinese people. The Nixon government has zealously used Japanese militarist forces in the service of U.S. imperialism by "automatically extending" the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." It also knocked together the Japanese reactionaries, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chiang bandit gang to create a so-called "liaison committee" with the aim of expanding the U.S.-Japan military alliance into a west Pacific counter-revolutionary military alliance with Japan as the mainstay. All this shows that U.S. imperialism has not at all laid down its butcher's knife in spite of its disastrous defeats on the Korean and Indo-Chinese battlefields.

In the face of U.S. imperialism's aggressive activities in Asia, the Chinese people are determined to further strengthen their unity with the Korean people, the three Indo-Chinese peoples, and the people of other Asian countries to resolutely smash all the aggressive

schemes of U.S. imperialism. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, points out that the Korean people are "fully prepared to crush any surprise attack by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war." If U.S. imperialism dares to re-impose a war upon the Korean people, the Chinese people will, as always, stand side by side with the fraternal Korean people to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.

The wars of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism in Asia in the post-war years have all been defeated by the Asian people's revolutionary wars. At present, the situation in Asia is better than ever before and the revolutionary forces of the Asian people have never been so powerful. So long as the Asian people are further united and carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, they will certainly be able to drive the U.S. aggressive forces away from all parts of Asia!

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construction, we shall never forget it and are grateful for it.

Today, the Chinese people are firmly rallying round the Chinese Communist Party, with Comrade Mao Tsetung, the outstanding leader of the Chinese revolution and their most respected and beloved great leader, as its leader, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader. Tempered through the Great Cultural Revolution, they have been making every effort to promote the socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results in the economic, scientific, cultural and other fields and to strengthen national defence and have achieved tremendous successes.

Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people have smashed the plot to restore capitalism in China, further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidated the socialist economic base and brought about a new upsurge in production and construction.

Oh Jin Woo pointed out: The militant friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese people, which has been forged in the raging flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and has stood the test of history, is growing in strength and scope with each passing day.

The traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between the people of Korea and China have experienced a new development through Premier Chou En-lai's friendship visit to our country, through the activities held in Korea and China on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the starting of the Korean war and forcible occupation of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism,

and through the exchange of delegations between the two countries.

This development of the relations of friendship and co-operation fully conforms to the interests of our two peoples; it is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The continued occupation of south Korea and Taiwan Province by U.S. imperialism has generated grave tension in Korea and the Taiwan Straits.

The U.S. imperialists' activities for provoking a new war have created in our country today a grave situation similar to that existing in 1950 on the eve of the Korean war.

Oh Jin Woo pointed out at the end of his speech: If U.S. imperialism continues its aggression and war activities, it will inevitably meet with disastrous defeat from the joint attack of the Korean and the Chinese people and the people throughout the world.

The Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung's statement which was issued in May this year is an inspiration to the Asian people and the people of the rest of the world who are struggling against U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "We are for peace. But so long as U.S. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the Chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the Korean people."

The complete destruction of U.S. imperialism is inevitable, Oh Jin Woo concluded.

Rumanian Military Delegation Visits China

COLONEL-GENERAL Ion Ionita, Minister of Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, and the Rumanian Military Delegation led by him have come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The delegation arrived in Peking by special plane on the morning of July 23.

The members of the Rumanian Military Delegation are: Lieutenant-General Ionel Vasile, Vice-Minister of Armed Forces; Major-General Oprita Constantin, Deputy Secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces; Major-General Medvedovici Laurian, First Deputy Commander of the Anti-Aircraft Defence on National Territory; Rear-Admiral Ulmeanu Sebastian, Deputy Commander of the Navy, and Major-General Mrejeru Mircea, Director of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Armed Forces.

At the airport to give the delegation a warm welcome were: Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng; Vice-Minister of National Defence and Commander of the Navy Hsiao Ching-kuang; Deputy Chief of the General Staff Peng Shao-hui; Deputy Director of the General Political Department Huang Chih-yung; Political Commissar of the General Logistics Department Chang Chih-ming; leading members of the departments concerned; and among the several thousand welcomers were commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Peking militiamen.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng gave a banquet the same evening warmly welcoming the distinguished guests from Rumania. Aurel Duma, Rumanian Ambassador to China, Colonel Virgiliu Gheorghiu, Military Attache, and other diplomatic officials of the Rumanian Embassy in Peking attended the banquet. Among those present at the banquet were Hsiao Ching-kuang, Peng Shao-hui, Huang Chih-yung, and Chang Chih-ming.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Minister Ion Ionita spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Rumania.

In his speech, Huang Yung-sheng said: The Rumanian armed forces were born in the great struggle for the liberation of the motherland. They waged a heroic fight against the German aggressors and made valuable contributions to the liberation of their motherland and the victory of the anti-fascist struggle of the people of the world.

In the 25 years since liberation, the industrious and brave Rumanian people and armed forces, inheriting

and carrying forward the glorious tradition of the anti-fascist struggle, persevering in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and making full use of their domestic natural resources and manpower, have achieved notable successes in the cause of national economic construction and the building of national defence. The Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army heartily rejoice at this and wish you continuous and greater new victories in the future.

