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Anniversary of Entry of Working Class Into Realm of Superstructure

— Hailing the tremendous achievements of China's first workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in Tsinghua University during the past year

Working-Class Leadership In Everything Is Fine

— Refuting Soviet revisionist renegade clique for vilifying Chinese working class mounting political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The working class must exercise leadership in everything.

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The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture.

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To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions.

Anniversary of Entry of Working Class Into Realm of Superstructure

— Hailing the tremendous achievements of China's first workers' and P.L.A. men's
Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in Tsinghua University
during the past year

ON July 27, 1968, China's first Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of the workers and People's Liberation Army, formed in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's fighting call and led by the Chinese Communist Party, marched in mighty contingents into Tsinghua University where intellectuals were congregated in large numbers. The team had shouldered the great historic mission that **"the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture."**

This great revolutionary action has ushered in a new era in which the mighty army of industrial workers, led by the Chinese Communist Party, mounts the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, this team has over the past year used Mao Tsetung Thought to take over and transform the fields of culture and education, unite with, educate and remould the intellectuals, and lead them in advancing from victory to victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao's Great Strategic Plan

Holding aloft the great banner **"It is right to rebel against reactionaries,"** the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers, students and staff of Tsinghua University valiantly fought against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the university during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, dealing telling blows to the reactionary bourgeois forces there. But shortly afterwards, owing to their lack of thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and to their vacillation, some of the intellectuals, who were influenced by the reactionary theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre," sank into the mire of bourgeois factionalism. As a result, the progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the university lagged behind the general development throughout the country. The situation in Tsinghua and other units showed that the great historic tasks of proletarian revolution in education and of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure could not be fulfilled

by relying on the intellectuals alone. It was essential to have the participation of the workers and P.L.A. fighters and the strong leadership of the working class.

At this important historical juncture in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great fighting call to the working class to march into the realm of the superstructure. This marked the beginning of a high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It was another step in the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao's.

On hearing Chairman Mao's great fighting call, the revolutionary workers of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, who were printing Chairman Mao's works day and night, immediately studied and discussed it, and got ready for action. They said: **"Chairman Mao's instruction has said what we workers want to say. We'll carry it out to the letter!"**

The workers' hearts, which are all turned to Chairman Mao, beat as one. That same night, representatives of workers from 61 factories and enterprises in the capital soon met in the Hsinhua Printing House and discussed how to put Chairman Mao's great fighting call into practice. Within some ten hours, the call was translated into an earth-shaking great revolutionary action of the working class. On the morning of July 27, 1968, the capital's industrial workers and P.L.A. fighters, holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and with their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* in their hands, confidently and in high spirits marched into Tsinghua University. They were determined to use Mao Tsetung Thought to take over the cultural and educational fields and transform them. This is a tremendous pioneering undertaking in the history of proletarian revolution and a great event in the sixties of the 20th century!

End the Domination by Intellectuals

The revolutionary teachers, students and staff in Tsinghua warmly welcomed the workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team sent by our great leader Chairman Mao. They lost no time in telling each other the good news and they shouted again and



By their exemplary action, members of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of the workers and P.L.A. in Tsinghua University educate and lead the revolutionary teachers, students and staff to advance triumphantly in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao. A member of the team speaks at a forum on studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way.

again: "Salute to the working class! Salute to the People's Liberation Army!" "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

But a handful of class enemies would not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. They openly resorted to sabotage in their vain attempt to drive away the propaganda team. Some intellectuals whose world outlook had not been remoulded did their utmost to maintain domination over the university by intellectuals.

This was a serious class struggle.

"Workers should only run factories, and should not meddle in college affairs."

To this, members of the propaganda team replied: "The working class will not only run factories well, but will liberate all mankind. We will run the schools and colleges well and once and for all end the domination by bourgeois intellectuals there. This is the power given us by Chairman Mao!"

"Workers are not competent to lead intellectuals."

To this, members of the propaganda team retorted: "We workers are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This makes us most competent."

The struggle was complicated. The propaganda team was confronted with the complex situation in which "those who commit ideological errors are mixed up with those whose contradiction with us is one between ourselves and the enemy, and for a time it is hard to sort them out." A handful of class enemies lay low, and for a time some teachers and students were still

being misled. In these circumstances, the team followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." With the whole situation in mind and defying difficulties, members of the team displayed the spirit of daring to struggle and being good at struggle. They made a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, firmly repulsed the frantic counter-attacks by the class enemy and at the same time carried out painstaking and careful political-ideological work among the teachers, students and staff. They organized themselves into hundreds of groups to propagate Chairman Mao's latest instructions, helping the teachers, students and staff raise their consciousness and distinguish right from wrong.

At a time when the workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team was achieving success after success, our great leader Chairman Mao sent the team a treasured gift — mangoes — on August 5, 1968.

Ten days later, Chairman Mao cordially received the representatives of the team.

Following this, Chairman Mao issued a series of new instructions:

"The working class must exercise leadership in everything."

"The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions."

The great teaching and solicitude of Chairman Mao tremendously encouraged the propaganda team members, profoundly educated the teachers, students and staff, and hit hard at the class enemy. China's first Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of workers and P.L.A. put an end to domination by bourgeois intellectuals in Tsinghua University, and smashed the scheme of a handful of class enemies to drive the team out.

Unite With the Overwhelming Majority Of the People

To realize the revolutionary great alliance of two opposing groups, the propaganda team members studied together with the teachers and students the "three constantly read articles," the brilliant works by Chairman Mao. And together, they criticized the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. Thus, the teachers and students were led forward to unite on the basis of Mao Tsetung

Thought and jointly fight the enemy. With the help and education given by the propaganda team, the two opposing groups of revolutionary masses finally united, and the class enemy's scheme to split them went bankrupt.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that, regarding intellectuals, **"the overwhelming majority are patriotic, love our People's Republic, and are willing to serve the people and the socialist state,"** the propaganda team firmly united with and trusted the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals.

The team also followed Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Wherever there are groups of people — that is, everywhere apart from uninhabited deserts — they are invariably divided into left, centre and right. Ten thousand years from now this will still be so."** It fostered activists among the teachers, students and staff throughout the university, and made them the backbone on which it relied in carrying out the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation under its leadership.

The team acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: **"We must unite with the masses; the more of the masses we unite with, the better."** In line with the formula of **"unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity,"** it made great efforts to help those cadres and other people who had committed mistakes.

The team adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: **"It is not the policy of the proletariat to deny people a way out."** To those persons whose mistakes were in the category of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy but who had admitted their guilt and made up their mind to repent, the team insisted on giving them an opportunity to turn over a new leaf and perform meritorious service to atone for their mistakes.

Some teachers were down-hearted for a time. With a view to remedying this situation, the propaganda team used Chairman Mao's proletarian policies as their weapons and exposed the enemy's schemes through revolutionary mass criticism, and helped these teachers to consciously remould their world outlook and take a correct attitude towards their future. From that time on, their spirit raised, they actively joined the vigorous mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

This is how the workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team has brought all the positive factors into play, united with all the people who can be united and formed a mighty revolutionary army around itself. Its success in winning over the intellectuals by defeating the handful of class enemies eloquently proves Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis: **"The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the over-**

whelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them."

