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“Indigenous Experts” and Revolution In Agricultural Education

Report of an Investigation

Thai People's Armed Forces Fight Well

**Thoroughly Repudiate Liu Shao-chi's
Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line
On Party Building**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class.

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Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

On Contradiction (August 1937)

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At no time and in no circumstances should a Communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses.

*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party
in the National War (October 1938)*

In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Report of an Investigation

“Indigenous Experts” and the Revolution in Agricultural Education

“Hongqi” (Red Flag) Editor’s Note: The following material gives a vivid description of the love the poor and lower-middle peasants have for “indigenous experts” and of the way the latter are trained. Now that the poor and lower-middle peasants are managing the schools, if every commune pays attention to training a number of its own “indigenous experts,” the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants will not change in the way the saying has it: “The first year they are still country folk, the second year they become citified, and the third year they turn their backs on their parents.”

INDIGENOUS experts” are flowers that have blossomed in the course of the sharp struggle between the two lines; quite a number of young “indigenous experts” are good sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants. This affectionate name — “indigenous experts” — is used by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Daxing People’s Commune in Chingchiang County, Kiangsu Province, to express their admiration for those agro-technicians who are not divorced from collective productive labour.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao’s idea of proletarian revolution in education, the production brigades of the Daxing commune in 1958 set up many “red and expert” schools. The students were all local people who came from the production teams and returned to them later. They studied politics and received a general education and prepared lessons right in the fields with the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers.

According to incomplete statistics gathered at that time, the 20 production brigades of the commune trained a total of more than 150 “indigenous experts,” who contributed immensely to the development of agricultural production.

While this contingent of “indigenous experts” was growing fast, Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of trusting in the “experts trained in foreign methods” rather than in the

“indigenous experts.” They spread such trash as “rely on specialists to manage agricultural production” and the slander that “clodhoppers” know nothing about scientific research. In a wild attempt to choke off the new-born contingent of agro-technicians at the very outset, they closed down all the “red and expert” schools and thus destroyed this soundly developing agro-technical force.

In his note of May 9, 1963 on “The Seven Well-Written Documents of Chekiang Province Concerning Cadres’ Participation in Physical Labour,” our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in explicit terms: **“Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country.”**

This instruction of Chairman Mao’s pointed out the orientation for mass scientific research. The whole commune promptly went into action and a network of mass scientific experimental groups was established, covering every production brigade and team. The “indigenous experts,” who had been suppressed by the revisionist line, again became active. Great progress has been made in the past few years. The commune now runs an agro-technical station. Every brigade and team has its own scientific research group, 5 to 7 people to a brigade and 3 to 5 people to a team. The commune has a total of more than 800 agro-technicians. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung’s thought, this scientific research force has grown quickly. It has become all the stronger,

after being tempered in the struggles of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"Indigenous Experts" Are Most Warmly Welcomed By the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The "indigenous experts" are people who have boundless love for Chairman Mao, rich experience in practice and revolutionary enthusiasm. They are mostly poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and educated young people who have been tempered in manual work for several years. They are not divorced from physical labour and the masses and are no burden to the masses. They are technicians and Mao Tse-tung's thought propagandists as well as commune members. Quite a number of them are activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The hearts of the "indigenous experts" beat as one with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Whatever worries the poor and lower-middle peasants worries them too, and they think as the poor and lower-middle peasants think. They farm for the revolution and they have dedicated themselves wholeheartedly to the revolution.

In the summer of 1965, an insect pest attacked the young cotton shoots of the Songbofa Production Team of the "July 1" Production Brigade. Within a couple of days, 70 per cent of the cotton shoots on 13 *mu* of land were destroyed. Seeing the loss to the collective economy as patch after patch of the green cotton shoots died, the "indigenous experts" of the production team were very upset. For the cotton had been cultivated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the sweat of their brow. "Indigenous expert" Hsueh Mei-fang was so worried that she wept. In order to find out the cause of the disaster, she and other "indigenous experts" spent several days squatting right beside the affected cotton plants as if they were nursing sick relatives. They forgot to eat and sleep as they made their observations. Finally they discovered that the damage was caused by weevils.

But when they went with the weevils they had caught to consult the agro-technicians of the county agro-technical station and the county agricultural bureau, much to their surprise, some of the agro-technicians put them off with: "This insect is not mentioned in the books," and "even if it were, it is no danger to cotton shoots."

The "indigenous experts" were enraged on getting such replies from these "experts" trained in foreign

methods who showed no feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. They declared resolutely: "We'll handle this on our own! We must use the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains and wipe this pest out immediately!"

The race to save the crop was like a race to put out a fire. After repeated experiments, they succeeded in bringing the pest under control by applying benzene hexachloride powder and other materials.

Their experience was promptly popularized throughout the commune and the threat to the more than 2,500 *mu* of affected cotton shoots was removed.

An elderly poor peasant named Ku Ping-sheng said excitedly: "Every trade has its master, and Hsueh Mei-fang and her comrades are our poor and lower-middle peasant 'indigenous masters.'"

A comparison between two agro-technical stations also shows that the masses love the "indigenous experts" and dislike the intellectuals who delight in empty talk. One is the county agro-technical station equipped with tape measures, sprayers, balances and many other kinds of measuring and testing apparatus. The other is the commune agro-technical station which has neither equipment nor "foreign" technical literature. On the matter of division of labour, there is also a marked difference. The county agro-technical station has a minute division of labour with everyone looking only to his own specialty. The person in charge of cotton does not concern himself with rice cultivation and the one in charge of rice does not think about cotton. In the commune agro-technical station, everyone pays attention to the work as a whole, though there is some division of labour. When some of the agro-



Summing up the experience of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, the "indigenous experts" of the Yuejin brigade, Kiangsu Province in east China, experiment with a plot of cotton which gives a high yield.

technicians of the county station go out, they ride bicycles and carry tape measures with them. Here and there, they get off their cycles and do some measuring and calculating. "Those bike-riders can solve hardly any problems" was the popular comment. The "indigenous experts" of the commune agro-technical station have Mao Tse-tung's thought with them when they go out. They take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. They go to the fields to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, their legs covered with mud, take part in labour, using both their lips and hands. When the time came to raise the rice seedlings last spring, those from the county agro-technical station just stood by the fields giving instructions and gesturing. They talked glibly about this standard and that standard but never did a thing themselves. When the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted them to show how, they were at a loss. The poor and lower-middle peasants described them as "farming with their lips." The "indigenous experts" of the commune were different. They went to the fields barefoot, joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in manual work and prepared the seedbed up to standard. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The 'indigenous experts' do as they say. What they say is easy to understand and their knowledge is readily available to us. The 'indigenous experts' are best able to meet practical needs and are most capable in solving problems."

The agro-technicians from the institute of agricultural science of the special administrative region were also unable to solve real problems. In 1967 two agro-technicians of this institute went to work for a time in the "July 1" Production Brigade. At first, the masses placed their hopes on them. But as soon as they arrived, they began to give instructions. They went round the fields but scarcely took part in manual work. When the cotton plants were forming bolls, the "May 1" Production Team's 40 *mu* of cotton urgently needed top-dressing because the ground manure was insufficient. But the two agro-technicians held that top-dressing would cause overgrowth, so they advised against it. The crop and soil fertility were similar in the Xuejia Production Team. Basing themselves on their practical experience in the past few years, the "indigenous experts" there were convinced that top-dressing was vital to ensuring early ripening, healthy growth at the late stage and high yields. They lost no time in leading all the members of the production team in giving the cotton crop a top-dressing of nightsoil. The result was that the per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton in the Xuejia Production Team was 35 *jin* more than that in the "May 1" Production Team. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The college graduates have the reputation but they don't know the nature of crops. If we farm as they suggest, we will get lower yields. The 'indigenous experts' are the same country folk as we are and we understand each other. They do just what they say and set us a good example. We welcome such 'indigenous experts.'"

Train "Indigenous Experts" and Raise Their Level in The Three Great Revolutionary Movements

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat always grow in great storms."

The following are the chief methods used by the Daxing commune in training "indigenous experts":

First. Boldly encourage the "indigenous experts" to take part in the three great revolutionary movements and to go into the thick of the class struggle so that they can be tempered and have red hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. Enhancing the proletarian consciousness of the "indigenous experts" and helping them to establish in their minds the correct political concept of farming and doing agricultural scientific research for the revolution are regarded by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Daxing commune as a task of primary importance. Chu Yu-fen is an "indigenous expert" of the commune's agro-technical station. When, fresh from school, she began to work, she came book in hand and stuck to the foreign rules in it. The more she studied, the more muddle-headed she became. The poor and lower-middle peasants reminded her: "You have been to school for more than ten years. You shouldn't hold on to your book knowledge any longer. You ought to study Chairman Mao's works hard, and temper yourself in manual labour." With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chu Yu-fen perseveringly studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way and took part in collective productive labour. Through practice she raised her level of political consciousness and served the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously. She became an activist in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the scientific research workers, who had emerged from among the masses, in the county and in the special administrative region. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party created an evil anarchistic trend and instigated a few agro-technicians to abandon their duties in the agro-technical station of the commune. Immediately seeing through the plot of the class enemy to undermine production, she bravely shouldered the heavy work in the agro-technical station and energetically led the whole commune in making agricultural scientific experiments. As a result, she made great contributions. Following the establishment of the commune's revolutionary committee, Comrade Chu Yu-fen was transferred to work in the forefront of the struggle against the enemy, where she helped the units known for their "long-standing, big and difficult" problems to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Praising such "indigenous experts," the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "With their faces sun-tanned, red hearts and a firm class stand, the 'indigenous experts' hold technical power firmly and well. Such technicians will truly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Second. From the masses, to the masses; integrate theory with practice; "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other"; raise the technical level of the "indigenous experts" continuously in the practice of the struggle for production. There are three comrades in the commune's agro-technical station. Their main job is to work in the brigades, help them discover good examples, foster these examples, sum up experience and exchange and popularize it. In each season, the agro-technicians of each production brigade and production team study certain specific subjects related to current agricultural production. Last year some of the "indigenous experts" in the Liuxi Production Team of the Yuejin brigade studied how to grow azolla [a kind of green manure crop] in the summer and protect it in winter. They solved the problem which the "experts trained in foreign methods" had failed to solve. The commune immediately organized visits of other "indigenous experts" to the Liuxi Production Team to study its experience. The Liuxi "indigenous experts" served as teachers, while the other agro-technicians were their students. The riverside was their classroom. Finally all the "indigenous experts" in the commune mastered this technique.

Third. Adapt the experience of other localities to specific local conditions, carry out experiments and popularization. The germination of sweet potatoes by steam heat is a good example of this. At first some people did not believe in this method. The "indigenous experts" in Chuchiafa and some technicians from the county agro-technical station studied the problem and popularized their method of heating three beds of sweet potatoes with one steam apparatus. This saved both coal and manpower. The method spread fast and 42 stoves to provide steam heat were built in the commune. Comrade Chen Shan-teh, a technician who had graduated from a secondary technical school, said: "Practice is most important. People like us who went to the old schools must integrate with the 'indigenous experts' who have practical experience. If we do things this way we can accomplish something, otherwise we shall achieve nothing."

Fourth. The "indigenous experts" study the necessary agro-technical theories so that their practical experience can be raised to a theoretical level which, in turn, will help guide production. The agro-technical station of the commune frequently publishes and distributes scientific research material on agro-technique for the "indigenous experts" to study and use. The "indigenous experts" are trained by combining concentrated study for fixed periods with courses which are given now and then. Their instructors in theoretical knowledge in agriculture are technicians in the county agro-technical station who integrate well with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Adopting these various training methods, the Daxing commune sponsored more than 350 on-the-spot lectures and demonstrations in the fields in the past four years. It trained a backbone force of technicians well tested in both ideology and technique. From 1964 to 1968, 38 "indigenous

experts" of the Daxing commune were invited to help with technical innovations in seven counties, where they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Orientation of Revolution in Agricultural Education As Seen From Growth of "Indigenous Experts"

One. The power in agricultural education and in agro-technique must be in the hands of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. From now on, all agricultural colleges and schools should move to the countryside and be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past, the power in the agricultural colleges and schools was in the hands of bourgeois intellectuals who exercised a bourgeois dictatorship and spoiled many children of the workers and peasants. There is a student in this commune who used to do all sorts of work in his production team. After he entered the agricultural college and was affected by bourgeois ideas, this poor peasant's son, sun-tanned and with a red heart, became a "dandy" divorced from the masses and from reality. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The first year after he went to college, he looked down on his former school-mates farming in the home village; the second year he refused to recognize his parents; and the third year he was selfish from top to toe. It is just like 'flying a pigeon on a foggy day, it never comes back.'" Therefore, only when power in agricultural education is kept in the hands of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, is it possible for education to serve proletarian politics and to be combined with productive labour, and to train and bring up large numbers of new-type agriculturists and agro-technicians who are both "red and expert."