Under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Huang Yung-sheng said, the Rumanian people and armed forces have resolutely opposed foreign interference, control, aggression and subversion and valiantly safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has rightly said: **"A people who have won independence and freed themselves from the yoke of domestic and foreign oppressors through hard struggle will never give up their fruits, but will defend, consolidate and continuously develop these fruits."** In face of the threats of foreign aggression and expansion, the Rumanian army and people, responding to the call of the Party and Government, united as one and heightening their vigilance, have re-organized their "Patriotic Guardsmen" and established the "Youth Training Corps for the Defence of the Motherland," continuously enhancing their national defence capabilities. Your firm stand has dealt a powerful blow at those who practise "power politics and the policy of dictate." You are not isolated in your just struggle for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty. The Chinese people support you, and all the people of the world who oppose imperialism support you.

Not long ago, Huang Yung-sheng added, Rumania was hit by serious floods in many parts. All the officers and men of the Rumanian armed forces stood at the forefront of the fight from beginning to end against the floods. Wherever the danger was the greatest and the task the most arduous, there they appeared. Displaying a high sense of patriotism and defying difficulties and sacrifices, they waged a tenacious battle against the floods together with the Rumanian people, and achieved a tremendous victory in the fight against the floods. Your victory once again shows that nothing can cow the industrious and brave Rumanian people and army, whether it be foreign interference and threats of aggression or natural disasters.

Huang Yung-sheng said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20 "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S.

Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" has greatly inspired the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles. The flames of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism are raging with increasing fierceness; the revolutionary mass movements in Europe, North America and Oceania are surging forward vigorously. U.S. imperialism has suffered even more disastrous defeat both militarily and politically in expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China.

He said: Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."** While frantically expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China, the Nixon government is employing counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and the so-called "troop withdrawal" from Cambodia is a sheer fraud. But the collaborator of U.S. imperialism is acting in response overtly and covertly. However, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will never succeed in any of their schemes and plots in face of the three Indo-Chinese peoples who are united in their fight.

He added: The Rumanian people have always stood on the side of the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Rumania was among the earliest to have recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The Rumanian people warmly support our great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20. Recently, the Rumanian people unfolded "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle" activities to support the Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army highly appraise this just stand of the Rumanian people.

Huang Yung-sheng said in conclusion: Although China and Rumania are far from each other, our two peoples and two armies have formed a fraternal friendship in the long revolutionary struggles. Such friendship is based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on proletarian internationalist mutual support and sympathy. Therefore, it can stand the test of time. We believe that the current friendship visit to China by the Rumanian Military Delegation headed by Comrade Minister Ion Ionita will surely further strengthen the fraternal friendship and co-operation between our two peoples and two armies.

In his speech, Ion Ionita said: We bring with us the warm, comradely tribute of internationalist unity of the working people of socialist Rumania, the leadership of our Party and state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu himself to Comrade Mao Tsetung and the other leaders of the Party and state of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people as a whole.

He said: The Rumanian working people have followed with close attention the valiant struggle of the

Chinese people against imperialism and reaction and for national and social liberation, and voiced their support.

The Rumanian people, Minister Ion Ionita continued, highly appraise the outstanding achievements the 700 million Chinese people have made in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Rumanian armymen heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by their comrades-in-arms—the Chinese People's Liberation Army—in military and political training and in developing China's national defence capabilities.

Ion Ionita said: Under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, the people of our country are doing their utmost to realize the programme mapped out at the 10th Party Congress, so as to build in Rumania a socialist society which develops in an all-round way.

He said: The effective activities of the Rumanian people have been seriously affected by this spring's disastrous floods which hit most counties in our country. Floods have caused great losses to the national economy. The measures taken by our Party's leadership, heroism of the labouring people, armymen, Patriotic Guardsmen and Youth Training Corps, and the solid unity of the entire nation—all these created conditions for the return to normalcy in a short time in the affected areas and enabled Rumania's economy to continue to develop rapidly despite the great losses it had suffered. The struggle against the natural disasters once again bears witness to the unshakable unity of the entire people of our country rallying around the Rumanian Communist Party and the unshakable unity of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In these circumstances, he said, the Rumanian people enjoy the support from the people of various socialist countries and of the people of dozens of other countries the world over. Our citizens learnt with great satisfaction that after social organizations of your country quickly provided us with aid of foodstuff and medicines on two occasions, the Government of the People's Republic of China, acting on Comrade Mao Tsetung's instruction, has decided to give Rumania a gigantic aid of industrial raw materials and foodstuff. Rumania expresses warmest gratitude for all this and regards it as a testimony to the friendship and comradely unity between our two countries and two peoples, and a testimony to proletarian internationalism.

Ion Ionita said: One of the fundamental bases of the foreign policy of the Rumanian Communist Party and state is to develop Rumania's relations of friendship, co-operation and co-ordination with all the socialist countries. We are bound together by our identical social system and our common ideas, aspirations and ideals to strive for the complete triumph of socialism. The fundamental principles guiding the relations among the socialist countries—socialist internationalism and

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Statement by Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on July 20 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The statement pointed out that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia refuses to participate in any negotiation or conference directly or indirectly aimed at legalizing the puppet regime of the traitors Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, partitioning Cambodia in any way and camouflaging the U.S. aggression.

On July 20, 1954, the statement said, the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples forced French colonialism to put an end to its century-old domination especially in Viet Nam and Laos. The Geneva Agreements recognized and guaranteed the national independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity of each of the three countries and forbade all foreign interference in them.