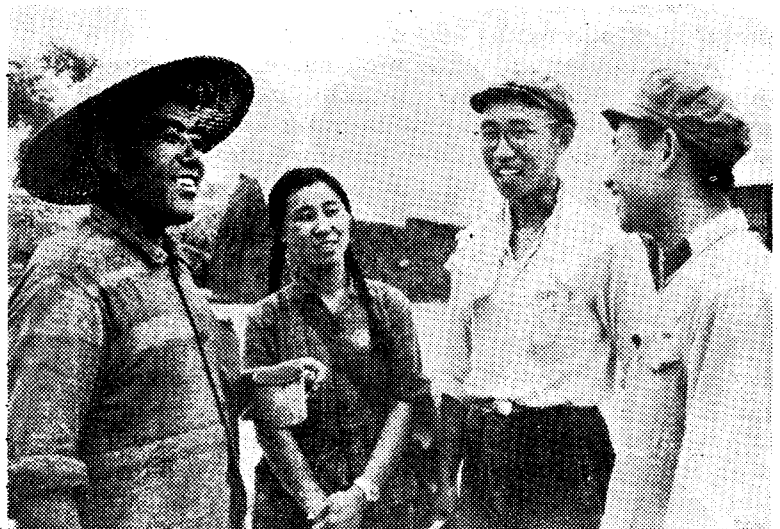
Educate Intellectuals to Take the Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

Unreconciled to their defeat, a handful of class enemies lurking in the shadows spread rumours: "You can occupy Tsinghua, but you can't transform it!"

Such rubbish only made the propaganda team more determined to use Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the university.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers."** Inspired by this great teaching, the propaganda team pledged to transform Tsinghua University into a great red school of Mao Tsetung Thought, educate and turn the vast majority of the intellectuals into people welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

For years a lecturer poisoned by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education had set himself this so-called motto — "Go in for professional proficiency and your job's safe. Dabble in political activities and you'll be running too many risks." Many teachers and students considered him a tough nut to crack, in the way of being educated and remoulded. But the propaganda team members



Li Chin-hai (left), a worker at the Peking Transformer Plant and an outstanding member of the propaganda team in Tsinghua, is full of enthusiasm in re-educating the intellectuals. He has forged strong ties of comradeship with the revolutionary teachers and students. Here Li chats with them while doing manual work in the countryside.

had absolute faith that Mao Tsetung Thought could remould everything. They helped him study Chairman Mao's works, educated him in class struggle and guided his efforts in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. Taking up his problems, they had heart-to-heart talks with him. The lecturer finally came to see his mistakes. He said: "I used to think that 'the safest' way was to immerse myself in professional work and steer clear of politics. Now I'm beginning to see that this is the most dangerous way, one that leads to the restoration of capitalism. The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents attempted to drag me along with them." Since then, he has made **"Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul"** his maxim. He exerted great efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and took an active part in struggle-criticism-transformation. Some time ago, he was recommended by the masses as a "five-good" fighter.

The change in this lecturer is only one of the many moving examples showing how China's first workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team is transforming the cultural and educational fields and re-educating the intellectuals. In the past, under the sway of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, bourgeois self-interest weighed down like a ton of bricks on a fair number of intellectuals. Now they are fired with enthusiasm, upholding devotion to the public interest of socialism and communism and despising bourgeois "self." They try hard to make the **"three constantly read articles"** their guide to action. They **take an active part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education to the end.** They enthusiastically go to factories and villages to be re-educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Thus a great change has taken place in their thinking and class feelings. To the workers, peasants and soldiers they are now "people we welcome."

"Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the fundamental of fundamentals, and working-class leadership our guarantee!" This is the profound understanding gained by the revolutionary teachers and staff who are setting up an experimental farm for revolution in education by the Poyang Lake in Kiangsi Province.

Many of the teachers were victims of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, absolutely useless as far as carrying loads on their shoulders and working with their hands were concerned. That was how things were before. But today, under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of the Party and our great leader Chairman Mao and with the workers and P.L.A. propaganda team leading them, they have changed. On the wasteland by the lake side they have hewn out an experimental farm for revolution in education, unmindful of the thick mud on their feet and exposing themselves to the fury of the elements. There, they are as much teachers as students and workers who use their brains and their brawn. Working with their own hands for the first time in their lives, they have built row after row of houses and reclaimed many plots

of land for farming. In this great crucible of revolution, they have deepened their understanding that the key to the proletarian revolution in education lies in the remoulding of people, that is, in remoulding people's thinking. Full of enthusiasm for reaping a double harvest in revolution and production, they recently scythed and harvested their first crop of early rice they themselves planted. They said with feeling: "When the political line was wrong everything went wrong, and nothing could be achieved if the ideology was no good. Today, the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao points out to us intellectuals an infinitely bright road ahead, and the firm leadership of the working class carves out a new wide world for us intellectuals."

Constantly Raise Political Consciousness In the Course of Struggle

With the warm attention given by our great leader Chairman Mao and guided by his great teaching that **"on its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle,"** the workers and P.L.A. men in the propaganda team have over the past year sought to learn from each other, fought side by side and made big progress in revolutionizing their own thinking.

Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great attention and earnest expectations, they consistently used Chairman Mao's idea of **one divides into two** to guide their efforts in revolutionization, and kept up a high degree of revolutionary militancy. In the course of struggle, they have summed up their experience of constantly raising their own political consciousness into five "musts":

First, to ensure its leadership in everything, the working class must arm itself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and exercise its leadership through the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China;

Second, to give effective leadership to struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, the propaganda team must maintain the sterling qualities of the working class;

Third, to maintain the sterling qualities of the working class and use Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the cultural and educational fields, the propaganda team must always raise its own political consciousness;

Fourth, to keep pace with the rapid progress of the revolution, the propaganda team must closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan; and

Fifth, to ensure that the propaganda team exercises its leadership in line with Mao Tsetung Thought and that every instruction from Chairman Mao and every call from the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader will be carried out to the letter, the propaganda team must make strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and always put

Mao Tsetung Thought in command of its thinking and action.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, China's first workers and P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team profoundly realizes through actual struggle that all its achievements in the last year are a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that they owe these achievements to our great leader Chairman Mao. The team members have pledged to abide by these teachings of Chairman Mao's: **"We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we**

cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." **"In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some tasks have not yet been fulfilled and they should now be carried on, for instance, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation."** Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, they are determined to guide the revolutionary teachers, students and staff to carry through the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure and create by their own efforts a new-type, proletarian educational system that sparkles with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

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

— MAO TSETUNG

Ranks of Engineering and Technical Personnel in Shanghai Machine Tools Plant Are Growing

A YEAR ago, our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao issued this instruction of great historic significance:

"It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." (See "The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant," *Peking Review*, No. 31, 1968.)