Two. The agricultural colleges and schools should enrol students from among the "indigenous experts" who are red at heart, see things clearly, have calloused hands and muddy feet. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "If such youngsters are selected for more advanced study, we'll be satisfied and easy in our hearts." As for the content of teaching, class struggle must be made the main course. Theory must be combined with practice and with the specific conditions of agricultural production in each area. The practical problems "indigenous experts" encounter on the front-line of production should be studied in schools and elevated to a theoretical level. After one or two years of study in school, the students should return to production and they should be examined by the poor and lower-middle peasants before they get a diploma.

Three. The existing ranks of teachers should be thoroughly reorganized; they should be composed of poor and lower-middle peasants who have rich practical experience, "indigenous experts" and those intellectuals who have done well in integrating with the workers and peasants. The intellectuals should take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, go down in turn to do manual work so that they are re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and thoroughly change their old ideology.

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In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

Nation's Revolutionary People Discuss Revolution in Rural Education

THE proletarian revolution in education is being vigorously carried out in the rural areas just as it is in the cities.

The enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the people's communes for running schools has soared to a new high since the publication in late August of Chairman Mao's instruction: "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class." Many communes and production brigades have set up groups or committees to manage education, giving direct leadership to the struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools in the confines of their respective communes, production brigades or villages and shouldering the heavy task of running the rural schools. All important school problems are now discussed and decided by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are leading the revolutionary teachers and students in mercilessly repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of Liu Shao-chi and his agents and in transforming the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching. A few persons in authority in the schools (mostly bourgeois intellectuals from exploiting class families) formerly made decisions in a subjective way. Now in schools in the vast countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants have the final word on problems such as which students should be enrolled when a new term begins, what kind of people should be chosen as teachers, what subjects should be included in the curriculum and how teaching should be done, and on the use of funds and investment in capital construction, etc.

For the poor and lower-middle peasants who were called "muddy legs" or "the unlearned" to have taken the rural school leadership into their own hands is something new in China. Before the great cultural revolution, schools in the countryside run by the peasants themselves were few. The overwhelming majority of the schools in the people's communes or in the production brigades were run by the state and the government allocated funds, appointed teachers, arranged

the curriculum, decided on textbooks, and so forth. All school activities were arranged by the county cultural and educational bureau and the local commune members could not interfere with them. Since the schools were dominated by the bourgeois intellectuals at the time, the poor and lower-middle peasants saw that many of their children were kept out of school, and even if they could get into school, they were often discriminated against in one way or the other. What made them more angry was that after a few years in school some children were unwilling to do farm work again and even looked down upon the peasants. Many poor and lower-middle peasants had given the schools their criticisms and suggestions, but all of these were turned down without any serious consideration.

During the great cultural revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational revolution have shown the schools the way ahead and inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers and students. They began to realize that the schools in the past were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals and that, under the revisionist educational line the latter pushed, students were trained into bourgeois intellectual aristocrats; this was very harmful to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They held that in making a success of the proletarian educational undertakings, the fundamental question lay in the fact that school leadership must be put in the hands of the proletariat. According to Mao Tse-tung's thought, this means that urban schools must be put under working-class leadership and rural schools under the leadership of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Revolutionary Suggestion

On November 14, *Renmin Ribao* published a suggestion by Hou Chen-min and Wang Ching-yu, teachers in the Maji Primary School of the Maji People's Commune in Chiahsiang County, Shantung Province. (During the great cultural revolution, both took an active part in the struggles against the capitalist roaders and the revisionist educational line and were

later elected head and member of the commune's educational group respectively.) They proposed that all state-run primary schools in the countryside be put under the production brigades and run by them, so that the poor and lower-middle peasants could manage the schools more effectively. The two held that the production brigade had all the necessary conditions to provide political leadership, financial support and a teaching staff to run its own schools. They proposed that the state stop allocating funds or allocate a smaller amount of funds for rural primary school education and that the teachers in brigade-run primary schools no longer receive wages from the state, but earn work points like other commune members. As the people's commune is an organization combining the local government with the commune and the basic unit of our socialist state power in the rural areas, they said, it is in accordance not only with the orientation of the development of socialism, but also with the demands of the masses that the people's communes run schools besides engaging in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fisheries.

This suggestion has drawn nationwide attention and evoked enthusiastic response. Teachers, students, parents, workers, peasants, members of the People's Liberation Army, office workers and even retired personnel have all voiced their opinions and taken part in the discussion on the subject. In the latter part of November alone, *Renmin Ribao* received more than 7,000 letters from all over the country. Many good proposals have been advanced and many good experiences are being spread.

Following are excerpts of part of the letters published in the press:

"Power" Is the Fundamental Question of Revolution In Education

HAVING the state-run primary schools run by the production brigades has many advantages. Of all advantages, the most outstanding is that power is in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. **The fundamental question of revolution is political power.** The fundamental question of revolution in education is also the question of power. Because power was not in the hands of the proletariat in the past, Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line could not be put into effect while the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois educational line was poisoning the people everywhere.

While power is in its hands, the bourgeoisie will use bourgeois ideas to train its successors; teachers will teach with "advancement in official posts" in mind, while students study for the purpose of "becoming officials." There can be only one result: the higher their cultural level, the further they get from the poor and lower-middle peasants. When students were enrolled, many were near and dear to the poor and

lower-middle peasants, but when they came back they didn't want to be close to us peasants. If they stuck to this practice for a long time, how could our country, which Chairman Mao founded for us poor and lower-middle peasants, not change its political colour?

Ours is a socialist country. A rural primary school should be a component part of a production brigade. When primary schools are run by production brigades power in education will really be in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and this enables them to do a good job in the educational revolution and change all irrational rules and regulations in the schools. When we poor and lower-middle peasants manage the schools, we can decide the teaching contents and, in a way we see fit, plan when classes take place, guaranteeing that the poor and lower-middle peasants will always be in charge of lessons. We can change all the restrictive practices in the state-run schools, enrol large numbers of children of poor and lower-middle peasants and really bring about universal education. With power in education in the grip of the poor and lower-middle peasants, it is possible to change the "three separations" — from politics, from workers and peasants and from reality — into non-separation and to better enable the intellectuals to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In schools run by the production brigades, teachers are teachers and commune members at the same time. They simultaneously propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism. Eating the same kind of food and living in the same kind of houses as the poor and lower-middle peasants, they are able to have the same feelings as the latter and to work for them. This will change the phenomenon of domination of the schools by bourgeois intellectuals, educate the students in Mao Tse-tung's thought and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

We feel that having state-run primary schools run by the production brigades has fundamentally solved the important question of educating the future generations in Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to prevent capitalist restoration and guarantee that the state will never change its political colour.

*by the poor and lower-middle peasants
of the Maji Production Brigade in Chia-
hsiang County, Shantung Province*

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Children No Longer Are Kept Out

THE suggestion to have state-run primary schools run by the production brigades is a revolutionary suggestion for further carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions. If this is put into practice, we children of the poor and lower-middle peasants will never again be kept out of school.

I am of poor peasant origin. Before liberation, my grandfather and father toiled for big landlords without let-up. Both of them never had enough to eat or wear. Because of undernourishment after birth, my physical condition was poor and sickness seriously affected my health. The Communist Party and Chairman Mao led us in winning our emancipation. Seeing I was too weak to work when I was eight, my father wanted me to go to school so that I could learn something to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. We never imagined that the day my father took me to school the frowning principal who saw my poor health would tell my father: "You better take her back home. Ours is a regular state-run school. We don't take invalids like her."

I burst into tears when I heard this and father was sad. The production team's poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres sympathized with us and wanted to urge the principal to enrol me, but they had no power in running the school so their opinions didn't count.

Father finally said through clenched teeth, "Child, this isn't our school. When we poor and lower-middle peasants start a school, father will let you attend it."

Like a clap of spring thunder which shook the heavens, the great proletarian cultural revolution, which was personally initiated and is being led by our great leader Chairman Mao, started in 1966. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants in our village rose in rebellion against the agents of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in our commune and a handful of monsters and ghosts. The poor and lower-middle peasants seized power in education from the hands of the bourgeois intellectuals. They managed the school and added classes run by themselves as well as part-study, part-farming classes. Group after group of our class brothers and sisters entered the school that had become ours.

I entered school on September 1, 1966 for the first time in my life. What I had always dreamt of had come true. This was the most unforgettable day of my life.

Nurtured by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and with the close attention of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers, I have made marked progress in both ideology and study.

The more I think of my experience, the better I understand the overwhelming wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao's teaching that **"In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class,"** and the more I appreciate the fact that Chairman Mao cares about us poor and lower-middle peasants the most, and that he is the nearest and dearest to us.

by Chou Kuei-ying, a pupil in the Yuhong Primary School of the Chunguang Commune in Hsuanhua city, Hopei Province

Different Kinds of Teachers Bring Up Different Kinds Of Students

THE school in our production brigade used to be state-run. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of P.L.A. men helped the poor and lower-middle peasants in our brigade take over educational leadership in the school.

To do a good job in carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction **"In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class,"** we ran a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to thoroughly denounce Liu Shao-chi's revisionist educational line. We specially discussed two questions: changing the system of the teachers getting fixed wages to the system of earning work-points, and transferring teachers who had gone to teach in other places back to the brigade.

We compared the two systems of remuneration. Previously three of our school's teachers earned work-points, while five received wages. The result was that their work attitudes were entirely different, as were the effects of their teaching. Those who got work-points were simultaneously teachers and commune members. They took the initiative in looking after the affairs of the production teams and voluntarily joined in the latter's work. They had a deep feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants and had the best of relations with them; at the same time, the poor and lower-middle peasants were satisfied with the students they had trained.

Wang Pao-sheng, a teacher who earned work-points, frequently joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in field work, and studied Chairman Mao's works together with them. His class was the best in school. Of the 30-odd students in the class, 17 were cited as "five-good" students and 8 were activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

In contrast, the teachers who received wages paid undue attention to their own comfort and could not get along with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Also, the quality of their teaching was poor.

Seeing this, we were greatly impressed, and realized: "Different kinds of teachers bring up different kinds of students. Without having the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants, it is impossible to do a good job in bringing up the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Only when we have become teachers that the poor and lower-middle peasants are satisfied with can we bring up students that meet their approval."

Having raised our level of political understanding, we turned our school into a brigade-run school after getting the approval of the revolutionary committee at a higher level. We then transferred two

teachers who were teaching elsewhere back to the brigade. The five teachers who used to receive wages were given work-points the same as the commune members. These measures completely transformed our school. We teachers study and work in the fields together with the commune members and are like members of the poor and lower-middle peasants' families. The latter say: "These are the kind of teachers who are really of one heart and one mind with us. We entrust our children to them with complete confidence."

We have learnt from our experience that having state-run schools run by the production brigade is imperative in revolutionizing the thinking of the teachers. This is the way to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

by the entire body of teachers at the Jianchangbao Production Brigade's primary school in Penki County, Liaoning Province

Teachers Must Be Re-educated By the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

THE aim of the proletarian revolution in education is to completely change the phenomenon of our schools being dominated by bourgeois intellectuals and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching. Some questions in the revolution in education have already been solved, and some are being solved. At present, one important question before us which demands attention is the remoulding of the teachers, that is, the people who educate others.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." To a certain extent, it is the educator who decides what subjects to teach and what sort of successors to train. If we are to completely change the phenomenon of our schools being dominated by bourgeois intellectuals the question of the revolutionization of the teachers' thinking must be solved.

Besides introducing poor and lower-middle peasants into the ranks of the revolutionary teachers, the re-education of the teachers already in the schools is of particular importance. A considerable number of the latter were seriously poisoned by the bourgeois education they received. Many came from families belonging to the exploiting classes, and were deeply influenced by exploiting class ideology. The ideology and teaching methods of such people are basically bourgeois. They must, therefore, "be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology." A new contingent of teachers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can be built up only on this basis.