The statement added: The United States, which had intervened to support French colonialism, refused to sign the Geneva Agreements and immediately undertook to violate them systematically. After preventing free and democratic elections for the unification of Viet Nam, it occupied south Viet Nam and openly committed aggression against north Viet Nam and Laos.

In Cambodia, U.S. imperialism has always plotted against its national unity and its policy of neutrality, peace and independence in an attempt to turn the country into a neo-colony and a base for aggression.

The statement denounced U.S. imperialism for its heinous crimes of ordering the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a coup d'etat, sending its aggressor troops and the south Viet Nam puppet troops to invade Cambodia, violating the Geneva Agreements and expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China.

The statement pointed out that U.S. imperialist aggression has suffered ignominious defeat politically and militarily.

To oppose these crimes, the statement said, the Khmer people, responding to the historic appeal of

March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea, have risen like one man to smash the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies and drive away the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique so as to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

In three months, the people's forces of the National Liberation Army of the N.U.F.K. have won brilliant victories and the Royal Government of National Union has practically controlled two-thirds of the territory. Armed with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, the Khmer people are certain to win still more important successes which will lead to the complete liberation of the country from the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies and from the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

The Royal Government of National Union explicitly declares that it refuses to participate in any negotiation or conference directly or indirectly aimed at legalizing the puppet regime of the traitors Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, partitioning Cambodia in any way and camouflaging the U.S. aggression. The only just solution in conformity with the spirit of the Geneva Agreements is the immediate cessation of the U.S. aggression, the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the puppet troops of south Viet Nam, Thailand and other satellites, and the immediate cessation of all acts of war against the fraternal Laotian and Vietnamese peoples.

The statement concluded by saying: Closely united with the fraternal people of Viet Nam and Laos, firmly supported by the People's Republic of China, the vast and reliable rear area of the Indo-Chinese peoples, and by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and enjoying the militant solidarity of the people of other socialist and progressive countries and of the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, the American people included, the Khmer people, under the leadership of the N.U.F.K. led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, will inevitably be victorious.

Statement by D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry

THE Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on July 19 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China. The statement strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its towering crimes of violating the Geneva Agreements and expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, the statement said, have recognized and guaranteed the fundamental national rights of the peoples in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of each country. However, all along the past 16 years, betraying their commitment, the U.S. imperialists have blatantly and systematically violated the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and constantly trampled underfoot the fundamental national rights of the peoples in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. They have grossly threatened and brazenly interfered in these countries, and resorted to subversion, special war, local war, air and naval war of destruction and every other most brutal method to turn the Indo-Chinese area into their military base and a new-type colony.

The statement continued: Since President Nixon's inauguration, the U.S. imperialists have feverishly carried out the plan of "Vietnamization" of the war aimed at prolonging the aggressive war, maintaining the U.S. military occupation of south Viet Nam, and perpetuating the division of Viet Nam. They have continued multiplying their very savage bombardments, intensified the use of B-52 planes, napalm bombs and toxic chemicals, arrested south Vietnamese patriots and subjected them to most atrocious tortures and a very inhuman detention regime. They have continued brazen encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Along with the "Vietnamization" of the war in Viet Nam, the Nixon administration has prosecuted its special war in Laos, engineered a coup d'etat to abolish the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, and expanded the war to the whole of Indo-China. This constitutes an excessively dangerous military adventure which sabotages the whole of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and seriously threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the past 16 years, the statement said, the Vietnamese people, united as one man, have endured every sacrifice and hardship, and fought valiantly to defend their fundamental national rights and have recorded ever greater victories.

Since the United States engineered the coup d'etat and openly sent troops to invade Cambodia, the statement said, the Khmer people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, rallied around the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and implementing the Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea, have recorded extremely great victories in their fight against the U.S. aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, henchmen of the United States.

The Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong are defeating the special war of the United States and have recorded ever greater victories.

The statement continued: The people of the three Indo-Chinese countries, now as in the past, are resolved to defend the principles of the Geneva Agreements, viz., independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity for each country. The four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the ten-point overall solution advanced by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the five-point solution to the Laotian problem proposed by the Laotian Patriotic Front, the March 23, 1970 five-point declaration on Cambodia by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples have all comprehensively and clearly reflected these principles.

The statement concluded: In his appeal on July 20, 1969, President Ho Chi Minh said: "The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident, still they have not given up their evil design of clinging to the southern part of our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country." Acting upon the teachings of venerated President Ho Chi Minh and carrying out his sacred testament, the Vietnamese people will persevere in and step up the fight to defeat the U.S. plan of "Vietnamization" of the war in the south, smash all U.S. provocative acts against the north, defend and build the socialist north and fulfil the obligations of the great rear area to the great front. The

Vietnamese people are resolved to increase their militant solidarity with the fraternal Khmer and Laotian peoples in the fight against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen till complete victory, to achieve at all costs the fundamental national rights of the peoples of

the three Indo-Chinese countries which have been recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. No arrogant threat can shake the iron-like determination of the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

On 8th Anniversary of Signing of 1962 Geneva Agreements

Central Committee of Laotian Patriotic Front Publishes Memorandum

THE Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front published a memorandum on July 20 on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The memorandum strongly denounced the heinous crime of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Laos.