Under the guidance of this brilliant instruction, a profound change has taken place both among the ranks

of the engineering and technical personnel and in production and technical work at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in the past year. While the original 250 worker-technicians have continued to make progress, more new worker-technicians have emerged. At the same time, the revolutionary workers have helped re-educate the more than 350 engineering and technical personnel and other intellectuals at the plant, who were trained in the old schools, and bring their initiative into full play under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In line with Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching **"the working class must exercise leadership in everything,"** and under the leadership of the plant revolutionary committee, a number of outstanding workers and worker-technicians who are loyal to Chairman Mao have taken up leading posts and controlled the power over

production and technical work. This guarantees working-class leadership in scientific research, designing, technology, production direction and management at the plant. Last year the plant designed and successfully built 24 new types of precision grinding machines and four types of precision measuring instruments, both urgently needed by the country. Eleven types of the new grinders and one of the new measuring instruments are up to or above advanced international standards in precision and performance. The plant again completed the designing of 13 new products in the first half of this year. This marks a record speed for the plant. Most of the new products were designed by the "three-in-one" combination designing groups which consist mainly of workers and worker-technicians and include revolutionary intellectuals. More than 100 veteran workers took part in the designing work.

Guided by Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,"** the workers and revolutionary technicians completely broke away from foreign stereotypes in making the new surface and external grinding machines. This marks a leap in machine tool designing. The plant now makes a series of brand-new products of Chinese model.

Continue the Revolution and Keep Advancing

"The road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," which Chairman Mao affirmed, is the road by which the working class trains and brings up its own scientific and technical ranks. It is the road by which the working class takes possession of the scientific and technical fields, ending the domination of those fields by bourgeois intellectuals. It is the road by which the working class remoulds in its own image the scientific and technical personnel trained in the old schools, transforms the entire scientific and technical work and makes it serve proletarian politics still better.

Over the past year, the workers and worker-technicians now dominating the fields of production and technology have chalked up one achievement after another by holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and giving prominence to proletarian politics. Lu Kuo-chung was an ordinary machine operator prior to the great cultural revolution. He has now successfully led the designing of electrical equipment for important new products. Along with other veteran workers at the plant, Lu has taken up the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism to help eliminate pernicious revisionist influences such as "technique first" and seeking fame and gain, which once overran the technical departments. In designing a light precision crankshaft grinding machine, important equipment for the manufacture of tractors and lorries, they always bore in mind how to help build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. They travelled far and wide to make investigations and

study and then set out to revolutionize the designing work in the spirit of daring to think and to break through. In a little more than three months, they succeeded in designing and producing this grinding machine, which is a completely new Chinese model.

Ma Chin-jung and other worker-technicians were entrusted with the task of designing a large, high precision special-purpose grinder badly needed by the country. All members of the designing group were aware that in fulfilling their task they would deal a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction. They worked overtime and on off days. Whenever they came upon difficulties, they consulted Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. They completed the designing in 32 days.

The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the fields of production and technology is very acute. The worker-technicians adhere to Chairman Mao's teaching **"on its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle,"** always guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and work hard to remould their own world outlook so as to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The worker-technician Wang Teh-fa remains modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in his style of work, preserves the style of plain living and hard struggle and continues to make revolution. In this way he lives up to his pledge: "Be a credit to Chairman Mao." Upon his return from Peking last year after attending the National Day celebrations, he was assigned the task of building two large precision surface grinders urgently needed by the country. He took his bed-roll from his home to the plant and worked alongside the rank-and-file workers. His face and hands were soiled and nobody could distinguish this chief designer of the grinders from the workers at the bench.

Ranks of Worker-Technicians Keep on Growing Stronger in Struggle

The great leader Chairman Mao's directive **"take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers"** is a fighting call to the working class to train more engineering and technical personnel from their own ranks. Under the guidance of this brilliant directive, the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant has continued to train large numbers of technicians from among the workers.

The plant has established a new-type college — the "July 21" Workers College — to train working-class technicians, one which is led and managed by the workers. This is in line with Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."**

In the nine months since its inception, this workers college has shown the vitality of a new-type college run according to Chairman Mao's thinking on the revolution in education. The college is full of vigour, one in which the students and teachers constantly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and give prominence to proletarian politics. On the opening day, the worker-students contrasted their past sufferings with today's happiness and carried out revolutionary mass criticism. They organized themselves into study classes to discuss such questions as "for whom to study and whom to serve" and "what and how to study." All this has helped them to further understand that the sole purpose of their study is for the revolution.

The workers, who were deprived of the right to education in the old society, consider their present study as a struggle of the working class to occupy the educational front and control the power over science and technology. They study with deep class feeling, determined to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and of the working class. They say: "We workers study in the college not for fame or gain. We study to blaze a trail for the revolution in education and make contributions to industrial revolution." The worker-students have combined their study with practice and, led by worker-technicians, have completed in only three months the designing of two new products urgently needed by the country. The worker-students have mastered science and technology far more quickly than the average college students.

The plant has also selected experienced workers with high level of class consciousness to do technical work so that through practice they may become technicians holding key posts.

Last March, a worker with a primary school education was promoted to the post of group leader in charge of research on bearings. He led his comrades in closely combining research with production. Within the short period of a little over three months, they successfully trial-produced high-speed static pressure bearings of 12,000 r.p.m., and a number of other items, thereby making contributions to the country's socialist construction.

Remould the Intellectuals in the Image of The Working Class

Over the past year, the revolutionary workers and worker-technicians of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant have used Mao Tsetung Thought to unite with, educate and remould the intellectuals. They have helped the intellectuals overcome, step by step, the serious



A young worker-technician of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant (in the middle) is examining the precision of a machine part with the workers. During the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great cultural revolution, he moved his designing desk to the workshop so as not to divorce himself from the masses and production.

influence the revisionist line in education and in scientific and technical work left on them, so that they can contribute their share to the cause of the proletariat.

The several hundred intellectuals at the plant have all taken part in manual and technical work in the workshops. There they have received education by the workers, whose boundless loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought provides them with a fine example.

Early this year, some veteran workers at the No. 2 workshop undertook to lead a team of young intellectuals in designing a new grinding machine. First, they led the young intellectuals in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on wholehearted service to the people. Then together they went to rural areas to investigate and study the needs there and listen attentively to the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Educated and helped by the veteran workers, the young intellectuals displayed their initiative and completed the designing and manufacturing of the new-type grinding machine ahead of schedule, setting a new record.

The workers always seriously criticize the mistakes and shortcomings of the intellectuals, and earnestly help them correct such mistakes and shortcomings. Moreover, the workers commend any progress made by the intellectuals and encourage them to keep advancing. Last year, 20 intellectuals who had integrated themselves well with the workers in productive labour were commended along with other outstanding workers and cadres. The plant also uses a variety of other forms to commend those intellectuals who have done better than others in receiving re-education by the workers. All this has greatly encouraged the intellectuals to make themselves truly welcome by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Marching Forward With Big Strides Under the Leadership of the Working Class

— The achievements of the revolutionary teachers and students of the Chungshan Medical College, Kwangchow, led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, in receiving re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants

SINCE last October, more than 1,400 revolutionary teachers and students of the Chungshan Medical College, Kwangchow, led by the workers' and People's Liberation Army men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the college, have gone to mountain villages in the Huiyang Special Administrative Region, Kwangtung Province. The purpose is to enable them to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, to use Mao Tsetung Thought to remould their world outlook and to lead them on to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving them. During the past nine months, the revolutionary teachers and students have enormously raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; they have acquired a new outlook and their thinking and feelings have undergone deep changes.