Putting the rural schools under the leadership and management of the poor and lower-middle peasants makes it possible for the teachers there to go deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn about class struggle and labour and production, and to receive re-education from them. In this way, teachers will be able to thoroughly transform their bourgeois world outlook. This will have far-reaching significance not only for the teachers themselves, but also in training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

by Tang Chih-chiang, a government worker in Tunhsi Township, Anhwei Province

Thoroughly Repudiate Liu Shao-chi's Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line on Party Building

Diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and the rest of the handful of class enemies, who had wormed their way into the Party's leading bodies, put forward a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building. They advocated the following six theories: the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "entering the Party

in order to be an official," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests." They used this revisionist trash to corrupt the worker masses and the Party.

At the present time, inspired by the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, the broad revolutionary masses have started a high tide in settling accounts with Liu Shao-chi for his crimes in betraying the Party

and the country. Following are several articles repudiating Liu Shao-chi's "six theories." — Ed.

The Party Is a Tool of the Class Struggle

by Tung Hsiao-hai and three others of an air force unit

Liu Shao-chi worked to the limit advocating the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and "being a good Party member, and building a good party." He peddled a great deal of his sinister book on "self-cultivation" under his signboard of a "good men's party," and mouthed no words about which class the Party belonged to. He vainly tried to get the proletarian Party to divorce itself from class struggle, to change its nature and to turn our great Party into a "good men's party," that is, a so-called "party of the entire people," a bourgeois fascist party. Such was Liu Shao-chi's big plot to take over the Party, and it must be thoroughly exposed.

A political party is a tool of the class struggle. There exists no such thing as a "good men's party" which belongs to no class or stands above classes. See what kind of "party members" Liu Shao-chi wanted to admit into the "good men's party" he advocated! He openly declared: "There is nothing to fear even if there are ten thousand rich-peasant Party members in the Northeast"; "it would be better if capitalists have entered the Party"; a "special method" should be used to train a bunch of bourgeois intellectuals to be "successors"; one can be a Party member even if one engages in exploitation, and so on and so forth. Through the manipulation of Liu Shao-chi and his agents, "red capitalists" and bourgeois technical "authorities" were pulled into the Party one after another. The facts show clearly that the "good men's party" Liu Shao-chi attempted to build was that "party of the entire people" which he picked up from the revisionist garbage heap, it was a hotchpotch party in which all that is evil finds a home.

Dreaming day and night of building his "good men's party," Liu Shao-chi advocated that "people who had confessed to the enemy and performed acts of capitulation can also be elected Central Committee members." Thus, renegades and enemy agents, big and small, were protected and everything was done to enable them to usurp leading posts. Why did Liu Shao-chi show such deep concern for the handful of renegades, scabs, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries? And why did he do his utmost to slander and attack the working class, the leading class of China's revolution, and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the other labouring people? Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause.**" Liu Shao-chi is himself the biggest renegade, the biggest traitor. The prototype of that "good men's party" he was organizing was precisely

the revisionist group hidden inside the Communist Party, that is, his bourgeois headquarters.

By negating completely the class struggle and advocating the building of a "good men's party," Liu Shao-chi aimed at turning a proletarian Party into a bourgeois party, turning the vanguard of the proletariat fighting against the bourgeoisie into a reactionary organization of the bourgeoisie attacking the proletariat. If his plot had succeeded, then, we people would have degenerated, our Party would have become revisionist and our state would have changed colour. What a danger! So, we must earnestly study and get a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's great teachings on Party consolidation and Party building, criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and completely eradicate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building.

Discrediting the Theory of "Docile Tools"

by the political work section of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking No. 2 Rolling Mill

CHAIRMAN MAO pointed out recently: "A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour." Both getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh are aimed at enabling our Party to retain for ever its bright red colour and always maintain its lively revolutionary vigour.

The arch traitor Liu Shao-chi energetically spread the reactionary theory of "docile tools." He shouted himself hoarse crying: "What will you do if you don't act as a tool? Do you think it's good to be a tool of the Party? Do you think it's good to be a docile tool? I think it is very good." Liu Shao-chi and his agents vainly attempted to use the theory of "docile tools" to smother the proletarian revolutionary spirit of Party members and make them faithful followers working for the restoration of capitalism. Liu Shao-chi and his agents cultivated and took in Party members also in accordance with this "theory." Many good comrades who dared to fight against the revisionist line were regarded by them as "refractory tools" and were kept out of the Party for long periods.

Interpreting well the mind of their sinister master, the handful of Liu Shao-chi's agents in our mill energetically peddled his sinister book on "self-cultivation" and the reactionary theory of "docile tools." They declared that only those who proved to be "honest and obedient" could enter the Party. Clearly, their "honesty" requires Party members to coexist peacefully with class enemies and turn a blind eye to the criminal activities

of the handful of enemy agents, renegades and obdurate capitalist roaders to restore capitalism, while their "obedience" requires Party members and the revolutionary masses to follow the handful of capitalist roaders and become their docile tools for restoring capitalism.

At one time in our mill, under the sway of the reactionary theory of "docile tools," on the one hand, some people, who were unfit to be Party members but were good at taking the hints of the handful of the Party capitalist roaders, were admitted into the Party. Others who were enemy agents, renegades and counter-revolutionaries but acted as docile tools of the handful of Party capitalist roaders in their scheme to restore capitalism, were promoted to leading posts in our mill. On the other hand, ideologically good comrades from families of the working people who dared to pit themselves against the capitalist roaders and resist the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, were looked upon as "refractory tools." Finding fault with and blocking these comrades' applications, the capitalist roaders prevented their admission into the Party on one pretext or another.

For instance, one veteran worker in the mill, a man with militant revolutionary spirit, who dared to fight the capitalist roaders, was looked upon as "refractory" by the handful of capitalist roaders there. His application to join the Party was pigeon-holed. When Chairman Mao's latest instruction was made public, he said with deep emotion: "Beginning in 1958, I eagerly applied to join the Party. As I dared to struggle against the capitalist roaders and refused to be their docile tool for restoring capitalism, they hated me and put aside my application. Chairman Mao's latest instruction expresses what we of the working class have wanted to say. I am determined to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, continuously heighten my level of political consciousness and strive to become as soon as possible a proletarian vanguard fighter boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao."

These facts all show that the theory of "docile tools" is a vicious means of stifling the revolutionary spirit of Party members. We must do away with this theory completely. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's instruction, we will completely eliminate the waste matter, the handful of enemy agents, renegades, obdurate capitalist roaders and the like, and take in as Party members rebel fighters who have a vigorous revolutionary fighting will, so as to build our Party into "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

Refuting the Theory That "The Masses Are Backward"

by a critics' group of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House

CHAIRMAN MAO recently pointed out: "Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party."

Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in the masses, places reliance on them and respects their initiative. In the current great proletarian cultural revolution movement, Chairman Mao pays great attention to bringing into play the role of our working class and has instructed that the advanced elements from among us workers should be admitted into the Party. This is an expression of Chairman Mao's deepest concern for and greatest faith in us revolutionary workers.

The arch scab Liu Shao-chi, however, looked on the masses as a "mob" and as "ignorant and incapable." He wildly clamoured for a "struggle against the backward ideas and backward phenomena among the masses." Using the theory that "the masses are backward," he and the handful of his agents kept out of the Party large numbers of outstanding workers with proletarian revolutionary spirit, and imposed on them a bourgeois dictatorship. What happened to Comrade Tien Wen-liang, a revolutionary worker of our printing house, is a typical instance.

Comrade Tien Wen-liang as a child grew up in the misery of the old society. Three generations from his grandfather down to himself had been workers. His father toiled for a capitalist throughout his life. When he fell ill he was kicked out of the factory by the capitalist and died from cold in the street. When Tien Wen-liang was seven years old, he began begging with his mother from door to door and suffered from the bullying and insults of the capitalists. He cherishes wholehearted love for Chairman Mao and profound gratitude to the Communist Party because it is the Communist Party and Chairman Mao that have led the poor people in liberating themselves. That is why he does his work well.

Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, he has been constantly raising his level of political consciousness. He is determined to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. With sincere feelings of ardent love for Chairman Mao, he has on three occasions written and sent in applications eagerly asking to be admitted into the Party. But contrary to his expectations, the handful of capitalist roaders in the printing house slandered him as a "backward element" and his applications one after another were shelved. On the other hand, they opened the door of the Party wide to a handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalists, glorifying them as "good comrades" and admitting them into the Party. A capitalist, for instance, was admitted by them into the Party and promoted to be deputy director of the printing house. When the workers learnt about this, they were deeply angered.

Personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution started. Then the masses of revolutionary workers came to understand

more fully that Liu Shao-chi was the chief behind-the-scene backer of the handful of capitalist roaders in the printing house.

It was precisely the theory that "the masses are backward" advocated by this arch scab that had for a long time kept many outstanding workers out of the Party and exercised a bourgeois dictatorship over them. Fired with deep hatred for the bourgeois reactionary line, and fighting heroically in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Comrade Tien Wen-liang rose in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in our printing house.

Comrade Tien Wen-liang displayed the valuable proletarian revolutionary spirit of a worker with a high level of consciousness. This was noted by everyone and he who had once been regarded as a "backward element" by the capitalist roaders was elected a worker representative of the printing house to attend the National Day celebrations.

By loudly advocating the theory that "the masses are backward," Liu Shao-chi vainly attempted to separate the Party from the masses and thereby undermine their close relations, to prevent the Party from taking in fresh blood and thus cause the Party to lose its revolutionary vitality and step by step to degenerate. This was a vain attempt by him to turn the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China into a tool for restoring capitalism. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, smash Liu Shao-chi's theory that "the masses are backward," and constantly take in fresh blood so as to build our Party

into a vigorous vanguard organization of the proletariat.

Thoroughly Repudiating Liu Shao-chi's Theory of "Entering the Party in Order To Be an Official"

by the correspondents' group of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School in Heilungkiang Province

WHETHER a Communist be an ordinary worker and a servant of the people or become an official and overlord is the watershed between Chairman Mao's line on Party building and Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on Party building.

"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." Our Communist Party members can always retain a revolutionary youthfulness only when they act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings to join the Party for the sake of revolution and always integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In order to restore capitalism, Liu Shao-chi, however, energetically peddled the theory of "entering the Party in order to be an official." He shamelessly publicized his nonsense that "in the old days when one passed the imperial examination at the county level, one could become an official; now when one joins the Communist Party, one can also become an official. Such a Party member will be included in the list of prospective cadres."

The theory of "entering the Party in order to be an official" is a strong corrosive aimed to poison those who are not firm-willed and so lead them on to the revisionist road where they only seek an official post and not want revolution and where they can only be officials and cannot remain one of the common people.

One veteran cadre in our "May 7" Cadre School joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan. He had been a shepherd. As a child he tended sheep for a landlord and later braved many dangers for the revolution. But, after taking up leading posts, he embarked step by step on the road of "making revolution" comfortably and becoming an official and overlord. He said with remorse: "I was once in danger of being turned into a capitalist roader by Liu Shao-chi's theory of



Settling accounts with Liu Shao-chi and company for their counter-revolutionary crimes, these revolutionary workers and staff members of the Tsinan No. 2 Machine Tools Works are mercilessly denouncing such fallacies as "relying on experts to run the factories" peddled by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi when he came to the plant in 1958.

'entering the Party in order to be an official!' Fortunately I was saved from the quagmire of revisionism by the great cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao!"

Preparing organizationally to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, Liu Shao-chi, making use of the self-interest in the minds of certain Party members, attempted to use the prospect of "becoming an official" as a bait for training our Party members into members of a privileged stratum with minds set on seeking official posts.

Chairman Mao has always taught the Communist Party members to maintain close ties with the revolutionary masses and "face the world and brave the storm" in the great tempests of revolutionary mass movements in which the struggle is very acute and complicated. Only in this way, can successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat be trained. In 1964, Chairman Mao again admonished us: "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Recently, Chairman Mao pointed out again: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." Through practice in labour, we have realized more deeply that Chairman Mao's great teachings are a fundamental measure for maintaining and carrying forward our Party's glorious revolutionary tradition and are of fundamental importance in opposing and preventing revisionism in the centuries to come.

Different lines train up different people. Some cadres in government organizations, who were poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's reactionary line, had long been divorced from the masses, from reality and from manual labour. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instruction, they have taken the road of going down to do manual labour and moved from the status of an "official" to that of an ordinary worker. As a result, a radical change has taken place in the depths of their being.