The memorandum said that though a party to the 1962 Geneva Agreements, the United States has persisted in its neo-colonialist policy of intervention and aggression with the aim of materializing its scheme to turn Laos into a new-type colony and military base, a long-term scheme against Laos in the U.S. strategy in Indo-China and Southeast Asia which is itself part of the "global strategy" of U.S. imperialism. Before the ink had dried on the 1962 Geneva Agreements, the Kennedy government, seeing that it could not wipe out the Laotian patriotic armed forces by peaceful measures, mobilized the troops of pro-U.S. reactionaries to launch a large-scale nibbling operation in the strategic Plain of Jars under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front in an attempt to suppress the Laotian people's patriotic movement. Since then, the aggressive war in Laos waged by the U.S. imperialists ever since the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China has been expanded with each passing day. On April 19, 1964, the Johnson government, pulling wires behind the scenes, instigated the pro-U.S. militarists to stage a coup d'etat and overthrow the tripartite Government of National Union. This was a brazen act of intervention in the internal affairs of Laos, and a serious act of sabotage against the 1962 Geneva Agreements.

The memorandum said that the Johnson government, in complete disregard of the independence and sovereignty of Laos, the Geneva Agreements and international law, took a serious step to escalate the U.S. "special war" in Laos by openly ordering its air force

to bomb and strafe Laotian territory. U.S. air bombings which began on May 17, 1964, with the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khoang Province as the target have been extended to all the liberated areas under the control of the Laotian patriotic forces. To prosecute the aggressive war against Laos, the United States has unceasingly increased aid to its henchmen and at the same time illegally maintained its "advisers" and military personnel in Laos and secretly introduced more and more of them into the country. In addition, there were in Laos thousands of "advisers" and military personnel of the U.S. satellites such as Thailand, south Viet Nam and the Philippines.

The memorandum pointed out that since Nixon took office, the war of aggression in Laos has been widened and the intensified bombing raids against the liberated areas have taken a heavier toll of the Laotian population and destroyed more densely-populated cities and district towns than ever before. The Nixon government which has committed unheard-of crimes of war in Laos is the most cruel aggressor and the most frantic saboteur of the independence and sovereignty of Laos so far.

After exposing the fact that U.S. imperialism has brought large numbers of accomplice troops of Thailand and puppet troops of south Viet Nam into Laos in pushing ahead its scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians," the memorandum stated that the war escalation by the Nixon government has rendered the situation in Laos ever more strained. The U.S. war of aggression in Laos has become fiercer and expanded to a still greater extent.

It added that the U.S. imperialists have conducted a war of aggression against the Laotian people. Hence the Laotian people must wage a struggle for self-defence. To fight for self-defence is an inviolable sacred right of the Laotian people and the people of

all countries. The struggle for self-defence of the Laotian people is an integral part of the struggle of the people of the Indo-Chinese countries against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation. In face of the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the fraternal Laotian, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples have always united in struggle and supported one another. The struggle of the Laotian people against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation is also an inseparable part of the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for national independence, peace and democracy and has made worthy contributions to that glorious struggle.

It pointed out that in their struggle glowing with justice, the Laotian patriotic forces and people have scored great victories. Over the past 8 years they have successfully defended the liberated areas, wiped out tens of thousands of enemy troops, shot down or destroyed on the ground 1,500 U.S. aircraft, foiled many tricks and schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and liberated many more areas controlled by the enemy.

It noted that the Laotian people's just struggle, which is full of glorious victories, has drawn immense encouragement and earned powerful support from the people and governments of the other Indo-Chinese

countries, the people and governments of the socialist countries, the people and governments of the nationalist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all the peace-loving and justice-loving people in the world, including the American people.

It declared that should the Nixon government stubbornly continue to escalate its war of aggression and increase bombing raids on Laotian territory, it would have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences of these acts. The Laotian patriotic forces and people are resolved to resist all acts of war escalation taken by the Nixon government and will deal more stinging blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

In conclusion, the memorandum said that in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference and under the broad and vigorous support of the peace-loving and justice-loving people in the world, the entire Laotian people, united as one, overcoming all difficulties, enduring every sacrifice and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and bring about a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, thus doing their share in making Indo-China a genuinely independent and peaceful area.

(Continued from p. 21.)

fraternal mutual assistance, national independence and sovereignty, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit — originate from the nature of socialism itself; they conform to the interests of the people of each country and help increase the influence of the socialist ideology on the world.

Public opinion in our country is satisfied with the development of the internationalist unity and ties of comradely co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the People's Republic of China and with the constant growth of the relations based on mutual respect and esteem between the two countries in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields.

Proceeding from the concept that an ensured peace should be the result of the joint efforts of the people of all countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, socialist Rumania works to develop its relations with all countries of the world. Our Government is striving to check in international life the imperialists' power policy and policy of dictate, to make them give up threat to and interference in other countries' internal affairs, and to advocate respect for the sacred right of every people to decide its own destiny independently.

The Rumanian people energetically support the people of all countries in their course for liberation from

imperialist rule and their endeavours to safeguard and consolidate their own independence and to secure independent economic and social development.

The entire Rumanian people pledge all-out solidarity with and give many-sided support to the Indo-Chinese peoples in their just struggle to strive for freedom and independence, to defend their national subsistence and to work for world progress and peace.