Taking Root in the Countryside

The propaganda team entered the college last August. Not long after that, the college's revolutionary committee was established. The acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the college made the propaganda team realize that the establishment of the revolutionary committee did not mean the end of the struggle. In order to firmly occupy this position, the proletariat must use Mao Tsetung Thought to unite, educate and remould the intellectuals, and help them thoroughly change their old ideology and take the bright road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers which Chairman Mao has indicated.

The propaganda team decided to take the revolutionary teachers and students out of the city into the countryside to receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary movements there. This gave rise to two entirely different reactions among the revolutionary teachers and students. Some said that those who studied medicine would cure diseases in the future, so the primary task at the present was to study medicine well and master the needed skill. Others thought it necessary for medical workers first to remould their world outlook and settle the fundamental question of whom they should love, whom they should hate and whom they should serve. Hence the need to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to be re-educated by them.

These two different attitudes reflected the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks.

The propaganda team organized the revolutionary teachers and students to recall the history of the struggle between the two lines in the college and unfold vigorous revolutionary mass criticism. They relentlessly exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and in medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, and their heinous crimes of opposing the teachers and students to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve them. These soul-stirring facts caused the revolutionary teachers and students to bitterly hate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and in medical and health work. They also deeply realized the great significance of eliminating the pernicious influence of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas in their minds and of taking the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They all expressed the determination to go to the countryside to consciously receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the countryside, teachers and students separated and lived in more than 1,000 poor and lower-middle peasant homes throughout 51 communes covering 5 counties. As ordinary commune members, they laboured and lived with the poor and lower-middle peasants, studied Chairman Mao's works and carried on the cultural revolution together.

Learning From the Thoughts and Feelings of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It [materialist dialectics] holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." The vast countryside is the best classroom for the re-education of the teachers and students. But the key point of whether or not the intellectuals can thoroughly change their old ideology depends on their own consciousness. With the help of the workers and the P.L.A. men, the revolutionary teachers and students always compare themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, find their own weak points and the differences between themselves and the poor and lower-middle peasants, carry on living study and applica-

tion of Mao Tsetung Thought with specific problems in mind, continually fight self and criticize revisionism and make revolution in their innermost being.

Before going to the countryside, not a few teachers and students thought that because they had had many years of schooling they could study Chairman Mao's works and their level was higher than that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. After living with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside, they began to change this view.

Huang Mei-yu, a girl student who had grown up in the city, went with a poor-peasant woman commune member to the fields to transplant rice seedlings for the first time in her life. She frowned when she picked up some rice seedlings and found the roots full of dung. She handled them gingerly to avoid the dung. After a long time, she had transplanted a very small area, but the woman commune member had finished a big plot.

Huang Mei-yu carefully observed this poor-peasant woman and saw that she transplanted the seedlings in a bold way, ignoring the dung on her hands. Then Huang Mei-yu remembered our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "I came to feel that compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." She looked at that woman commune member, then at herself, and blushed.

Some teachers and students still had their hearts on their professional knowledge and skill after going to the countryside. But, living in the villages taught them that what they needed to study most urgently were the main course of class struggle and the prescribed course of learning from the thoughts and feelings of the labouring people.

Sheh Chuan-yen, a girl student who went to the Tiehchang Commune, Lungchuan County, thought that she didn't have much to learn about class struggle because she had gone through the tempering of the great cultural revolution, and what she needed was systematic medical knowledge and good medical skill. While she was in the village, she set her mind on seizing every opportunity to study her vocation. This prevented her from identifying herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, a poor-peasant woman commune member came to Sheh Chuan-yen for treatment. Sheh casually prescribed a drug. After the patient had left, she thought of times when she had been ill and felt very uneasy. Once, she had a slight cold, and the poor peasant with whom she lived walked a long way through wind

and rain without her knowing it to get medicine for her. This poor peasant showered her with care. She also remembered what happened when she went to the countryside on foot. Seeing that her health was poor, the workers and P.L.A. comrades encouraged her on the way with Chairman Mao's teachings, vied with each other to carry her knapsack and looked after her in every way. She thought: The workers, P.L.A. men and the poor and lower-middle peasants are so considerate of me but I am indifferent towards my poor-peasant sisters' sufferings. Is this not a sharp contrast between the two different world outlooks? The more she thought, the more she painfully felt that what she lacked was not "vocational knowledge," but profound proletarian class feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. From then on, she diligently carried on living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, learnt from the poor and lower-middle peasants modestly, and tempered and remoulded herself conscientiously in manual labour and work.

Before going to the countryside, some teachers and students still had ideas about striving to become celebrated specialists. When they came to the villages, they were faced with the lofty images of the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tsetung Thought who work wholeheartedly for the public interest. They saw clearly how ugly the ideas embedded in their innermost being of pursuing fame and fortune were.

One woman teacher in the teaching and research group on neurology was deeply poisoned by the revisionist educational line. In 1960 the leadership assigned her to join the research work on occupational diseases in factories and mines. This is a topic of scientific research which genuinely serves the labouring people.



Members of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the Chungshan Medical College talking over their experience in leading the college's struggle-criticism-transformation movement and discussing how to carry the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

But she wanted to use it to make a reputation. In the course of research, she was only interested in certain "advanced" problems of occupational diseases which few people worked on in this country. She paid little attention to the problems of prevention and medical care which needed immediate solution. After going to the countryside, she worked together with the "barefoot doctors" who are of poor or lower-middle peasant origin. Their revolutionary spirit and lofty quality of not seeking fame and fortune and fearing neither hardship nor death touched her deeply. She said painfully: "The revisionist educational line made me a pursuer of bourgeois fame and fortune and taught me to 'put professional work in command' in practice. From now on, I must act according to Chairman Mao's teachings, honestly receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, thoroughly remould myself and change my old ideology, and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly."

Consciously Act According to Chairman Mao's Instructions

To wipe out the pernicious influence of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and in medical and health work, the workers' and P.L.A. men's propaganda team often used specific incidents which happened among the revolutionary teachers and students to repeatedly educate them in the struggle between the two lines and raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's great instruction: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

Some teachers and students thought: "When we get to the countryside, we can serve the poor and lower-middle peasants." "With better skill to cure diseases, we can better serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and they will welcome us."

But facts proved to be contrary to their expectations.

Because the division of study in the medical college was too specialized, a number of teachers going to the villages could not treat even the simplest common diseases suffered by the poor and lower-middle peasants if these were not in their field.

Some doctors with long-standing clinical experience often found themselves incapable of treating the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside when they did not have the modern equipment available in the big hospitals and relatively expensive drugs.

One teacher was often requested to treat patients in other provinces. Sometimes a plane was sent to take her where she was needed. Once a poor-peasant woman consulted her. After very careful calculation, she gave her a prescription which cost 1.2 yuan, thinking it was extremely inexpensive. However, the patient was not satisfied and went to see a "barefoot doctor" who cured her with a dose of medicinal herbs that didn't cost anything.