We are determined to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the theory of "entering the Party in order to be an official," and to become willing servants of the people. We must always be ordinary workers and proletarian revolutionary fighters.

Completely Discrediting the Theory of "Inner-Party Peace"

by Wang Chun-sheng, political commissar of the health section of a P. L. A. unit under the Peking Command

WITHOUT inner-Party struggle, there is no Party life. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism-

Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. In class society, class struggle will not cease and neither will inner-Party struggle. The great leader Chairman Mao long ago wisely pointed out: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." Since the first day of its birth, the Communist Party of China, personally founded by Chairman Mao, has grown up and become ever stronger in constant struggles against "Left" and Right opportunist lines. Without struggle, it is impossible for our Party to develop and advance.

For decades Liu Shao-chi exerted every effort in advocating the theory of "inner-Party peace," in a vain attempt to reject active ideological struggle in the Party, stifle the revolutionary spirit of our Party and bring our Party life to an end.

The theory of "inner-Party peace" is only a smoke-screen. Is there really nothing but peace in the Party? No! Facts have proved that Liu Shao-chi and his agents never ceased their attacks against the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao; they never ceased their treacherous activities to restore capitalism. They recruited deserters and renegades, formed cliques to advance their own interests and pulled into the Party renegades, enemy agents, capitalists, demons and monsters. They steadily expanded their influence in our Party and usurped Party leadership. Are not these struggles between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines within the Party? Liu Shao-chi's advocacy of the theory of "inner-Party peace" was itself a frantic attack against the Party. His aim was to get our Party to relinquish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to get Party members to relinquish inner-Party struggle, and after certain period of time to turn the Party into a revisionist party. How poisonous!

Chairman Mao teaches us: A Communist "must be full of vigour, he must have a strong revolutionary will," "always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions." However, Liu Shao-chi's theory of "inner-Party peace" publicized unprincipled peace in a vain attempt to let bourgeois ideas spread unchecked, corrupt the Party organizations and disarm Communists ideologically. Once poisoned by the theory of "inner-Party peace," a Communist will become apathetic and lifeless politically and lose his fighting will; he will get along well with bourgeois ideas, bad persons and evil things, and, as if nothing had happened, tolerate the criminal activities of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought and restore capitalism. If Communists should all become such kind of persons, how could the Party have any fighting strength!

We must never be tricked by Liu Shao-chi. Every one of us Communists must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and actively wage ideological struggle and the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Only thus can our Party be "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

The Theory of "Merging Private and Public Interests" Is Poison Corrupting The Souls of Party Members

by Chi Li-kung of the Second Artillery Corps

WHAT kind of world outlook should a Communist have? In one of his talks Liu Shao-chi smugly said: "Under the conditions of socialism, anyone who works solely for his personal interests will not secure them. Serving the people with one mind will satisfy personal interests in return." "The benefits come later and this is a question of world outlook."

"The benefits come later," though only a few words, vividly portrays the rotten soul of Liu Shao-chi, the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party, and his malicious intention to poison Communists.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the matter of world outlook, however, today there are basically only two schools, the proletarian and the bourgeois. It is one or the other, either the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook." Every one of us Communists must have a thoroughgoing proletarian world outlook.

The core of the proletarian world outlook is "to serve the people wholeheartedly," "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," that is, devotion to the public interests. The core of the bourgeois world outlook is to fight for personal fame, gain and power, that is, self-interest. The essence of "the benefits come later" is the theory of "merging private and public interests" advocated by Liu Shao-chi, it is the bourgeois world outlook of working entirely for self-interest.

What are "benefits"? Different classes have different views.

Chairman Mao teaches us to "proceed in all cases from the interests of the people" and to become persons "very useful to the people." Armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, proletarian vanguard fighters regard as the greatest benefit the complete liberation of the Chinese people and all the people of the world and the realization of the grand ideal of communism. They look upon the hard struggles and heroic sacrifices involved in achieving this

lofty goal as their greatest glory and happiness. This is precisely the reason why Comrade Li Wen-chung, Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People, had no fear of death when saving the young Red Guard fighters in the turbulent Kankiang River. In the last moment of his life, his only thought was of Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's Red Guards and he uttered the resounding words: "Don't worry about me!"

What are the so-called "benefits" Liu Shao-chi talked about? They are "personal interests," that is, the enjoyment of "position and fortune throughout one's life," "excelling others," "becoming the No. 1 or No. 2 person" in China, and so on, all of which he has sought after and talked so much about all his life. In short, they are personal fame, gain and power. This is clearly a replica of the exploiting-classes' philosophy of life — "If one does not work for oneself, then one is doomed." Is there the slightest inkling of a proletarian idea here!

But, sometimes Liu Shao-chi also pretended to talk about "serving the people." Why did Liu Shao-chi, who devotes himself to seeking his personal "benefit," talk so much about "serving the people"? He himself answered: "Serving the people with one mind will satisfy personal interests in return." It reveals that working for the public interest is only a false front and the real thing is to work for one's self-interest; "serving the people" is the means and securing "personal interests" is the aim.

Why did he put "personal interests" at a "later" stage? He said: "Under the conditions of socialism, anyone who works solely for his personal interests will not secure them." This proves that to put "personal interests" at an "earlier" stage exposes everything to the light and so one may get nothing. Only when personal interests are put at a "later" stage, can one get them. Despite all his efforts to disguise himself, Liu Shao-chi cannot cover up his true face of ultra-selfishness. To put self-interest at an "earlier" stage means working for oneself; so does putting it at a "later" stage. The latter method is more despicable and scheming.

We Communists will make it our only purpose "to serve the people wholeheartedly" according to the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings. We must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, thoroughly wipe out all the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi, strive hard to remould our world outlook, replace self-interest with devotion to the public interest, follow Chairman Mao to make revolution throughout our lives, and become vigorous communist fighters worthy of the name.

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Thai People's Armed Forces Fight Well

UNDER the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the heroic Thai people are holding aloft the banner of revolutionary armed struggle and marching forward from victory to victory. The Thai people's armed struggle has made a great headway since the beginning of 1968. According to incomplete January to November figures, their armed forces launched more than 580 attacks on the enemy and wiped out large numbers of the latter's effective strength. They also captured large quantities of arms and ammunition, downed or damaged 11 enemy aircraft and wrecked many military vehicles. The people's armed forces have not only consolidated base areas through fighting, but have opened up many new areas of operations. They extended their operations to 31 of the country's 71 provinces and put over 100 districts into their sphere of activity. This is an important victory for the Thai people's patriotic armed struggle. The people's armed forces of Thailand have fought well! The Chinese people extend their warm congratulations to them.

Excellent Situation in Armed Struggle

In three consecutive years of battle, the people's armed forces have been growing constantly and have struck the U.S.-Thanom clique one heavy blow after another. To save them from failure, the U.S.-Thai reactionaries have stepped up their rabid counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the people's armed forces. The U.S.-Thanom clique dispatched 15 battalions to carry out big "encirclement and suppression" campaigns between March and July in northeastern Thailand alone. The U.S. aggressive forces are taking part in suppressing the Thai people's armed forces more and more openly.

U.S. "special forces" are stationed in many places in the southern provinces to help the Thanom clique attack the people's armed forces.

Despite this, the valiant Thai people's armed forces have taken on the enemy in dogged battle. Giving full play to the power of people's war, they have acted as Chairman Mao has taught: "Divide our forces to arouse the masses, concentrate our forces to deal with the enemy," "we can turn a big 'encirclement and suppression' campaign waged by the enemy against us into a number of small, separate campaigns of encirclement and suppression waged by us against the enemy." Thus, although the people's armed forces temporarily are inferior as a whole, they can wipe the enemy out in groups by concentrating superior forces in specific fighting. Applying flexible strategy and tactics, they often have had splendid results in battling against heavy odds. For instance, in the famous Dong E-e Nam anti-encirclement operation a detachment of only 13 fighters was encircled. Showing great heroism and skill, they broke out of the encirclement and performed the amazing feat of annihilating 87 enemy troops.

In the anti-encirclement operations, the Thai people's armed forces have sent picked troops deep into enemy-occupied areas to take the enemy by surprise at some major military installations. The attack on the U.S. Udorn air base on July 26 is a striking example. This battle fully showed the U.S.-Thanom clique to be a paper tiger in nature.

The Thai people's armed forces have carried out the correct line of doing propaganda among the masses and organizing and arming the masses. Up to December this year, they had sent armed propaganda teams over

80 times to work among the peasant masses and executed more than one hundred local reactionaries guilty of heinous crimes. **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"** Full support from the broad masses of the peasantry is the most basic guarantee for the people's armed forces to defeat the enemy.

Learning warfare through warfare and gradually mastering the laws of people's war, the people's armed forces have become a staunch people's army which is not only the mainstay of the liberation cause of the people of Thailand, but also an important force against U.S. imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia.

New Awakening of Thai People

Inspired by the Thai people's armed forces' victories, a vigorous revolutionary mass movement has sprung up in areas under the rule of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries. Student demonstrations which broke out in June and July in Bangkok reflected the Thai people's hatred for the U.S.-Thai reactionary clique's fascist rule and marked a new awakening of the Thai people.

The people's armed struggle and the revolutionary mass movement in Thailand are converging into a revolutionary torrent violently pounding the very foundation of the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Thai clique. This clique is being encircled by the revolutionary people of Thailand.

To maintain its reactionary rule, the U.S.-Thanom clique has intensified its military "encirclement and suppression" operations against the Thai people's armed forces; at the same time, it has dished out a bogus constitution and is making a big fanfare over so-called parliamentary elections in a vain attempt to paralyse the fighting will of the people and induce them to lay down their arms and stop fighting — in a word, to achieve what it has failed to achieve for years with aircraft and guns. But this trick is also doomed to fail. Through their own struggle, the revolutionary people of Thailand have come to understand more and more clearly the great truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"**; they have come to realize that only by relying on their own guns can they overthrow reactionary U.S.-Thai rule and win their own liberation. A "constitution" and elections are merely gimmicks for deceiving the people; these will not harm the reactionary rule of the Thanom clique in the least, nor will they bring the slightest change in the miserable plight of the oppressed and exploited masses of Thailand. No matter how hard the U.S.-Thanom clique uses its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, it can never put out the flames of the people's armed struggle which are raging more and more furiously.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Going Deep Into The People's Hearts

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"The mobilization of the common people throughout the coun-**

try will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy, create the conditions that will make up for our inferiority in arms and other things, and create the prerequisites for overcoming every difficulty in the war." Led by the Communist Party of Thailand, the people's armed struggle, which was once small and weak, has in a comparatively short period grown big and strong and brought on an excellent situation as a result of fighting. The basic reason is that the Communist Party of Thailand has upheld the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and has persisted in people's war. Responding to the call of the Communist Party of Thailand, the revolutionary Thai people are developing extensively the movement to study Chairman Mao's works. According to the "Voice of the People of Thailand" November 28 broadcast, Mao Tse-tung's thought is going ever deeper into the hearts of the broad masses of the revolutionary Thai people.

The radio said that the ideas contained in Chairman Mao's brilliant writings "the three constantly read articles" have been grasped by growing numbers of revolutionary masses in Thailand who are using these writings as weapons to remould their own world outlook. As a result, members of the Communist Party of Thailand, cadres, fighters in the people's armed forces and the revolutionary people of the country are imbued with an earth-shaking fighting spirit. Fearless in the face of hardships or sacrifices, they have persisted in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide all work and carry on the revolutionary struggle.

The radio pointed out that fighters in the Thai people's armed forces are studying Chairman Mao's works eagerly and using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to foster the spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely and the spirit of fighting for the liberation of their nation and the emancipation of the people. They diligently study Chairman Mao's military writings to grasp his strategy and tactics on people's war and integrate them with the concrete practice to guide their action in battles and to effectively annihilate the enemy. With the steady development of the movement to study Chairman Mao's works, members of the Communist Party of Thailand, cadres, fighters in the people's armed forces and the revolutionary people of the country love Chairman Mao Tse-tung all the more and cherish boundless faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

The Thai people's armed struggle has provided an example of daring to fight and daring to win for the oppressed nations and people. Although all sorts of difficulties will confront them on the road of struggle, so long as they persist in the correct line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will win final victory. There is absolutely no doubt that the U.S.-Thanom clique will be destroyed.