Coming to the end of his speech, Ion Ionita said: The Rumanian Military Delegation has come to the People's Republic of China for a friendly visit shortly after the visit of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania headed by Comrade Emil Bodnaras. Just like Comrade Ceausescu recently pointed out at the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, our Party gave a special appraisal of the results of the visit of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council. This visit showed the common desire to strive to develop the relations between our two Parties and countries. This conforms to the interests of our two peoples as well as to the interests of the cause of socialism as a whole. We believe that our delegation's meetings with the Chinese labouring people and armymen and its talks and exchange of views with leading cadres of the Chinese People's Liberation Army will help strengthen the unshakable friendship between the peoples of Rumania and China and between the armed forces of our two countries.

Grave Steps by U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries In Their Intensified Aggression Against Korea

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE reactionary Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea held in Seoul recently their fourth "ministerial conference," which issued a "joint communique" openly preaching aggression. They declared that "the security and prosperity" of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique are "interrelated to each other" and that they would continue their "co-operation" "on a new and higher dimension." Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held in Honolulu their third "defence ministerial conference." The two sinister meetings are grave steps taken by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism for intensifying their military collaboration and aggression against Korea. They are also serious provocations against the Chinese and other Asian people.

The meaning of the so-called "co-operation" "on a new and higher dimension" between Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique is clear enough: The Japanese militarist forces will make further and large-scale inroads on south Korea. It was decided at the Seoul conference that the Japanese Government will grant the Pak Jung Hi clique a new loan of nearly 160 million U.S. dollars and that Japanese monopoly capital will greatly increase its investment in south Korea. Washington lauded these measures as a "powerful support" to the Pak Jung Hi clique. This shows that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are collaborating in a strenuous effort to back up the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and that they have turned south Korea into a colony of both U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

To put it bluntly, the assertion that the so-called "security" of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique are "interrelated to each other" means that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will intensify their collusion to turn south Korea further into a military base of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and other Asian countries. A Japanese bourgeois news agency admitted that the Japanese reactionaries' so-called economic "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique is connected with the military

field. The sinister meeting held by the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique in Honolulu clamoured to strengthen the "defence capabilities" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and to move American planes from U.S. bases in the Pacific to south Korea. It is clear that U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are hatching new plots of aggression against Asia by greater utilization of the aggressive bases in south Korea.

The intensified collusion between Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique is the crystallization of the project for aggression in Asia cooked up at the Nixon-Sato talks over half a year ago. The U.S.-Japan "joint communique" placed south Korea and China's territory Taiwan Province in the common spheres of influence of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Recently, Japanese militarism has been busy manoeuvring everywhere in the capacity of U.S. imperialism's "overseer" of lackeys in Asia. It mustered a number of U.S. lackeys and puppets to hold the "Asian conference" in an endeavour to take a hand in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China. Then, it drew together the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique to create a tripartite "liaison committee." Now, it is stepping up collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi clique. All this shows that the aggressive U.S.-Japan military alliance is being expanded and escalated.

Iron-clad facts confirm that U.S. imperialism has let loose Japanese militarism which has revived and given it a free hand to carry out feverish activities of aggression and expansion in various parts of Asia and zealously prepare for war adventures. Japanese militarism has become a grave menace to the independence and security of various Asian countries. The Asian peoples cannot but keep high vigilance against this.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them."

The aggression and provocations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against the Korean people have

aroused strong opposition among the 40 million Korean people. The heroic Korean people will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to occupy their land for ever; nor will they allow the Japanese militarist forces to stage a comeback and ride roughshod over them again. The heroic struggle of the woe-stricken south Korean people against the U.S.-Pak fascist rule and the just struggle of the entire Korean people against the aggression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for the reunification of their fatherland are surging daily. The Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, are un-

folding a powerful struggle in more solid unity against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The 700 million Chinese people pledge to fight side by side with the Korean people, the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries and to resolutely smash all schemes of aggression and war devised by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in Asia. Neither U.S. imperialism nor Japanese militarism will be able to escape the fate of being buried in the end.

(July 26)

U.S. and British Imperialism Commits New Crime of Aggression in Africa

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

LATELY, Britain's Conservative government has flagrantly decided to resume the supply of arms to the white colonial regime of South Africa. This criminal move has aroused strong opposition among the governments of African countries and public opinion in Africa. The Chinese people give full support to the just stand taken by the African countries and people.

South Africa's white colonial regime is the stooge of U.S. and British imperialism. At home, it consistently enforces apartheid of the most reactionary kind, exercises fascist rule and persecutes Africans and other coloured people. Abroad, it tails after U.S. and British imperialism's policy of aggression in Africa, gangs up with the South Rhodesian and Portuguese colonialists and takes an active part in the suppression of the armed struggle for national liberation by the people in southern Africa.

To aid the people of South Africa fighting colonial rule and strengthen the struggle of the people of all Africa against imperialism and colonialism, many nationally independent countries in Africa have for years boycotted this white colonial regime and terminated trade relations with it.

Speaking of the imperialists, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out that they "are not resigned to their failure in Africa and will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. The imperialists and reactionaries have tried, are trying and will continue to try their utmost to obstruct and undermine the cause of independence and progress of the African peoples."

The decision to furnish South Africa with arms was made soon after the Conservative government came into office. This shows that British imperialism,

going all out to preserve its colonial interests in Africa, is working in league with the colonial authorities of South Africa to crack down on the mounting national-liberation struggle of the people of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola and menace still more vehemently the neighbouring African countries which have achieved national independence.