Citing such incidents as examples, the workers' and P.L.A. men's propaganda team educated the revolutionary teachers and students in the struggle between the two lines, and helped them understand that these were the evil results of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and in medical and health work pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi. The teachers and students profoundly felt how deeply they had been poisoned by it, and concluded that only by receiving re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, eliminating its pernicious influence and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work can they serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better and be welcomed by them.

After they had raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, the revolutionary teachers and students served the poor and lower-middle peasants with profound proletarian feeling.

One day the 26 teachers and students being re-educated in the Shangping People's Commune, Lungchuan County, paid a visit to the commune's home of respect for the aged. They found several old women who were blind. The suffering of these poor-peasant women and the widespread eye diseases among the revolutionary people in the locality roused their proletarian feelings; they determined to cure these diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. However, there was only one young ophthalmologist among them and 24 were first-year students who had never been in an ophthalmological operating room. Besides, they lacked drugs and surgical equipment. Nevertheless, they said: Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we are able to overcome any difficulty. With their own hands they turned an empty room into a "temporary eye clinic."

Their first step was a general examination of eye diseases. The young teacher of ophthalmology explained the symptoms of common eye diseases such as trachoma, corneal macula and cataract and led the students in a full day's clinical observation in a brigade. Later they visited 3,029 poor and lower-middle peasant households in the commune's 13 brigades. They examined the symptoms and made a record of the number of people suffering from eye diseases. They invited by groups the poor and lower-middle peasants who needed surgery to the "temporary eye clinic."

To ensure successful operations, they practised using the scalpel on the eyes of animals and learnt to make surgical knots with ordinary thread. They practised what they had learnt and learnt again in the course of practice. In two weeks or so, they cured various types of eye diseases of more than 300 poor and lower-middle peasants and enabled 44 blind people regain their eyesight.

Guided by the workers' and P.L.A. men's propaganda team and in the course of receiving re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Chungshan Medical College have fostered the thinking of serving the

poor and lower-middle peasants more firmly than ever before! They converted the houses of the poor and lower-middle peasants into operating rooms and used simple equipment and succeeded in many difficult operations. Some students who had never touched a scalpel in the college successfully removed from a poor peasant an ovarian cyst the size of a volley ball at an old temple on a remote mountain. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and students crossed mountains and hills to collect large amounts of medicinal herbs and helped the production

brigades establish dispensaries of traditional Chinese herbs. They have set up dozens of study classes on acupuncture methods, prevention and treatment of blindness, traditional Chinese medicine and drugs, etc. These classes have trained successive groups of medical workers for the people's communes. During their practical work the teachers and students also edited *Prevention and Cure of Common Rural Diseases*, *Manual of First Aid Treatment for Common Diseases* and other material that are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and "barefoot doctors."

A Workers' and P.L.A. Men's Propaganda Team Mobilizes the Masses to Use Mao Tsetung Thought to Transform the Literary And Art Front

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's great teaching that "there is no construction without destruction," the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team stationed at the China Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre has mobilized the masses there to carry out protracted and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. This was to help the literary and art workers to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and change their old ideology, so that they would gradually shift their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the past year, the mental outlook of the literary and art workers in this theatre has undergone a profound change.

The China Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre was one of the literary and artistic organizations under the direct control of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Yang and their gang. In the decade and more before the cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders there made use of this theatre in their frantic opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. They actively pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and energetically peddled feudal, bourgeois and revisionist trash in literature and art. As a result, emperors, kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties and foreign mummies overran the stage. The theatre thus became one of the places used for restoring capitalism and creating counter-revolutionary public opinion.

After the propaganda team entered this theatre, it followed Chairman Mao's instruction to "thoroughly criticize and repudiate reactionary bourgeois ideas in

the sphere of academic work, education, journalism, literature and art and publishing, and seize the leadership in these cultural spheres" and his other great teachings and analysed the specific conditions there. Members of the team were of the opinion that, to ensure that the proletariat firmly occupies and transforms this position, it is essential to take a firm grasp of the class struggle in the ideological and political spheres, use the powerful weapon of revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, get rid of the bourgeois individualist ideology, and use Mao Tsetung Thought to thoroughly remould the world outlook of the literary and art workers.

The propaganda team successively ran several Mao Tsetung Thought study classes which made the proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary masses in the theatre even more determined to carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. In these classes, they studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and came to a clearer understanding of the fact that, since the great cultural revolution, although organizationally the proletariat has already seized back that portion of power usurped by the bourgeoisie, its struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ideological and political spheres has not ended. Only by waging protracted and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism to thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and eliminate its pernicious influence, and by letting Mao Tsetung Thought occupy all positions can the dictatorship of the proletariat be effectively consolidated and strengthened and the restoration of capitalism prevented. Only thus can we ensure

that our literature and art will always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of such an understanding, the revolutionary masses of the whole theatre were filled with enthusiasm and the tide of their revolutionary mass criticism surged higher and higher.

Having repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "**This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle,**" the propaganda team deeply realized that the focus of the struggle between the two lines in literature and art is the question of whom literature and art should serve. In order to transform the literary and art ranks with Mao Tsetung Thought, the fundamental thing to do is to unfold criticism of the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art so that the literary and art workers can gradually shift their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the revolutionary masses of the theatre ascertained more fully the perfidious ambition of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi in frenziedly pushing a sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They further heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Accusation of the sinister revisionist line in literature and art which had poisoned them was a profound education for the revolutionary literary and art workers on the question of whom to serve.

One opera singer had worked as a cowherd for a landlord in the old society when he was only 13. In 1946, he jumped out of this pit of misery and joined the revolution. He became an actor in an army cultural troupe. In the difficult years of the War of Liberation, his heart was wholly dedicated to the revolution and the cause of saving China, and he portrayed only the workers, peasants and soldiers. After the liberation of the whole country, he came to the cities. Poisoned by the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, his thoughts and feelings changed. For many years before the cultural revolution, he was preoccupied with making a reputation for himself and took the revisionist road of desiring only to improve his art while remaining aloof from politics. His roles were confined to those of young nobles and bourgeois and feudal talents. Once, the theatre put on the big poisonous weed *The Peddler and the Lady*. He played the title role and was acclaimed by the capitalist roaders. He later became a member of the national stage artists' association. In this way, his thoughts and feelings became further divorced from the working people, and he sank even deeper in the mire of revisionism.

The revolutionary mass criticism woke him up with a start. Recalling how his thoughts and feelings had

changed from the time he was a poor cowherd to his rise as the actor in the role of the peddler in the play, he said indignantly: "It was Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which influenced me to divorce myself from the working people, forget the revolution and, through 'peaceful evolution,' embark on the revisionist road. It is the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao that saved me. I am determined to study Mao Tsetung Thought well, thoroughly rid myself of the poison of Liu Shao-chi's sinister literary and art line, and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers with all my heart."