Chairman Mao's Report Enriches the Treasure House of Marxism-Leninism

— Article in *Vanguard*, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

THE article, published in *Vanguard* on December 5, warmly acclaimed the republication of the "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" made by Chairman Mao in 1949.

The article says that the Australian revolutionaries "will study it [the report] and thereby strengthen their class stand. The report will bring a new depth of understanding of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China."

It adds that Chairman Mao's report is a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in China on the eve of the defeat of the U.S. imperialist-backed armies of Chiang Kai-shek and on the eve of the liberation of China.

The report charts the whole course of development from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and the socialist reconstruction of the country.

While this historic document which has added enormously to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism deals specifically with Chinese conditions and problems, it is of inestimable value to the revolutionaries throughout the world, the article says.

This great Marxist-Leninist document has refuted the bourgeois line advanced by Liu Shao-chi and others. In this document, for all to study, is the struggle between the two lines — the proletarian line and the bourgeois line.

The essence of this document is the prosecution of class struggle.

The article says: "At every twist and turn of the Chinese revolution, there were those who wanted to capitulate to the bourgeoisie — to take the parliamentary road instead of developing armed struggle, to liquidate the Party by 'uniting' with Chiang Kai-shek, to surrender to the Japanese and, later, the U.S. imperialists."

"This line of capitulation," it says, "was dressed up in many disguises, but it always had the same ugly features underneath — capitulation, abandonment of the revolution."

The article states: "Chairman Mao kept high the banner of class struggle. He warned of the pitfalls ahead. With a most profound detailed scientific analysis of every situation, he lit up the revolutionary road."

The article says that the basic question is on whom to rely. "Do we rely on the working class or the bourgeoisie? Throughout the entire history of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has brought this basic question to the fore."

The struggle in Australia, the article points out, is conducted in accordance with the same principle. The aim is to establish the state power of the working class and to destroy the state power of the capitalist class. In the course of achieving this aim, the struggle will take on many forms and it will assuredly reach its highest form — armed struggle against the capitalist class.

Communique of 12th Plenum of C.P.C. Central Committee Hailed

Editorial of "Red Flag," Weekly of the Communist Party of Ceylon

"Red Flag," the weekly of the Communist Party of Ceylon, published an editorial on November 19, pointing out that this communique is an extremely important

document. It marks an important stage in the development of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

The editorial says: "It marks the safeguarding and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and its preservation as the base of world revolution. Equally it signifies the complete defeat of the revisionist and reactionary forces led by Liu Shao-chi who made a vain attempt to bring about the restoration

of capitalism in China as had already happened in the Soviet Union and other countries ruled by the modern revisionists."

The editorial notes: "These successes of the great proletarian cultural revolution were made possible because of the wise and personal guidance given to the great proletarian cultural revolution by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. They are a triumph of Mao Tse-tung's thought which is the Marxism-Leninism of the modern era."

It continues: "The progressive and revolutionary movements all over the world have hailed those successes as their own and have been further inspired and encouraged to carry out the revolutionary activities in their own countries."

The editorial stresses: "It is the genius of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that showed the Chinese people how to carry forward the revolution under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is an important lesson for revolutionaries in the countries now ruled by the modern revisionists."

Article in Leftist Belgian Weekly "Clarte"

In a recent article, the weekly warmly hailed the splendid victory of China's great cultural revolution.

The article said that the Marxist-Leninists living and fighting in Belgium "attach the greatest importance to the communique issued by the Enlarged 12th Plenary

Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

It pointed out that the betrayal by the revisionists in the Soviet Union, a country of the October Revolution and socialist construction, is a question which compels us to study constantly. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has given an adequate answer to this question. Acclaiming the remarkable victory of this revolution, the article said that the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has been reinforced and that the conspiracies of the bourgeoisie and its agents have been smashed. At present, revolutionary committees have been established throughout China with the exception of Taiwan which is still occupied by the U.S. imperialists.

The Communist Party of China, it stressed, is a revolutionary Party founded on Marxist-Leninist theory. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese Communist Party has become still purer. Those counter-revolutionary revisionist elements have been purged. Their number one chieftain Liu Shao-chi has been expelled from the Party once and for all as an enemy of the people. This is a good thing.

It said, "The victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution have frightened the revisionists of all kinds. This is very easy to understand, because it has sounded the knell for them."

"It is the duty of every revolutionary to thoroughly comprehend Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to earnestly study the classics of communism and to reinforce the Marxist-Leninist Party," the article concluded.

Miyamoto Parliamentary Cretins Sabotage Japanese People's Struggle

A WILLING accomplice of U.S.-Japanese reaction, the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party is doing its utmost to undermine the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. movement by pursuing the "parliamentary road" and advocating "legalism." Facts have proved that this clique is a bunch of renegades to the Japanese revolution.

The history of the international communist movement shows that, without exception, renegades and scabs of all descriptions betray the Marxist-Leninist

theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, oppose the fundamental principle of smashing the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie and building that of the proletariat through violent revolution, and trumpet "peaceful transition" from capitalist society to socialist society via the "parliamentary road." Kenji Miyamoto and Sanzo Nosaka are such advocates of "peaceful transition."

As far back as 21 years ago, Miyamoto said that since the Potsdam Declaration had provided a "guarantee" for democracy in Japan, "the possibility of estab-

lishing a democratic regime through parliament instead of armed uprising" was already in sight in Japan. Nosaka also asserted that in Japan, a country under military occupation by U.S. imperialism, "the possibility has arisen for the proletarian party to attain a majority in the Diet, establish its own government, shatter the bureaucratic machinery and its influences and take political power into its own hands."

The sinister report by Khrushchov at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the spring of 1956 drew an immediate and enthusiastic response from the Miyamoto clique. At the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party in June the same year, this clique took the opportunity to incorporate its black merchandise of "peaceful transition" into a resolution under the heading "On Problems on the Road of Liberation Struggle for Independence and Democracy."

In 1961, this clique manipulated the Eighth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party into adopting a party programme which in fact is a "peaceful transition" programme. The programme alleged that "a stable majority in the Diet" would make it possible to "convert the Diet from a tool for reactionary rule into a tool serving the people" and to "radically transform the reactionary state machinery into a people's republic."

The Miyamoto clique has been fighting like mad for many years to achieve "a stable majority in the Diet." During the Upper House "elections" last July, it gave an even more open performance. Peddling its worn out "peaceful transition" claptrap, it asserted that the "elections" had a bearing on Japan's "future" and therefore ordered all its "party organizations" throughout the country to get into the election campaign heart and soul.

The "party organizations" in Tokyo began their vote-snatching activities as early as May last year. Miyamoto and others also made use of the bourgeois radio and television networks to unscrupulously oppose China and slander the anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people while trying to deceive the people with "peace" slogans. They also assured the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries most obsequiously that "the Japanese Communist Party [the Miyamoto revisionist clique] absolutely would not engage in violent revolution."

The Miyamoto clique's betrayal was a great service to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and was appreciated by them. As a reward, they let this clique get seven seats in the Upper House "elections" instead of its former four. Overwhelmed by this favour — a piece of trickery by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries — the Miyamoto clique instructed the paper *Akahata* and the journal *Zenei* to give the event wide publicity. Miyamoto himself summed up the experience of the "elections" at "the meeting of chairmen of prefectural committees" under his control. Deceptively, Nosaka said, "With seven seats in the Upper House, the Communist

Party can have a veritable trial of strength with the conservative party over policy matters."

It may be recalled that the Communist Party of Japan had 35 seats in the Lower House in 1949, but a decree on "the purge against the reds" issued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries deprived the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party of its right to political activities. It is clear these parliamentary cretins have forgotten this lesson. It seems as though their three seat increase in the recent "elections" has made the realization of their fond dream of "possessing a stable majority" in the over 700-seat Diet a "not far off" matter. This is a big exposure of the ugly features of this bunch of parliamentary cretins — the Miyamoto clique.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation. Since the end of World War II, it has stationed troops in Japan, set up bases there, placed Japan under military occupation and attempted to perpetuate the domination of Japan through the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

The Japanese people have been waging a patriotic anti-U.S. struggle to achieve national independence, demanding the dismantling of all U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces, the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the recovery of the Japanese territory of Okinawa. They are determined to unfold a sustained and fierce struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan.

However, acting against the Japanese people's aspirations and actions, the Miyamoto clique shamelessly makes a big noise about the winning of national independence through the bourgeois parliament. It proclaims that if a majority is won in the Diet and a "democratic government" formed, one of whose tasks is to oppose the "security treaty," then such a government will be able to abolish the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" by merely serving "notice" on the U.S. Government.

Recently, when U.S. imperialism resorted to the trick of an "election" in Okinawa, the Miyamoto clique came out with the allegation that this election was the first blow to end U.S. imperialist rule over Okinawa. It declared that "all-out efforts" would be made to bring about a "bright Okinawa" through the "election." All this shows how the Miyamoto clique has shamelessly tried to lead astray the momentous anti-U.S. movement of the Japanese people on to the "parliamentary road" and thereby help U.S. imperialism perpetuate its occupation of Japan.

The Miyamoto parliamentary cretins have used every means to sabotage the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism. The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries forcibly seized the peasants' farmland in Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture, to build a "new Tokyo international airport" for purposes of aggression in Asia. When the peasants rose in struggle against the project, the Miyamoto clique told them to

act within the confines prescribed by its "legalism." When the Sato government sent armed police to cruelly suppress the peasants, this clique not only refrained from giving them any support, but also prevented them from putting up any resistance.

Through their own struggle, the peasants of Sanrizuka came to see clearly who their friends are and who their enemies are. They drove the elements of the Miyamoto clique from their ranks and, with the support of the masses of patriotic people, rose up to deal telling blows at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and won a great victory. To dampen the militancy of the peasants with "prayers for peace," the Miyamoto clique instigated a group of rich peasants to have a "peace pagoda" built at Sanrizuka. To explain the building of the pagoda, the clique wrote that it was useless to resist by violence what the Diet had decided.

Hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, youth, students and other citizens on October 21 held powerful anti-U.S. demonstrations in more than 500 localities throughout the country. This broke the fetters of "legalism" of the Miyamoto clique, hitting the U.S.-

Japanese reactionaries where it hurt. However, the Miyamoto clique frantically smeared the patriotic actions of the workers and students as "provocations" by "Trotskyites" and requested that the reactionary Sato government continue the suppression of the people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

By means of its "legalism," the Miyamoto clique has committed innumerable crimes of sabotaging the Japanese people's just patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. Such crimes are the best exposures of its own traitorous features and have provided the Japanese people with lessons by negative example, thus accelerating their revolutionary awakening. All attempts of the reactionary forces to sabotage the revolutionary cause of the Japanese people will be futile. The raging tide of the Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism is breaking through all obstacles in its victorious advance.

As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, **"The Japanese people will be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."**

Flunkey Will End Up in the Same Grave as His Master

by P.L.A. Fighter Wan Shan-hung

UNDER the wing of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have been putting their economy on a war footing in quick tempo, thus accelerating the all-round revival of Japanese militarism. The bourgeois paper *Mainichi Shimbun* revealed that between April and September this year, the export of Japanese military supplies had increased by 19 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year or, a record high since 1953—the last year of the Korean war. This shows the rampancy of Japanese reaction represented by Eisaku Sato and his ilk and deserves the serious attention of the Chinese people and the people of other Asian countries.

Since the end of World War II, Japan's economy, firmly tied to the U.S. war chariot, has been dependent on the United States. To turn Japan into a bridgehead for aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism has done its utmost to help Japan develop its own war industry and to accelerate the revival of the Japanese militarist forces. On their part, the Japanese reactionaries actively serve the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia with the encirclement of China as its core. After coming into office four years ago, the Sato government lost no time in mapping out the "third arms expansion plan" based on the "second arms expansion plan" which was made according to the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." The total military expenditure envisaged in the third plan is twice as much as that of the second plan or is

equivalent to the sum total of Japan's military spending in the past 15 years. Through these plans, Japan has set up a "system combining industry and the armed forces" and has "completed the preparations for a system adaptable to war needs at any time." At present, Japan has set up a complete armament industry capable of producing aircraft, guided missiles, tanks and warships. A handful of *zaibatsu* have monopolized the production of weapons and machines for military use in Japan, amassing super-profits by developing armament production with state funds. In the postwar years, Japan, fostered by U.S. imperialism, has all along been playing the role of an "arsenal" for U.S. imperialism's aggression in Asia.