Worthy of attention is the fact that U.S. imperialism is working hand in glove with British imperialism from beginning to end on this question of the resumption of arms supplies to South Africa. According to a U.S. news agency report, Britain was "encouraged by Rogers' . . . expression of understanding in public." This can cause no surprise. For the white colonial regime of South Africa actually receives from U.S. imperialism military "aid" of 35 million dollars a year. One of the aims of Rogers' visit to Africa last February was connected with plots to undermine the armed struggle and liberation movement of the peoples in the southern part of Africa. U.S. imperialism is the mortal enemy of the people of South Africa and the rest of the continent.

The Chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the people of South Africa against the white colonial regime and the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people of all Africa. It is our firm belief that the people of South Africa will win complete victory in their struggle against white colonial rule and that the African continent as a whole will win complete liberation. U.S. and British imperialism and their stooge the white colonial regime are sure to end up in ignominious defeat no matter what intrigues they may cook up against the African national-liberation movement.

(July 24)

U.S. Imperialists Speed Up Aggressive Plots Against Asia in Collusion With Chiang Gang

U.S. Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland recently sneaked into China's Taiwan Province to step up U.S. imperialist criminal schemes of aggression against Asia in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people.

Prior to his departure for Taiwan, this former chief of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Viet Nam had gone to south Viet Nam to "inspect" the U.S. aggressor troops. While in Taiwan from July 16 to 19, he had separate "secret talks" with military and administrative chiefs of the Chiang bandit gang for "an extensive exchange of views on the strengthening of military co-operation" between U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. Accompanied by military chiefs of this bandit gang, Westmoreland "inspected" the training centres of the gang's "special forces" and its military installations. The Chiang bandit gang was lavishly praised for its undertaking the maintenance and repair of the military hardwares of the U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam. It was disclosed in the press that U.S. imperialism has planned to assign the Chiang bandit gang the production of certain weapons for slaughtering the Indo-Chinese people.

U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers arrived in Asia in early July for new manoeuvres of intensifying the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China. In the wake of his trip, U.S. top brasshats went to Taiwan one after another for conspiratorial activities. Before Westmoreland set his feet on Taiwan, U.S. Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor had turned up there on July 8 after a "visit" in south Viet Nam. On July 13, an 8-man high-ranking military delegation including Joseph Nazzaro, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces, arrived in Taiwan for a two-day sinister visit. The Chiang gang press revealed that the frequent visits to Taiwan by the high-ranking military chiefs of U.S. imperialism were closely connected with their eager desire for the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to accord "some sort of co-ordination or

support" to U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Indo-China.

During his stay in Taipei, Westmoreland claimed that if Cambodia could get enough "help" from Asian "countries," there would be no more need for the United States to send troops there. In his interview with the Japanese television networks on July 9, Rogers openly said that "Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and south Viet Nam, co-operating, and working together with other Asian nations, will be able to maintain their independence and neutrality." All this shows that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its criminal scheme of making Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese and Asians fight Asians. It has not only done its utmost to muster its puppets and lackeys in south Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia to fight in the van for the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China, but tried its best to knock together the Japanese reactionaries, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the south Korean lackeys to serve as its reserve force for expanding the war of aggression.

It was precisely under the instigation of U.S. imperialism that in early July the reactionary Sato government of Japan called in Tokyo a trilateral sinister meeting with the participation of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea. The meeting stressed the necessity to form a "liaison committee" of the three parties "to maintain close contacts on joint defence of Asia and other questions." These aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists and their Asian puppets and lackeys should arouse the utmost vigilance of the Asian people.

Westmoreland and his ilk were badly bruised on the Vietnamese battlefield and suffered dismal defeats at the hands of the Vietnamese people. Now, in their attempt to expand the war of aggression, they have gone so far as to exhume such a political corpse as Chiang Kai-shek for a desperate struggle. This reveals the frenzy and ferocity of U.S. imperialism and also reflects its weakness in spite of its toughness in appearance. The wilder its aggressive schemes, the more disastrous will be its defeat.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Vigorous Development in Machine-Building Industry

THE revolutionary masses on China's machine-building industry front, under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by our great leader Chairman Mao and impelled by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have resolutely carried out the whole series of principles embodied in "walking on two legs," including the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production. This has brought about a new, prosperous situation of vigorous development in the machine-building industry.

Since the beginning of 1970, China's machine-building industry has witnessed a rise in production with each passing month. The total value of production and the output of its major products throughout the nation have increased by wide margins in the first four months of this year.

Metallurgical equipment needed for the development of the iron and steel industry, tractors and diesel engines needed by agriculture, and electrical and other machinery such as petroleum equipment, chemical industrial equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, motor vehicles, bearings, blowing engines and transformers all greatly exceeded their respective production levels for the same period of last year. The consumption of raw and other materials, as well as of fuel and electric power dropped markedly for many products. The successful tests of a large number of

technical innovations have raised the production technique of the machine-building industry to a new level.

In 1958, under the brilliant guidance of the general line for building socialism, formulated by Chairman Mao himself, the revolutionary masses in various places freed their minds of blind faith in conventions, and started an upsurge in energetically building local machine-building industries. They constructed thousands of small and medium-sized machinery plants which made both the city and the countryside a stirring scene of humming machines.