Pushing the policy of "three well-knowns and three highs"* among this theatre's literary and art workers was another heinous crime committed by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. It flagrantly corrupted the literary and art workers politically.

Deliberately "honouring" some of the literary and art workers with the titles of "well-known actor," "well-known director" or "well-known script writer," the handful of capitalist roaders in the theatre gave them high pay and provided them with lucrative means of livelihood. This lured those literary and art workers whose bourgeois world outlook had not been remoulded well into chasing after personal fame and gain and taking the revisionist road of concentrating on raising their level of artistic skill and of keeping aloof from proletarian politics. As the days went by, they became more and more divorced from the labouring people, from productive labour and revolutionary practice and slid farther and farther down the revisionist road.

One young dance-drama actress was a typical representative of the "three well-knowns and three highs." After enjoying her performance in the sinister dance-drama *Mermaid*, Liu Shao-chi lavished praises on her and personally instructed the theatre's capitalist roaders to increase her salary by three grades and gave her membership in the national dance association. Indeed, they spared no effort to corrupt her.

During the revolutionary mass criticism, the masses deeply realized from this young woman's vivid example that "the 'three well-knowns and three highs' were truly arsenic used by Liu Shao-chi to poison the literary and art workers. It was a soft sword which drew no blood but killed people." From her own painful experience, the dancer who was deeply poisoned by the revisionist line came to understand that the criminal aim of Liu Shao-chi and his agents in promoting this vile policy was to use fame and gain as bait to drag the literary and art workers into the mire of revisionism and turn them into tools for restoring capitalism. She said: "To be revolutionary literary and art workers, it is imperative first of all to solve the question of whom to serve. If this fundamental question is not solved,

* Referring to well-known writers, actors and directors, high salaries, honorariums and bonuses.

we will lose our bearings, go astray and run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. And the result will be that the harder we work, the greater the harm we do to the revolution."

Revolutionary mass criticism has enabled the theatre's revolutionary masses to bring about a tremendous change in their mental outlook. Led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's propaganda team, they often go to factories, mines and rural people's communes to take part in manual labour and receive re-education by the proletariat. They have gradually raised their level of class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and their thinking and feelings are merging more and more with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Recently, while helping the rural communes with the summer harvest, sowing and field

management, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in farm work and lived, studied and carried on the cultural revolution together with them. During work breaks, they gave performances for the poor and lower-middle peasants, enthusiastically propagating Mao Tsetung Thought, extolling the poor and lower-middle peasants' profound proletarian feelings of cherishing ardent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and their advanced deeds displaying love of the socialist collective economy. In addition to carrying water and sweeping courtyards for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they helped them mend and sew clothes and wash quilts and beddings. Full of praise, the commune members said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants welcome such literary and art workers."

Honestly Receive Re-education By the Working Class

by Teng Wen-yu

Technician of the Fushun Petroleum Research Centre under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry

It Is the Working Class, Not Intellectuals Who Consider Themselves "Learned," That Really Possesses Knowledge

WHO has the richest knowledge? The workers without much schooling or the intellectuals from universities or colleges? It was not until I went among the workers and was re-educated by the working class that I could really answer this question correctly.

I am a 1964 graduate of the Szechuan Petroleum Institute. After being assigned to work as a technician in a repair and assembly workshop of the Fushun Petroleum Research Centre, I found that there were lots of workers but few technicians there. So at one time I thought to myself: Having studied in schools for 17 odd years, I can cut a brilliant figure here.

On one occasion when our centre was carrying out experiments on a research item, a roasting oven was urgently needed. Upon accepting the task of making the oven, the workers of the repair and assembly workshop immediately began to study this matter. I thought: Without the knowledge of a few formulas, designing is out of the question for them. This time everything depends on the intellectuals. As I had expected, the leadership later asked me to design the roasting oven. I all the more considered myself terrific and was very cocky, thinking that anyway it is intellectuals who have "knowledge" as compared to the workers; if not, why ask me to design?

One month elapsed as I went over many reference materials. But I failed to find the datum for the thickness of the oven wall. I was on pins and needles because this oven was a piece of equipment urgently needed for the experiment. Without it, this and other experiments would be adversely affected. But what concerned me more was that I would lose face if I failed. The more I kept to this train of thought, the more impatient I became, and of course, the more haste, the less speed. Such being the case, my mental burden became heavier and heavier. At last I fell ill. Learning that I was unable to produce the design and had become sick due to over-anxiety, the workers came to ask after, console and encourage me. Holding my hands in his, a worker named Li said with affection: "Little Teng, Chairman Mao teaches us in his article *Serve the People*: 'In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.' You became sick in face of minor difficulties. How, then, can you win victory? Let's do the designing work in the workshop and put our heads together to think up ways." The workers' warm solicitude touched me deeply. However, I wondered: With some 17 years of schooling, I failed to figure out such a complicated datum. How would it be possible for the workers without much schooling to work it out? Persuaded by the workers, I took the designing work to the workshop even though I still was sceptical about its success.

The workers discussed the matter, made designs, drew sketches and built the oven, interrelating one aspect with another. As they saw it, the question of the thickness of the oven wall was not at all difficult. After studying the technical requirements for the oven and in the light of their practical experience, they decided to make the oven wall out of a certain kind of thick steel plate. In less than a month, they succeeded in producing the oven, let alone designing it. Testing showed that it was completely up to the requirements.

Why was the technical problem which I considered complex solved successfully by the workers with little schooling? With this problem in mind, I restudied Chairman Mao's great teachings: "**Until an intellectual's book knowledge is integrated with practice, it is not complete, and it may be very incomplete indeed**" and "**the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.**" Chairman Mao's teachings enlightened me. The process of designing and making the oven enabled me to realize that it is the working class, not intellectuals like myself who think themselves "learned," that really has knowledge and talent. Why am I, though having read much, less competent than the workers with little schooling? The reason is: The workers have rich practical experience and talent. Though their knowledge is not written down in textbooks, it is far more comprehensive and useful than my book knowledge. What is more important is that they possess the noble qualities of wholehearted devotion to the public interests without any thought of self and seek neither fame nor gain. These qualities are exactly what we intellectuals lack. Therefore, intellectuals such as I must shed our airs and honestly learn from the workers.

It Is the Working Class With Grease-Stained Hands, Not Intellectuals With Unstained Hands, That Is Really Clean

On one occasion, our repair and assembly workshop was assigned the urgent task of making a heated oil pump. As time was pressing and the job was difficult, we had to work day and night. All the workers persisted in fighting continuous battles through several sleepless nights. At the beginning, I joined them at work on several successive shifts out of a gush of enthusiasm. But I gave up later when my stomach complaint got a bit worse. Noticing that I was leaning over the table, veteran worker Yang Yun-feng, a Communist, who had not slept for several nights, told me with deep concern: "Little Teng, let me help you to bed. Take a good rest. Don't let over-fatigue spoil your health." He was sweating profusely and his hands were full of grease; his clothing looked as if it had been soaked in oil. I was afraid that he might soil my clothes, so I replied: "No, thanks. I can manage to walk." With these words, I went away to sleep.