In recent years, the reactionary Sato government, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism in its massacre of the Vietnamese people, has eagerly provided the U.S. forces of aggression in Vietnam with all kinds of weapons, munitions, napalm bombs, toxic chemicals and other war materials. Aircraft, warships, tanks and artillery pieces of the U.S. aggressor troops damaged by the heroic Vietnamese armed forces and people were shipped to Japan for repair. Among Japan's gains from the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, a single item called "special procurements" brings in 2,000 million U.S. dollars every year. The Japanese reactionaries have also been zealously exporting weapons, industrial equipment for arms production and various kinds of war

materials to south Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang for suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the people.

Now, while providing more and more munitions and war materials to the reactionaries in Southeast Asia, the reactionary Sato government has been strengthening its own ground, naval and air "self-defence forces." Under U.S. imperialism's instructions, the present "self-defence forces" of Japan have been expanded to more than 250,000 officers and men and, together with the reserves, number 750,000 strong. Equipped with "Hawk" ground-to-air missiles, tanks, submarines and various other modern weapons, they have far surpassed both in scale and in strength the level of the standing armed forces of the old Japanese militarist period.

In fostering the Japanese militarist forces, U.S. imperialism's main target of attack is socialist China. However, the Japanese militarist forces have their own designs. The reactionary Sato government recently put forward a plan for a so-called "Asia-Pacific sphere" with a view to seizing more commodity markets and raw material markets in the region; at the same time, it used the occasion of the so-called "Meiji Reform centenary" to blatantly propagate what it called "the sense of a big nation" and the "spirit of defending the motherland," etc. This clearly shows that the Japanese

militarists are still indulging in their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere." They are full of aggressive designs for a comeback, hoping to ride roughshod over Asia once again by tagging after U.S. imperialism.

However, history will not repeat itself. The current of the world has long since changed course. Today, the peoples of the world are awakening and the world revolution has entered a great new era. The closer the Japanese reactionaries follow their master, the nearer they approach their graves. The development of history will certainly bear out the brilliant thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao that "a flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, with new and old hatred burning in their hearts, are closely watching all aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and reaction of all countries. They will struggle resolutely together with the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries; they will strive for the overthrow of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction of all countries and for the building of a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation.

The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis. . . .

The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Inextricable Crisis Hit Capitalist World

"Peking Review," No. 49, carried a report on the significance and background of the recent financial crisis storm which swept the capitalist world and the acute and complex contradictions among the imperialist countries that this storm has revealed. It should be pointed out that the political crisis of the imperialist countries develops side by side with their financial-economic crisis, each aggravating the other. Last May and June, the large-scale mass struggles which broke out in France and other capitalist countries of Europe and North America hit the capitalist economy very hard. This was particularly true of France where the gross output value dropped by several thousand million dollars, the financial deficit rose rapidly, the foreign trade gap broadened and gold reserves dwindled considerably. This was a significant cause of the crisis which hit the franc. It shows that the great storm of

revolutionary mass movement has dealt the international monopoly capitalist groups, and the imperialist system as a whole, a severe blow. After the recent financial crisis, France, Britain and other capitalist countries, lashing out at the working people, adopted so-called "tightening" and "austerity" measures to cope with their difficulties. However, these will inevitably arouse the resistance of the masses, intensify internal class contradictions and bring about a further growth in the revolutionary mass movement of these countries. The two reports below deal with this. — Ed.

FRANCE

The franc bore the brunt of the battering in the latest financial crisis storm which swept the capitalist world, and has become very shaky. In just over

a week, the French Government lost about 1,000 million U.S. dollars worth of gold and foreign exchange, about a quarter of its total gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The latest French currency crisis is the result of the further deterioration of its financial and economic situation. The strike by more than 10 million French workers last May and June in particular dealt the French capitalist economy a severe blow, greatly sapped France's economic strength and exposed the franc's vulnerability. The past six months or more have found the country's industrial production stagnant, unemployment figures unprecedentedly large, commodity prices soaring and the financial situation rapidly deteriorating. It was this situation which made the Western financial circles lose confidence in the French economy, and this greatly worsened the franc crisis.

To extricate itself from the grave economic difficulties, especially to improve its foreign trade position and check the gold and foreign exchange outflow so as to stabilize the franc, the French Government has left no stone unturned in the last few months. At the end of May, it announced a foreign exchange control to keep the outflow in check. In July, the Bank of France raised its discount rate from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent to attract idle funds and increase reserves. Nevertheless, France lost more than 3,000 million dollars worth of gold and foreign exchange between the beginning of May and early November. This amounted to more than half of France's reserves at the beginning of May.

To eliminate its trade deficit and improve its payments position, the French Government began in July to restrict imports of textiles, steel products and automobiles and to subsidize exports, despite objections from other West European countries and the United States. Its foreign trade failed to improve, however. From May to October, the trade deficit totalled more than 522 million dollars.

Meanwhile, the measure to stimulate production by increased government investment brought on mounting financial deficit and another spiral of inflation and soaring prices. France's financial deficit this year has already reached 10,500 million francs. The rise in prices has far surpassed the 5 per cent government ceiling.

All this shows that, despite all its desperate measures, the French Government has failed to halt the drastic deterioration of the country's finance and economy and French ruling circles are in deeper water than ever.

* * *

In his November 24 television speech on the franc crisis, French President de Gaulle indicated that a host of measures would be adopted to pass on the difficulties to the French working people. He also warned that "necessary measures" would be taken to cope with the resistance of the workers, peasants and students and to

put an end to "all agitation and demonstrations, all tumult and processions." When submitting his "austerity" programme to the French National Assembly on November 26, French Premier Couve de Murville again disclosed that the French people would be forced to undergo more "suffering." Among other things, he announced a tax increase of more than 2,500 million francs, the raising of electricity and gas rates and railway fares, and the freezing of workers' wages.

Because the imperialist countries without exception are in a grave crisis, these desperate measures by the French ruling circles can only worsen France's politico-economic crisis. Early in December, workers of the Renault Automobile Company, who played a leading role in the nationwide strike last May and June, struck again in protest over the government's reactionary measures to intensify the squeeze on the working people. This is a clear sign that the French people, tempered by the "May storm," will start a new wave of powerful struggle to deal the regime of the French monopoly capitalist class a still heavier blow.

BRITAIN

The new financial crisis storm hitting the capitalist world has again driven the British pound, devalued only a year ago, into a corner. In the various financial centres of the capitalist world, it slumped to its lowest price level since devaluation. To redeem the pound sterling, the Bank of England sold more than 100 million pounds worth of foreign exchange from November 15 to November 19. Still this failed to stabilize its position. Amid great chaos, the British authorities and their counterparts in other West European countries suspended their foreign exchange markets on November 20, and these did not reopen until November 25. Early in December, the pound slipped again on the London market and once more the Bank of England had to give up large amounts of U.S. dollars to maintain its price level.

It is noteworthy that in the period since its devaluation the British pound has time and again found itself in a precarious position. Every political and economic turmoil which broke out at home or abroad invariably hurt the pound. It was in a real fix in December last year and again in March this year when hectic rushes to ditch the U.S. dollar and buy gold broke out in the capitalist world.

British imperialism thrived largely on the riches it exploited and plundered from the colonial peoples. Under the impact of the revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, its colonial system rapidly fell to pieces, and its finance and economy, as well as the pound sterling which reflects its strength in these fields, have bogged down in an inescapable crisis. Taking advantage of the lowered prices of British goods in foreign markets after the pound's devaluation, the Labour government launched a big drive to boost Britain's exports in order to do away with its huge and perennial payments deficit and sta-

bilize the pound. Facts, however, show that this attempt fell through.

After the devaluation, the British financial and economic situation, particularly its payments position which directly affects the pound, continued to deteriorate. In the first seven months of 1968, Britain's foreign trade deficit averaged more than 70 million pounds monthly. It dropped somewhat in August and September, but rose to 66 million pounds in October. As a result of increased foreign trade deficit, Britain's payments deficit in the first half of this year reached 500 million pounds, nearly the total 1967 deficit. In November, the gold and foreign exchange reserves fell by another 82 million pounds — the biggest monthly loss in 1968. Thus the reserves dipped to their lowest level since devaluation. Meanwhile, foreign debts continued to mount. When the pound was devalued last year, Britain's foreign debts already totalled between 2,000 and 3,000 million pounds. Last September it arranged for a "standby credit" to the tune of 2,000 million dollars from other countries. Meant to meet the drawing of surplus pounds for other currencies by countries in the sterling area, the arrangement signifies the further disintegration of the sterling area.

Such being the plight of the country's finance, the British ruling circles were really frightened when the crisis storm rocked the capitalist world, and the Labour government decided to get out of its difficulties by stepping up its onslaught on the people. On November 22, it announced a series of measures, including tax in-

creases, which alone are expected to rake in 1,150 million pounds for 1968. These measures will lead to further price rises and another swelling of the huge army of the unemployed. According to official statistics, prices in Britain have increased by 5 to 6 per cent since the pound's devaluation and the British press predicts that they are likely to go up by another 5 per cent or so by the end of the current year.

Taxes and levies, however, can save neither Britain's ailing finance and economy nor the pound sterling. On the contrary, they will further aggravate the crisis besetting the Labour government. Thus, announcement of the government measures was immediately followed by a hectic buying spree. All commodities marked at prices prior to tax increases were sold out at once. This reflected how discredited the Labour government's policies are and what gloomy prospects face the British economy.

The indignant protests of the working masses threw the British ruling circles into a great confusion. Though controlled by the Labour Party, the leading organ of the Trade Union Congress openly criticized the measures taken by the Labour government and twenty-two Labour M.P.s dared not vote for the tax rise. Availing itself of the opportunity, the opposition Conservative Party attacked the Labour government for leading the country "from disaster to disaster." In the words of a journalist writing in the Western press, the Labour Party "faces possibly the most serious crisis since it took office five years ago."

Why Do American People Go Hungry?

The article "Children Sometimes Cry," recently published by the West German bourgeois paper "Frankfurter Rundschau," exposes the misery of millions of people going hungry in the United States. It says that one in every twenty persons there goes hungry, and that they go to bed with empty bellies, get up in the morning feeling the pangs of hunger and go to work or study half-famished. Their daily food is not much more than a meal of porridge. People who live such a life number ten million. The article also dwells on the condition of many poor families' children who are under-developed physically and tormented by disease because of lack of food. Following is a commentary by "Renmin Ribao."—Ed.

FAMINE stalks the land in India year after year, and thousands upon thousands of people die of starvation each year.

Every year in the United States there is "surplus" food production but there, too, more than ten million people go hungry.

India is a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country where the people are weighed down by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capi-

talism and where working people are ruthlessly exploited. It is natural for people to suffer from famine and to die of starvation under such circumstances.

The United States is an "advanced" capitalist country, yet there, too, millions of people go hungry. There is nothing strange about this. It is an inevitable result of the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

The great Lenin said, "**Wealth in capitalist society is growing at an incredible rate — side by side with the impoverishment of the mass of the workers.**" The path followed in the development of capitalism is one which enforces starvation on the working people. Means of production under the capitalist system are in the hands of the capitalists, who engage in production for maximum profits and not to satisfy the needs of the working people. They would rather let food rot in warehouses than allow the working people to have enough to eat. The capitalists invariably keep the masses unemployed and short of food so as to ensure a source of cheap labour power. They use the "whip of hunger" to drive the working people into creating more surplus value for them. Therefore, the more capitalist production develops, the more acute the

polarization of society becomes and the more huge wealth is concentrated in the hands of a small number of exploiters, while the working people who create this wealth become more impoverished daily. This is the absolute law which governs capitalist society. Under the rule of a handful of multi-millionaires, millions upon millions of the toiling masses are struggling on the hunger-line and lead a most miserable life in the United States, which calls itself the most "affluent."

This phenomenon is determined by the law of capitalism.

Cracking the "whip of hunger," the bourgeoisie has brought untold sufferings to the working people. At the same time, it has awakened them to resistance and struggle. The American monopoly capitalist class has prepared its own grave-diggers whose ranks are swelling daily. Its doom is approaching.

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.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Vorster's Racist Regime

U.S. Imperialism's Hatchetman in Southern Africa

WHAT is happening in southern Africa today is exactly what Chairman Mao described in the above quotation.