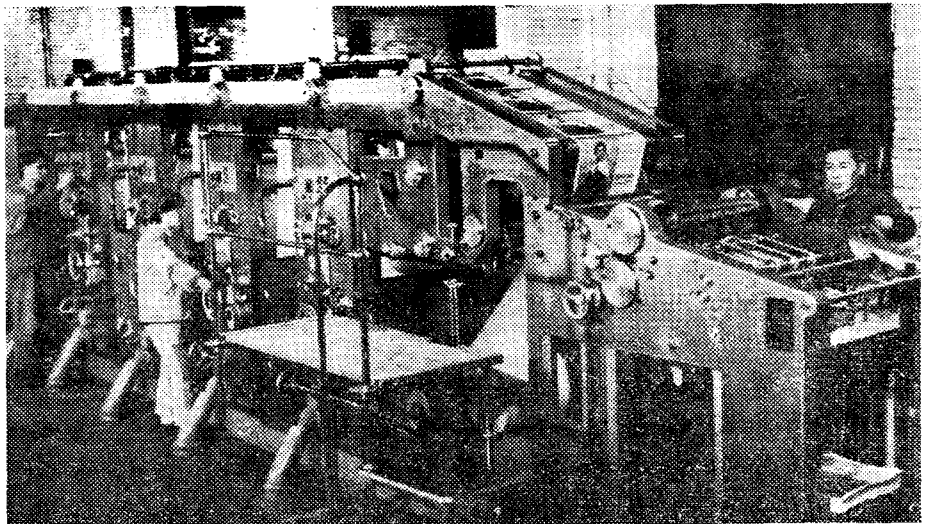
However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents frenziedly opposed and sabotaged Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They drastically slashed the new-born local machine-building plants and spared no efforts in setting up "trusts" of the capitalist type. All this seriously hampered the growth of the industry.

The smashing of Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution tremendously stimulated the

initiative and creativeness of the revolutionary masses. Holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the revolutionary masses in the machine-building industry thoroughly settled accounts with Liu Shao-chi and his agents for their crimes in strangling initiative in developing local industry. They criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, such as "the slavish comprador philosophy," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "let experts run factories." As a result, the revolutionary masses greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and became firmer in consciously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Now, a new upsurge for building local machine-building plants is sweeping the country, characterized by mass participation and self-reliance. Small and medium-sized machinery plants and plants to make and repair farm machines are wide springing and vigorously developing in the provinces and autonomous regions including Honan, Kiangsi, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Chinghai.

Formerly, Honan Province could not produce complete sets of equipment for its own local industry. To-



China's first five-colour intaglio rotary press, successfully trial-produced by revolutionary workers of Shanghai No. 3 Printing Machinery Plant, who adhere to the revolutionary spirit of "being self-reliant, work hard."

day it is able to make whole sets of equipment for small iron smelting plants (capacity — 100,000 tons of pig iron annually), for small collieries (capacity — 150,000 tons annually), for small 50-kw. hydroelectric power stations, for small cement plants (capacity — 10,000 tons annually) and small chemical fertilizer plants (capacity — 4,000 tons annually). This has created favourable conditions for accelerating the development of local industry.

The mass movement for building small and medium-sized machinery plants has brought outstanding results, particularly in the development of the local motor-vehicle industry. At present, 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China have trial-produced or made their own lorries.

With the rapid development of small and medium-sized local machine-building plants, many big machinery plants which made major products for the state, holding high the brilliant banner of the **Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, have further tapped their potential and displayed the backbone role of the big enterprises.

The Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant set an all-time high in its production of machine tools last year, exceeding its original designed capacity. Its output almost doubled in the first four months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tool Plant fulfilled the state plan 40 days ahead of schedule last year with the whole year's production of machine tools surpassing three times the original designed capacity. In the first quarter of this year, it again topped the production plan, registering a 10 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Since the beginning of this year, the Loyang Tungfanghung Tractor Plant each month overfulfilled its production plans ahead of time. The quality of its products also steadily improved and costs fell by big margins, adding new contributions in support of agriculture.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the old bases of the machine-building industry — Peking,

Shanghai, Tientsin and Liaoning — further displayed their role and provided modern machinery for many of the state's major construction projects.

The revolutionary masses in the machine-building industry persisted in starting with indigenous methods, then combining them with modern ones and **"breaking down foreign conventions and following our own road in developing industry."** The indigenous methods undertaken by the workers proved highly effective in many places. Electronic technique and other new techniques and technological processes are being widely used.

In taking their own road in developing industry, the machine-building workers have accomplished many new achievements over the past year and more. For instance, the workers have successfully designed and made thousands of new products, including a 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with water-cooled stator and rotor, a 120-ton pure oxygen top-blown converter, an electronic-controlled new-type machine tool, a 4,000-ton horizontal stamping machine, 32- and 40-ton tip lorries, a high-power gas turbine and a mechanized rice-transplanter. Many of these new products are light, small, highly efficient, simple in structure and easy to operate. Some are up to or surpass advanced world levels.

Upsurge in Socialist Transformation of Agriculture and Livestock Breeding on Tibetan Plateau

ILLUMINATED by great Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary masses in the farming and pastoral areas on the Tibetan Plateau have set off a tremendous high tide of socialist transformation of agriculture and livestock breeding in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. People's communes have been set up in 34 per cent of the townships in the Tibet Autonomous Region. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism."** Harshly oppressed and exploited in the old society, the million serfs and slaves in Tibet gained emancipation under the leadership of the Party through the democratic reform and the smashing of the traitorous Dalai-Panchen clique after liberation. Their experience has profoundly taught them that Chairman Mao's teachings **"Only socialism can save China"** and **"People's communes are fine"** are the great truth guiding them forward. They want to lose no time in getting organized and firmly taking the socialist road.