On the day when the heated oil pump was put into trial operation, everyone was overjoyed because the pump worked successfully. Just then, I noticed that beads of sweat kept rolling down Yang Yun-feng's

beaming face. Before I had time to ask him what the matter was, he fainted and fell to the ground. We rushed him to the hospital. I had learnt earlier that Yang was suffering from a stomach ailment, but throughout the battle of making the pump I simply had not noticed that he was sick while working hard. After Yang had been hospitalized, I was told by the comrades that Yang had all along concealed his illness from them and the leadership. During the most intense days of trial manufacture, he had been so sick that he couldn't eat, but he had kept on doggedly. When the comrades discovered that he was seriously ill and advised him to take a rest, he replied: "The task is so urgent and heavy, how can I take a rest? I will make revolution so long as I remain alive."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**I came to feel that compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals.**" I have studied this instruction of Chairman Mao's many times, but I never really understood its true meaning. Recalling veteran worker Yang's thinking and actions as contrasted with my ideas of fearing dirt, fatigue, hardship and death, I am deepening my understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction. I now recognize that there is dirt in the minds of intellectuals like me, though in appearance our hands are not soiled and our feet not smeared with cow-dung. I am also gaining a deeper understanding of the fact that intellectuals must be re-educated by the working class precisely because the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas and sentiments we absorbed from the old schools and colleges should undergo a change. Intellectuals cannot serve the workers and peasants well if they do not change and remould their thinking and their feelings, if they do not remould their ideology and make it as clean as that of the workers.

It Is the Working Class, Not the Unremoulded Intellectuals With More Schooling, Who Really Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a Living Way

Most of the veteran workers in our repair shop can read only a few words. In studying Chairman Mao's works, we intellectuals often read to them. Although their vocabulary is limited, what they have learnt from Chairman Mao's great teachings is engraved word by word and term by term and strikes root in their minds. Once during a scientific research experiment, one of the settings was suddenly broken. High-temperature, high-pressure hydrogen mixed with benzine burst out. Dense smoke immediately filled the room and it smelt badly. The whole setting was about to explode. At this critical moment, pushing aside the other people, veteran worker Ma Chun-wang dashed into the room. My concern then was only for his life.

I thought that now everything was finished for him: if he were not burnt to death, he would certainly suffocate from the dry heat. Very courageous, Ma groped and turned off the scorching valve immediately, thus averting a big accident. When we helped him walk out, we saw that both of his hands were seriously burnt. I asked him afterwards: "Did you fear death then?" He laughed and answered: "Death, oh, no! The Chinese working class fears no death. Aren't you studying the 'three constantly read articles' every day? Aren't you reading Chairman Mao's quotations to us every day? We should apply what we have learnt. Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man, the three brilliant images whom Chairman Mao has selected for us revolutionary workers, are good examples we should learn from. After we have studied these three articles, we should have no thoughts of fame or gain, fear neither hardship nor death!"

This incident inspired me very much. I thought to myself: I have not only studied the "three constantly read articles," but have memorized them from the beginning to the end. Why can't I apply them? Why, at that critical moment, was I concerned about individual safety and not the interests of the state and the people? With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's article *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Some people have read a few Marxist books and think themselves quite learned, but what they have read has not penetrated, has not struck root in their minds, so that they do not know how to use it and their class feelings remain as of old." I discovered that the difference between the workers and me was

mainly the difference of world outlook. It is only because I have not acquired the world outlook of the proletariat that I have got views, sentiments and a class standpoint different from those of the workers. So, although I have read Chairman Mao's quotations and the "three constantly read articles" to the workers, it is they, not I, who can really study and apply them in a living way. Following the self-examination, I resolved to learn modestly from the workers, to learn their good style of combining study with application.

Once, during freezing weather, the water pipes under the floor burst. The cold water gushed out. The stationary instruments in the laboratory would be impaired should the water reach them. If I went down into the icy water in the sewer to check the flow, I would certainly be thoroughly chilled. What was to be done? I thought: Personal suffering is a small thing, the state property must not suffer loss. So I jumped down with resolve and blocked the pipe. When I came up all the workers praised me for doing the right thing. I replied: "This is what Chairman Mao teaches me to do."

In the past, in studying Chairman Mao's works, I talked lots but applied little. In the company of the workers, I have gradually overcome the bad style of studying without applying and of talking without acting. Meanwhile, I have come to a deep understanding that in order to have a real grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought, the intellectuals must learn it not only from Chairman Mao's works, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants.

Working-Class Leadership in Everything Is Fine

— Refuting Soviet revisionist renegade clique for vilifying Chinese working class mounting political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure

by Yen Hsuan

*The Workers' and P.L.A. Men's Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team
in China People's University*

AT the order of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese working class has proudly stepped on to the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. With the participation and support of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese working class has entered the places where the capitalist roaders long dominated and everywhere intellectuals are concentrated. It has firmly taken the leadership on the cultural and ideological front and put it into the hands of the proletariat. This is a great pioneering undertaking in the history of the

proletarian revolution. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the workers and the P.L.A. propaganda teams have scored great victories after a year of struggle. Revolutionary practice has completely demonstrated that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the working class must exercise leadership in everything, and that working-class leadership in everything is fine.

The great revolutionary action of the Chinese working class strikes terror into the heart of the Soviet

revisionist renegade clique, which, wailing in despair and howling hysterically, has viciously attacked this action. All this is a repetition of worn-out anti-communist gibberish, without anything new in it. And it goes a long way in exposing the reaction and degeneration of this bunch of contemptible renegades.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique slanders the great revolutionary action of the Chinese working class as amounting to the occupation of cultural and educational institutions by "semi-illiterate workers" and "totally illiterate people." In the eyes of this gang of overlords, cultural institutions are the hereditary domain of the privileged class; they are not allowed to be occupied by anybody else. For them to be taken over by "semi-illiterate workers" and "totally illiterate people," is the greatest outrage. This is a typical reactionary logic!

Cultural and educational institutions in class society have always been an instrument of class struggle; they constitute an important aspect of the class dictatorship. The exploiting class has occupied them for several thousand years, using them as an instrument for dominating the labouring people. Now, taking the position as opponents of the occupation of these institutions, the Soviet revisionists are actually against their occupation by the proletariat, and want perpetual occupation of these institutions by the bourgeoisie.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The bourgeois die-hards are as hopelessly wrong on the question of culture as on that of political power."** **"Their starting point is bourgeois despotism, which in culture becomes the cultural despotism of the bourgeoisie."** **"They do not want the workers and the peasants to hold up their heads politically or culturally."** To oppose the proletarian revolution on the pretext of the "low cultural standard of the working class" is the familiar tactic of all counter-revolutionary revisionists. Before the October Revolution, the forefathers of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had opposed the seizure of political power by the proletariat, alleging that the working class lacked sufficient preparations culturally. After the October Revolution, they again ranted that lack of cultural training made it impossible for the working class to run the state or consolidate political power. Nevertheless, brilliant revolutionary practice long ago shattered this rigmarole, which has become a laughing-stock in history. In again trotting out anti-communist nonsense slandering the working class and in opposing its occupation of the cultural and educational positions, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique once more shows itself up as a gang of outright renegades and scabs and the sworn enemy of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength."** Referring to the historical role of the working class, the great Lenin spoke of **"the universal significance of the idea of this**

class" and said that **"the source of power lies in it [the proletariat] and only in it."** Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered over a long period of time, the Chinese working class long ago not only overwhelmed the bourgeoisie politically and economically, but ideologically and culturally as well. It not only can lead politics and economics, but is fully capable of giving leadership to culture and education and firmly holding political power in all fields in its own hands.

