

PEKING SCHOOL FORGES AHEAD IN REVOLUTION

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[Text] Peking.--The Peking Shihchingshan middle school, assisted by the People's Liberation Army units for the last 10 months, is forging ahead successfully along the road of revolution in education as indicated by Chairman Mao.

On 7 March last year, Chairman Mao instructed the PLA to help with military and political training in the universities, colleges, middle schools, and the higher grades of primary schools, and to take part in the work of rectification of the students' organizations, establishing the three-way alliance leadership and the work of "struggle-criticism-transformation" in the schools.

To carry out this instruction of Chairman Mao's, the revolutionary students, teachers, and staff, assisted by the PLA comrades, first made a thorough criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line.

They studied Chairman Mao's article "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society." This established in their minds the concept of class analysis, and they clearly saw that the handful of top party persons in authority taking the capitalist road who engineered the bourgeois reactionary line were the mortal enemy of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionaries directing their spearhead at China's Khrushchev, and united and educated those among the masses who were misled by the bourgeois:reactionary line.

They studied the "three constantly read articles": "Serve The People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," and "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party." They fought self-interest and eliminated elements of petty-bourgeois factionalism. A revolutionary alliance was brought about in each class, and the Red Guard organization of the school was unified.

They studied "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," differentiated between the two different types of contradictions, drew a line of demarcation between revolution and counterrevolution, the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and the proletarian authority and the bourgeois authority. They severely criticized the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting hard at many in order to protect a few" as shown in relation to cadres, and established a "three-way alliance" leadership.

They put into practice Chairman Mao's instruction to "reopen school classes and carry on the revolution," and reopened classes on 11 April last year.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. It is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts."

As soon as the first step was taken to reopen classes and carry on the revolution, and to form the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-way alliance leadership, the revolutionary students, teachers, and staff were confronted with an anarchist trend of thought. At the instigation of people outside the school, a small number of teachers and students quit the great alliance. When school classes reopened, some spread the idea that to resume school meant to strangle the cultural revolution and that people should go out of the school again to exchange revolutionary experiences with people in other places.

In these circumstances, the revolutionary teachers and students firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's instructions. Every time they came under attack, they studied Chairman Mao's instructions, examined their work, sought out their own shortcomings, and made the necessary rectification. The more they were attacked, the deeper became their understanding of Chairman Mao's instructions and the stronger became their proletarian affection for Chairman Mao. Their consciousness in defending and propagating Chairman Mao's instructions became deeper and deeper. They profoundly realized that the infinite power of Mao Tse-tung's thought was most manifest in acute and complicated struggles.

When Chairman Mao's instruction to "fight self, repudiate revisionism" was made known, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Shihchingshan middle school took this instruction as their guiding principle and opened study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought. First they concentrated on the revolutionization of the thinking of the leading group and got rid of the nonproletarian ideas in the minds of the members of the leading core; and this core then led the revolutionary teachers and students in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and winning new victories.

Through their struggles, the revolutionary students, teachers, and staff came to understand that the fundamental principle in training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause is to instill Mao Tse-tung's thought into the minds of the students and train them to be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his revolutionary line. Therefore, at every stage of the movement they took firm hold of the study of Chairman Mao's works and the implementation of his instructions.

School classes reopened; they were face to face with the problem of how to transform the whole educational system, as well as the old principles and methods of teaching and learning.

The revolutionary teachers and students then studied the "7 May" instructions, in which Chairman Mao said, "This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should, in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming, and military affairs. They also should criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened, education must be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue."

They made changes as they went along. They criticized the revisionist line in education. Students of higher grades set up small teams to go to the factories, rural communes, and army companies for the purpose of collecting opinions on how to revolutionize education. In this way they collected a great many valuable opinions and ideas.

They have now worked out a program for their revolution in education. New outlines have been drawn up and new material compiled for the teaching of mathematics, physics, and other subjects. The revolutionary teachers and students say with profound understanding that, of the innumerable things necessary to the revolutionization of education, the most fundamental is to study and implement Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education.

FOREIGN TEACHERS NOT TO RETURN IN NEAR FUTURE

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[Text] Peking--Jean Vincent dispatch--The departure, probably in the near future, of small groups of Chinese students for various European countries will not lead to an immediate return here of foreign teachers [words indistinct] end of 1966 during an explosive phase of the cultural revolution, a reliable (?source said here) tonight. In fact, said the source, it is to prevent China being dependent on foreign teachers that the Peking authorities are sending students back to France and other countries. These students are advanced in their studies and are intended apparently to become foreign language lecturers after short final courses of one or two years' duration. A total of 15 such students will shortly leave for France.

The return of foreign teachers here seems more problematical. Not only are the authorities reticent about having them, but the government requires all foreign language courses to be based on foreign language translations of Mao Tse-tung's works, which sometimes contain passages critical of other countries.

The return of foreign students to China, other than those studying science and from the developing nations, is uncertain, since China's letters and language facilities are still operating only sporadically or not at all. Recent activist leaflets and press articles indicate that the grand alliance between various groups theoretically backing the cultural revolution has not yet been achieved in many establishments.

Peking University in Peking, one of the most famous and traditionally a haven for foreign students, was recently the scene of rowdy discussions between the highly militant Ching Kangshan group and other activists.