In 1964, the first batch of people's communes were set up on the Tibetan Plateau, and from their superiority the peasants and herdsmen perceived the bright future of Tibet's farming and pastoral areas. On the basis of the socialist education movement, 130 additional people's communes were set up at the end of 1965 and in early 1966.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in the Tibet Autonomous Region started a vigorous mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, eagerly studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way. Great Mao Tsetung Thought is being popularized on the widest scale ever among the million emancipated serfs. The masses of peasants and herdsmen scathingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet. This strengthens their determination to take the socialist road and their urgent demand to establish people's communes.

To date, 666 people's communes have been founded in 34 per cent of the townships in the autonomous region. People's communes are found in every county and universally set up in 13 counties.

Where people's communes have been founded, the commune members, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai,"** follow the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of

the Tachai Brigade in giving prominence to proletarian politics and relying on Mao Tsetung Thought to conquer nature. Forging ahead in the spirit of self-reliance and working hard, they have enormously developed collective production and won many significant achievements.

Since setting up the Liehmei People's Commune in Lungtzu County three years ago, its members have built two irrigation ditches totalling 30 kilometres, on mountains more than 4,000 metres above sea level. The melted snow flows through the ditches from the Mula Mountain to over 700 *mu* of newly reclaimed land sown to *qingke* barley. This helped boost yields by a wide margin.

Instead of engaging in one undertaking, many communes are gradually developing a diversified economy of agriculture, forestry, live-stock breeding, side-line occupations and fishery. They are going in for transport, collecting medicinal herbs, fishing and hunting, and busily preparing to run industrial and handicraft shops. A dozen or so communes in Naitung County, in planning their orchards, have already planted 20,000 apple trees. Twenty-seven people's communes in Pomi County, by extending the area of winter wheat in the highland, tremendously increased their grain output.

Relying on collective efforts many people's communes have made experiments on and popularized advanced agro-techniques and new types of farm tools. Some have even put up small hydroelectric power stations and installed electric-run mills. The Hungchi Commune in Nachu County was organized only three years ago, but the income of its members began to increase after the first year. Most of the members now live in the settlement place and have built tidy and sunny new houses equipped with stoves and glass windows, thus ending the herdsmen's custom of living in tents.

The growth of the people's communes in the Tibet region has dealt powerful blows at the handful of class enemies who engaged in sabotage activities, with the result that the dictatorship of the prole-

tariat has been further strengthened and the socialist position in the rural and the pastoral areas consolidated. Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the people's communes earnestly help their members to put aside more grain reserves in preparedness against war and against natural disasters. Commune members along the frontier areas, working in co-operation with the People's Liberation Army frontier guards, stand sentinel and go on patrols, defending the southwestern border of the motherland with high vigilance.

Summer Health Movement

IN Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities, the revolutionary masses, following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," have set off a new upsurge this summer in the patriotic health movement.

The leadership of Party organizations, revolutionary committees and patriotic health movement committees at all levels in these cities attach great importance to the summer health movement. Many leading members take personal command of this work. Leading groups and subsidiary organs have been specially set up to direct the work of wiping out pests and reducing disease. The broad masses have been mobilized to scathingly criticize the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work and make further efforts to propagate Chairman Mao's instructions on health work. A "people's war" is being waged with the masses taking part in eliminating the four pests and paying special attention to hygiene.

The summer health movement started in mid-May in all districts of Peking municipality. Thousands of squads composed of hundreds of thousands of residents, Red Guards and medical workers made the rounds of the streets and households to do propaganda work, help clean various household articles and fill

up ditches and puddles to effectively keep the breeding ground of mosquitoes and flies under control. Many Party committee secretaries and revolutionary committee cadres of the neighbourhoods in the city of Shanghai have gone to the frontline to direct the work. They join the masses in sweeping the streets, railway stations, docks and other public centres, keeping these places always neat and tidy. Already the streets have taken on a new look.

Workers in restaurants and non-staple food shops in these cities, following Chairman Mao's teaching that "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people," regard hygiene as an important aspect of their work in serving the people wholly and entirely. They have become even more conscious of the need to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better. Many workers in Tientsin's restaurants and tuck-shops have instituted rules and regulations to promote a stricter hygienic check on food. Cooked food is kept apart from that which is raw as is food from money. Tableware is sterilized. They see to it that the food they sell is fresh and hygienic. These measures help protect the health of the masses and give impetus to the work of grasping revolution and promoting production.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the outskirts of these cities regard doing a good job of the summer health work as an important work in building up socialist new villages. Resolutely implementing the principle of "putting prevention first," the poor and lower-middle peasants, the "barefoot doctors" and other medical workers who had gone to work in the countryside are devoting vigorous efforts to cleaning the surrounding areas, wiping out mosquitoes and flies, improving the conditions round the drinking wells and strengthening the work of the disposing of night-soil. They have gone to the forefront of agricultural production and, while taking part in manual labour, help prevent and eliminate diseases. This has brought about a significant change in the hygienic conditions in the countryside.

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