In southern Africa, the racist Vorster regime of South Africa is a reactionary regime which is relatively strong militarily and economically. Supported and spurred on by the aggressive NATO bloc, particularly by U.S. and British imperialism, this white supremacist power structure has formed a military alliance with the racist Smith regime of Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialists. It has been frantically using this to suppress the armed struggle by the people of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique for national liberation. But this is a futile attempt to preserve old and new colonialism's tottering reactionary rule in southern Africa.

As the people's armed struggle surges forward in southern Africa, these forces of reaction have grown still more rabid in their efforts to avoid extinction. Reports from various sources indicate that a so-called "united defence plan" to stamp out this armed struggle has been signed behind closed doors by the three reactionary ruling cliques in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal, with South Africa as the centre. High-ranking army and police officers of these cliques frequently meet in secret in the capital cities of Pretoria (South Africa) and Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) and other places to exchange information on the guerrillas' activities, devise criminal measures against

the guerrillas and "co-ordinate" military actions against them.

British Imperialism Up to Its Old Tricks

The movement to win national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America forged ahead by leaps and bounds with the ending of World War II. A number of countries in Africa groaning under the heels of imperialism gained their independence. Long the victims of Portuguese colonial rule, the people of Angola and Mozambique also rose up in arms to fight for national independence, and as the years went by the flames of armed struggle burned more and more fiercely.

In view of this, the cunning British imperialists came up with a scheme backing the unilateral "independence" declared by the white racist regime of Southern Rhodesia in November 1965. It was designed to build a "dam" in Southern Rhodesia to check the onrushing national independence movements in Africa. Since then the Southern Rhodesian colonial regime has stepped up its bloody suppression of the Zimbabwean people. But it was not long — April 1966, to be exact — before the Zimbabweans seized their guns and lit the flames of armed struggle. The Southern Rhodesian reactionaries were panic-stricken, and were at a loss as to how to deal with the situation and had to recruit men over 30 into the army.

The Vorster clique of white supremacists in South Africa was pleased with the unilateral declaration of

"independence" by the white ruling clique in Southern Rhodesia and vigorously supported it. In the eyes of these racists, a so-called "independent" Southern Rhodesia could well serve as a "forward frontline" in the war against the courageous African freedom fighters (including the Azanian freedom fighters) and a "strategic buffer zone" between the frontiers of South Africa and the newly independent countries on the continent. But the Vorster regime found the "forward frontline" insecure and the rear position shaky. Thus, large numbers of South African colonial troops were openly sent to Southern Rhodesia to help the reactionary Smith regime in its vain efforts to put out the torch of struggle for liberation.

According to Zimbabwean freedom fighters, 500 regular troops of the South African reactionary regime were stationed in the Zambezi valley as early as March 1967 after entering Southern Rhodesia in two contingents. In the first days of September 1967, South African "prime minister" Vorster himself publicly admitted that South African police forces and helicopters were taking part in the campaign against the guerrillas in Southern Rhodesia. By now South African troops operating in Southern Rhodesia have reached 1,700, and they are equipped with helicopters, armoured cars and heavy weapons. Four hundred are in Karoi, only 90 miles from the Zambian border along the main highway linking Zambia with Southern Rhodesia. South African "police commissioner" Keevy openly declared last April that the South African reactionary government would supply the Southern Rhodesian racist regime with an unlimited number of weapons, armoured cars, helicopters and personnel. South African "defence minister" Botha blustered on April 4 that "reprisals" would be taken against any country giving support to the African freedom fighters.

In spite of all this, the Zimbabwean guerrilla fighters, with the support of the people, have kept up their activities in the northern part of the country. The Smith apartheid regime next resorted to statutory intimidation, making the death sentence mandatory for anyone possessing arms. But the freedom fighters proved elusive, resilient and tough. They confounded the enemy, and even mounted an attack of considerable size between March and April this year. "Prime minister" Smith was in a fix, and in July he again hastened to Pretoria where, closeted with "prime minister" Vorster of South Africa, he made urgent demands for more "aid" in the form of troops, military hardware and money to intensify the suppression campaign against the Zimbabwean guerrillas.

Dirty Hand of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

In the meantime, the South African white clique of racists, acting in harmony with U.S. and British imperialism, aided and abetted the old-line Portuguese colonialists with military "advisers," troops, money and supplies to help them put down the people's armed forces in Angola and Mozambique.

A small country with a population of only 9 million, Portugal has grabbed colonies (mostly in Africa) with

a total area exceeding its own territory by more than 22 times and enslaves a population of more than 13 million there. It has 120,000 troops deployed in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and has earmarked 40 per cent of its budget for military suppression. In 1967, Portugal extended military service from three years to four. It is clear that Portugal could not go on a single day in Africa if the aggressive NATO headed by U.S. imperialism had not come to its aid.

Reports say that U.S. imperialism has provided the Portuguese reactionary regime with weapons worth 300 million U.S. dollars, and that it has built quite a number of military bases in Angola and other places to serve what it calls NATO's southern "defence" line. The Central Intelligence Agency, an American arm specializing in subversive activities and strangling national-liberation movements, has furnished Portugal with squadrons of bombers for stepping up the bombing of the Mozambique liberated areas. As an important member of NATO, West Germany, which has signed a secret military agreement with Portugal, all along has been supplying the Lisbon dictatorial regime with aircraft, rifles, bombs and radio equipment.

The Portuguese colonial authorities have also been getting from South Africa's Vorster regime facilities of all kinds, air shipments included, for suppressing the liberation struggle in Angola and Mozambique. Time and again, South African aircraft with Portuguese markings have been found flying "air patrols" over Angola and Mozambique. South African paratroops have been seen operating in southern Angola. South African troops are also to be found in Mozambique. The pretext is that they were sent there to help the Portuguese colonialists "guard" a big hydro-electric dam being built in Quebrabasa in Tete Province, which is known for its mineral wealth. Joint economic plunder is one motive for supporting Portugal in building this hydro-electric dam in the Zambezi valley in Tete Province. But apart from that, the South African white supremacists want to create conditions for the "settling" of one million Portuguese colonists in this area to form another "dam" to check the growth of the Mozambique guerrillas.

Political Deception in Lieu of Military Blackmail

As a rule, all reactionaries use counter-revolutionary double-dealing, and the racist regime of South Africa is no exception. When military suppression proved of no avail, it began resorting to political fraud recently to deceive the newly independent African countries. "Making friends" and developing "friendly relations" with these countries is very much in the air in Pretoria at present. Actually, whether it is military "reprisals" or the development of "friendly relations," the aim is identical — to stop all support to the African national independence movements, or to be more precise, to isolate the armed struggles being waged by the people in the southern part of Africa and eventually to hold back and destroy the national independence movements in this part of the continent. But no country which

genuinely safeguards national independence and sovereignty will ever be taken in by such a scheme.

The South African reactionary authorities have only proved by their own deeds that they are a detachment of the international gendarmerie — U.S. imperialism — in this part of Africa. There is nothing accidental about this white racist regime playing such a role. Investment by American monopoly capital in South Africa is second only to the investment of that old-timer, British imperialism. The total investment by the U.S. monopoly groups is 750 million U.S. dollars, 28 per cent of their overall investments in Africa, which brings in annual profits as high as 20 to 30 per cent. They hold stock worth 100 million U.S. dollars in one of the world's biggest mining concerns in South Africa and thus exercise control not only over the mining industry there but also in Southern Rhodesia and other places. One U.S. monopoly firm owns 46 per cent of the stock of a South African copper company. The Big Three of the U.S. monopoly automobile companies all have plants in South Africa where 60 per cent of

the cars are supplied by them. In addition, a number of major U.S. oil monopolies have obtained oil-prospecting concessions in South Africa.

It is clear from the above that the U.S. financial oligarchies are the behind-the-scenes masters who boss the South African reactionary regime and back its ruthless apartheid policy at home and colonial expansionist policy abroad. The South African racist regime is the mortal enemy of the people in the southern part of Africa, and even more so is U.S. imperialism.

The current struggle in southern Africa between the masses of the people and the reactionary forces once again points up the truth of the statement made by our great leader Chairman Mao more than 20 years ago: **"The unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory. This is true of China, of the whole East and of the entire world."**

Soviet Revisionist Komsomol — Tool for Restoring Capitalism

TO restore capitalism at home, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has used the Komsomol (the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union) as an important tool in implementing its counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in weaning the younger generation away from the proletariat.

The Komsomol was founded in 1918 by the great revolutionary teacher Lenin. From the very outset, he explicitly defined its nature and set forth the communist orientation of the youth movement. The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) said in its circular on the founding of the Komsomol: **"The Komsomol is a school for bringing up new and conscious Communists."** Lenin reaffirmed that the Youth League should learn communism. He said that the Komsomol and the youth should **"link up every step"** in their **"studies, training and education with the continuous struggle the proletarians and the working people are waging against the old society of exploiters."**

Under the care and leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Komsomol educated the broad masses of Soviet youth in communism and brought up many new men with a communist consciousness. In the hard and severe days of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, the Communist Youth Leaguers unswervingly fought both domestic and foreign class enemies to defend the fruits of the October Revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They gave

full play to their indomitable heroic spirit, and a large number of heroes emerged from their ranks.

Peddling Revisionist Nonsense of "Dying Out of Class Struggle"

Since usurping leadership in the Party and government, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has avowed time and again the necessity for the young people to learn communism, but what it actually wants them to learn is revisionism. It emasculates the class content of Lenin's teaching about learning communism and attacks his theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Instead, it is doing its utmost to plant in the minds of the youth the revisionist nonsense of "the dying out of class struggle." It alleges that "classes no longer exist in Soviet society" where "all the social causes breeding exploitation of man by man have been completely removed," and that Soviet society consists only of "friendly classes and groups of working people, and is characterized by the identity of economic, social, political and ideological interests," etc. This kind of bilge thoroughly negates the existence of acute class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the Soviet Union and denies the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Deliberately misrepresenting the main aim of learning communism to be the mastery of science and knowledge, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique jabbered that a country enters into communism only when it has mastered technique. At a plenary session of the Komsomol Central Committee, Soviet revisionist chief-

tain Brezhnev advocated that the Komsomol should be "an incarnation and a creator of the highest achievements in modern science and culture. Otherwise, real communism cannot be built." In an editorial "marking" the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Komsomol, *Pravda*, the Soviet revisionists' mouthpiece, while talking glibly about "studying communism," openly peddled the revisionist rubbish by alleging: "Under the present circumstances, to study communism means to master new scientific knowledge and zealously explore effective ways for developing social production." *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, organ of the Komsomol, quite openly spread the word that the task of youth is to "study culture," adding that "whether it is bourgeois culture or proletarian culture — this is of no importance for the time being." In this way the broad masses of Soviet youth are being led on to the evil road of placing technique above everything else and refraining from making revolution.

Corrupting Youth With Bourgeois Ideas

Referring to communist education, Lenin stressed in his famous speech "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" that the entire purpose of educating the youth "should be to imbue them with communist ethics." Further expounding his view on communist morality, Lenin said: "Communist morality is that which. . . unites the working people against all exploitation, against all petty private property."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, however, is doing everything it can to use the Komsomol to instil into the minds of the youth the bourgeois world outlook which, with self-interest as its core, has nothing in common with communist morality. It is corrupting the minds of the broad masses of the youth with such bourgeois ideas as seeking fame and pleasure, trying to become highbrows, and regarding money as omnipotent.

Komsomolskaya Pravda strongly promoted the idea that a youth lives just to "become an expert and a master in his own trade, then marry and have children." It shamelessly preached that "money is the basic motive force and he who has money is happy," and so on.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone to the length of resorting to material incentives and putting the ruble and the bonus in command in routine Komsomol activities. It tries by every means — using the allocation of new flats as bait, for instance — to push the broad masses of youth into the mire of mammonism and turn them into philistines who declare "I seek my own profit and don't care a rap for anything else" — philistines who were criticized by Lenin in his speech "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues."

This clique also utilizes the Komsomol to sell the bourgeois way of life and "Western civilization" in order to corrupt the minds of the youth. To spread corrupting Western music in the country, the Moscow Komsomol and branch of the Union of Composers in 1962 jointly sponsored the first festival of vulgarized jazz in the Soviet capital. Jazz clubs and cafes for youth

under Komsomol committees at all levels have been set up in many localities. These cafes are open at night to poison the minds of Soviet youth with shrill music, nauseating rock-and-roll and drinks in dimly lit, smoke-filled rooms. The Komsomol has also done all it could to introduce fashions and weird hairdos from the West. "Komsomol beauty parlours" have been set up in many places to imitate bourgeois hair styles. To serve its criminal purpose of restoring capitalism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, by hook or by crook, has turned the Komsomol into a club for introducing the bourgeois way of life.

Under the pretext of bringing the Komsomol's "social-political initiative" into full play, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has set up a host of so-called "social work organizations," such as the "Komsomol command posts," "the Komsomol sentries," "the people's guards," "comrades' tribunes," "Komsomol searchlight command posts," etc. These organizations train hatchetmen to attack and persecute those who express dissatisfaction with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's crimes.

Young Workers and Peasants Discriminated Against

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique also pursues a counter-revolutionary and revisionist organizational line within the Komsomol. Young bourgeois intellectuals and "experts" are lauded to the skies and described as "the Komsomol's nerve centre" and the "soul of the youth league organizations." The Komsomol leadership is in the hands of a privileged stratum of bourgeois intellectuals.

At the same time, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has ruthlessly discriminated against the worker-peasant masses so that the proportion of workers and peasants among Komsomol members rapidly decreases. Using the excuse of "renewing Komsomol membership cards," it carried out a large-scale purge to oust many Youth League members of worker-peasant origin from the Komsomol in 1967. It was disclosed that 200 Youth Leaguers in the town of Mirnoye were expelled in just a few days when membership cards were renewed at the grass-roots level. A woman worker, Polina Boroninskaya, was expelled simply because she had been unable to attend meetings during maternity leave. Another worker, Boris Michkov, was unexpectedly expelled just for criticizing an instructor.

The odious crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in poisoning and corrupting the minds of the youth have evoked great indignation from the broad masses of the Soviet people. Many middle-aged and old people have said: "The Komsomol is no longer what it was in our time."

The broad masses of Komsomol members and youth, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will never forget the teachings of Lenin and Stalin. They will surely raise the banner of Lenin and Stalin, rise up in revolutionary struggle, finally overthrow the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat over the land of the Soviets.

ACROSS THE LAND

China's First Deep-Well Drilling Machine

UP to advanced world standards, the first Chinese designed and made deep-well drilling machine has been a success in a recent oilfield trial operation. It drilled to a depth greater than the design called for, and then went on to still deeper oil-bearing formations. This is another song of triumph by the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

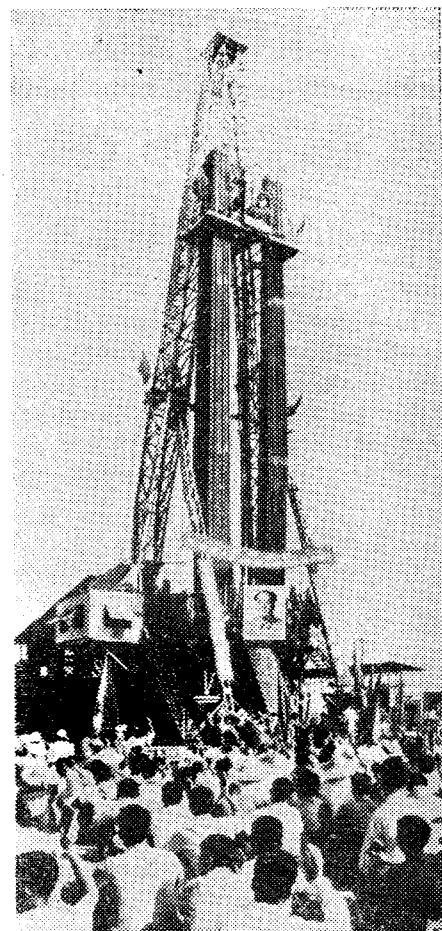
The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. This deep-well drilling machine was constructed by the Lanchow Petrol-Chemical Machinery Works in cooperation with workers of dozens of factories in the country as well as oil workers and revolutionary technicians in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This tremendous achievement shows that China is now able to make complete sets of drilling equipment for either shallow or deep wells. It marks a completely new level in China's petroleum machinery industry. It is of extremely great significance for further implementing Chairman Mao's policy of self-reliance and helping the country develop the petroleum industry with still greater, faster, better and more economical results.

This success was won amid a fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist and capitalist roads and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents for a long time rabidly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the production of machinery for the petroleum industry, they advocated copying foreign models and op-

posed relying on China's own efforts in designing and making deep-well drilling and extraction equipment. The bourgeois technical "authorities" were in tune with the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They argued that foreign countries had been making drilling machines for a century whereas China had only begun making them a few years ago. They said that China lacked experience and must copy foreign models and that it must trail behind foreigners at a snail's pace.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** The machine makers of China's petroleum industry and its oil workers followed this teaching of Chairman Mao's and persevered in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they resisted and repudiated the slavish mentality of worshipping everything foreign and the policy of "going at a snail's pace" preached by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They broke down the obstructions placed in their way by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the bourgeois technical "authorities." They forged ahead by relying on their own efforts, and started the job of designing this deep-well drilling machine in 1965.

In the course of the great cultural revolution, the drilling machine makers firmly carried out Chairman Mao's great policy of **"grasping revolution and promoting production,"** waged struggles against the class enemies and against all kinds of mistaken ideas, and overcame all difficulties. They succeeded in producing China's first deep-well drilling machine in a little more than six months.



At the meeting to celebrate the successful trial operation of China's first deep-well drilling machine.

This machine has been designed and manufactured in accordance with China's actual needs in exploiting oilfields. Together with the diesel engines (3,000-h.p. all told), its total weight is about 300 tons. The machine itself is comparatively light, easy to transport, and suitable for China's mining areas which abound in mountains and rivers. It is highly mechanized and automated, very efficient and provides favourable conditions for drilling oil wells with faster, greater and better results. It also reduces the strenuous manual labour of drilling workers and ensures safety in production. The machine has passed its rigid trial operation tests by drilling through complicated geological formations and boring through several high-pressure oil-bearing formations in succession.

ROUND THE WORLD

ARAB PEOPLE COMBAT THE "POLITICAL SOLUTION" PLOT

Rising Anti-U.S. Struggle

The U.S. imperialists, in collaboration with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, are intensifying their efforts to realize their notorious "political solution" plot on the Middle East question. This has led to a new upsurge in the Arab people's anti-U.S. struggle.

The current session of the U.N. General Assembly saw the U.S. imperialists stepping up their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. On the one hand, the U.S. imperialists have openly provided Israel with "Phantom" jet fighter-bombers; they have directed Israel to put pressure on the U.A.R., Syria, Jordan and Lebanon by concentrating large numbers of troops in the occupied territories and staging military provocations against them. On the other hand, with the close collaboration of the Soviet revisionists, the U.S. imperialists have done everything they could to sell the "political solution" swindle. Giving all-out support to Israel's "9-point plan"—a recent proposal aimed at inducing the Arab countries to surrender completely—and busy plotting U.N.-sponsored "negotiations" between the Arab countries and Israel, the U.S. imperialists tried by pressure and cajolery to make the Arab countries concede the existence of an "Israeli state," accept the terms laid down by the Israeli aggressors and allow the United Nations, another U.S. imperialist aggressive tool, to meddle in Arab affairs. Not long ago, U.S. President-elect Nixon too joined in peddling the "political solution" fraud when he sent his "special envoy" Scranton on a conspiratorial tour in the Middle East. In his statements to the press, Scranton described the U.N. Security Council November 1967 "resolution" on the Middle East question—a U.S.-Soviet concoction—and the activities of U.N. "special envoy" Jarring as "the most appropriate way to solve the present crisis."

In the face of these U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist schemes, the Arab people have risen in still more valiant struggle.

On the battlefield, the Palestinian guerrillas have intensified their attacks and obtained victory after victory. From early October to mid November, they made about 260 attacks and killed or wounded more than 1,600 Israeli aggressor troops. The number of attacks and enemy casualties has greatly increased. Most of their targets were key Israeli political, military and economic establishments. The two surprise attacks on Lydda Airport, the largest in Israel, caused big fires and heavy enemy losses. Frequent Palestinian guerrilla raids have thrown the Israeli aggressor troops, fully armed with U.S. equipment, into confusion and greatly raised the morale of the Arab people while dampening the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and Israel.

On another front, the waves of popular anti-U.S. demonstrations are surging onward in the Arab countries. The Palestinians have displayed still greater militancy on the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Time and again they have held demonstrations, staged general strikes and hartals, stayed away from school and distributed leaflets against Israeli occupation. When the Israeli authorities called out large numbers of troops and police to carry out ruthless suppression, the Palestinian demonstrators fought back with stones, sticks, bottles and boiling oil. Some even fought with their bare hands.

Fighting valiantly for the liberation of Palestine, Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) has solemnly declared: "As for the so-called 'peaceful solution' proposed in the United Nations, the 'resolution' adopted by the Security Council on November 22 last year, the mission of U.N. 'special envoy' Jarring, and all other proposals characterized by bargaining over the rights of the

Palestinian people—we reject and resist them all."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." Whatever the difficulties and obstacles on their way ahead, so long as the people of the Arab countries strengthen their unity and persevere in a protracted people's war, they will surely smash the sinister schemes of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to ride roughshod over the Arab people, defeat U.S. imperialism—a paper tiger which is strong in appearance but brittle inside—and its lackey Israel and win final victory.

KERALA STATE, INDIA

People in Revolt

The revolutionary people in Kerala State recently took up arms and attacked police stations and landlord estates. This has thrown the reactionary authorities into a panic.

More than 300 revolutionary people attacked a police wireless station in Pulpalli, Calicut District, in the early hours of November 24. Armed with daggers, spears, home-made guns, explosives and other weapons, they quickly surrounded the station and killed or wounded six officers and constables.

Early in the morning of November 22, more than 400 revolutionary people attacked a police station in Tellicherry. They cut its telephone lines, destroyed a police van and hurled a home-made hand-grenade at the sentry. Before withdrawing, they distributed revolutionary leaflets.

On November 25, 200 revolutionary peasants armed with daggers and home-made guns attacked an estate in the Kuttanad area. They angrily smashed up this big landlord's lair and confiscated grain and other things he had plundered from the peasants. The landlord's son and henchmen fled.

Frightened by the masses' revolutionary actions, the reactionary state government hurriedly ordered all police stations in Kerala to be on

a round-the-clock alert and decided to provide police escorts to state ministers when they go on trips.

The Kerala state government is an obnoxious product of the "parliamentary road" pushed by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party and the Dange renegade clique. These revisionists pay lip-service to "the interests of the people," but, like the Indian reactionaries, they are hostile to the people, oppress them and are afraid of the people's revolution. They particularly fear the people's revolutionary armed struggle. In a statement made in Trichur on November 25, Kumaran, secretary of the Kerala state committee of the Dange renegade clique, wildly vilified and attacked the masses there for their recent revolutionary actions. But his raving only reveals the frustration of these renegades over the fact that their fond hopes for the "parliamentary road" were dashed.

People's War!

Laos: November marks the beginning of the 1968-69 dry sea-

son in this country. During this month the patriotic forces and people wiped out 1,059 enemy troops, shot down or destroyed on the ground 25 enemy aircraft, sank four motor boats and captured large quantities of weapons and other military supplies.

In the same period, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges launched many "nibbling attacks" on the liberated areas in Sam Neua, Vientiane, Luang Prabang and other provinces and dispatched bandits and commandos on sabotage raids to all liberated areas. The U.S. imperialists also stepped up their wanton bombing of the liberated areas and sprayed them with toxic chemicals.

Burning with hatred for the enemy, the patriotic armed forces and people hit back hard. In close co-ordination, the main and regional forces and militia-guerrillas wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated many villages.

Malaya-Thailand: From December 4 to 7, the people's forces active on the border areas of the two countries

launched successive attacks against troops of the puppet Rahman clique and the traitorous Thanom clique.

Singapore papers reported that on December 4, while a patrol unit of the "Malaya-Thailand Border Security Forces" was making a "search" in the Betong area, it was caught by heavy fire from people's forces well hidden in the hills. Five members of the patrol were hit. On December 7, the people's forces wounded four Thai and "Malaysian" police during an attack on another patrol.

Congo (Kinshasa): Patriots fighting on the country's western front recently raided a military post of the puppet Mobutu troops in the Kwilu area. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Immediately after the attack, Mobutu, supported by his U.S. masters, hurriedly air-dropped large numbers of paratroops and savagely bombed villages in the Kwilu area.

The patriots' action exploded the lie spread by the Mobutu puppet clique that the armed struggle in the Kwilu area had been stamped out.

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