History is a mirror which reflects events. The negative experience of all-round capitalist restoration by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the country has taught us: The most fundamental thing in carrying the socialist revolution through to the end hinges on whether after the seizure of political power the proletariat will carry out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and press on with it to a successful conclusion. Whether the working class can or cannot carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end depends on whether it uses Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to take over and transform the cultural and educational fields. The entire superstructure, the cultural and educational fields in particular, is the final and stubbornly defended citadel from which the bourgeoisie will strike in a contest of strength with the proletariat, a strategic area in which the battle for and against the seizure of power and the attempt to restore capitalism and efforts to prevent restoration will be fought out between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The fundamental problem to be solved by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is that of leadership, the problem of political power. Unless that portion of power usurped by the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including power in the cultural domain, is regained and unless an all-round dictatorship is exercised over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat cannot wield complete and firm political power.

In the last twelve months, the great practice of the working class stepping on to the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure has proved that the working class must take over the cultural and educational fields and that it can do this and transform them as well.

"You are trying to liquidate the intellectuals as a special social stratum." This, too, is trash picked up out of the reactionaries' armoury! As far back as when the great Marx and Engels proclaimed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, when the great Lenin personally created the first country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, revisionists and reactionaries in many countries time and again abused Communists for "liquidating" and "terrorizing" the intellectuals. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is only harping on an ancient theme of the reactionaries when it maligns the Chinese working class for remoulding the intellectuals in its own image.

Lenin made it explicitly clear after the Great October Revolution that bourgeois intellectuals must be remoulded. Bourgeois intellectuals, Lenin stressed, **"must**

be won over, remoulded, assimilated and re-educated." In openly betraying Lenin's behest and viciously attacking it, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has only exposed its traitorous face in all its naked ugliness!

Socialist construction in China needs as many intellectuals as possible to serve it. But a problem of overriding importance is how to educate and train an army of proletarian intellectuals and how to remould large numbers of intellectuals trained by the old-type schools and universities and guide them in the integration with and service of the workers and peasants. As Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The remoulding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction."**

The great revolutionary action of the working class in mounting the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure has not only brought about a completely new situation in the continued revolution in the superstructure, including the positions of culture and education, but has also opened up a new important road for remoulding the intellectuals according to the outlook of the working class.

Conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's policies regarding the intellectuals and remoulding them according to its own outlook, the working class has greatly accelerated the process of revolutionization of the intellectuals' thinking in the last year. The broad sections of revolutionary intellectuals have taken an extremely heartening stride forward in the course of being re-educated by the working class. To overcome their common shortcomings of being divorced from productive labour and the worker and peasant masses, they are being helped by the working class to throw themselves actively into the three great revolutionary movements—the class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiments—in order to temper themselves, change their old ideas and transform themselves into intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is the only revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao for the broad sections of revolutionary intellectuals.

It is none other than the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which is liquidating the revolutionary intellectuals. It is precisely this pack of new tsars and social-fascists who, completely taking over the mantle of their forerunners and continuously strengthening their tools for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, have not only carried out bloody suppression of the broad masses of workers and peasants, but have also persecuted the broad sections of revolutionary intellectuals. Intellectuals who show the slightest discontent with the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and dare to adhere to revolutionary principles and struggle are shadowed, kept under surveillance, arrested, banished or even murdered. They are mentally and physically tortured. This is truly liquidating the revolutionary intellectuals and is out-and-out fascist terrorism.

August 1, 1969

"You are destroying art and culture by means of Mao Tsetung Thought." "Destroying" culture! Dear gentlemen, what we want to do is to use invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to liquidate and destroy the reactionary culture and art of all the exploiting classes. Chairman Mao has taught us that reactionary culture **"must be swept away. Unless it is swept away, no new culture of any kind can be built up."**

By holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the working class has effectively smashed what the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his sinister agents in the fields of culture and art unscrupulously advocated—things feudalist, capitalist, revisionist, famous, foreign and ancient; and the reactionary art and culture of the emperors, kings, generals, ministers, talents and beauties. It has effectively smashed the sinister line on art and literature in the 1930s they advocated and the blind faith in the "peaks" of bourgeois art and culture they spread. In the fields of Peking opera, the ballet, symphonic music and piano, which were regarded as sacred and inviolable "hereditary estates" by the landlord and capitalist classes, the working class has launched a revolution and created a number of model revolutionary theatrical works which are peaks in contemporary revolutionary art and literature. Since the appearance of the working class on the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, the flowers of revolutionary art and literature have been blossoming still more gloriously in every corner of our great motherland.

Innumerable instances of revolutionary practice have again and again proved this irrefutable truth: Once Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the masses of the people it will become an inexhaustible source of strength, a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought is a new development of Marxism-Leninism in the present era, the acme and highest development of all that is best in the cultural heritage of mankind. Therefore, widespread dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought among the Chinese people and people the world over and enabling it to take deep root in their minds answers the needs of revolutionary struggle and the need for developing revolutionary art and culture. To denigrate the liquidation of the culture of the exploiting classes as "destroying culture" itself is a fantastic theory. This is the shameless stock-in-trade slander by the sworn enemies of communism and the way in which they have always vilified and cursed Communists. They have been at it for more than a hundred years, and in China for several decades. Today, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has joined in the chorus, but that cannot detract one iota from the brilliance of great Mao Tsetung Thought.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."** To cater to its need to maintain social-fascist rule at home and pushing social-imperialism forward abroad, the

Soviet revisionist renegade clique has zealously peddled bourgeois rubbish in the field of culture and art. Meanwhile, on the pretext of "cultural exchanges" and "cultural co-operation," it has given the green light to "Western culture," particularly U.S. imperialist "culture." The result is that "Western culture" rolls through every corner of the Soviet Union like muddy currents. The "Voice of America," Hollywood films, striptease dances, rock and roll, commercialized jazz, and the modern and abstract schools of art occupy the entire field of culture and art which has been reduced to a cesspool of dirt and filth. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also revamped the most decadent, the most degenerate and the most reactionary culture and art imported from the West and labelled them "socialist." These are peddled abroad in large quantities, especially to the Asian, African and Latin American regions to hoodwink and benumb the people, so as to achieve the criminal aim of strangling the revolutionary movements in those areas. Where do the Soviet revisionists, who are worms eating away at revolutionary culture, get the cheek to pose as "defenders of culture," and what qualifications do they have to even mutter a single word to the great Chinese working class?

Working-class leadership in everything is fine! The Chinese working class mounting the political stage of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure is a great pioneering undertaking in the history of the proletarian revolution, one which has appeared under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It proclaims the beginning of the end of the historical period in which the positions of culture and art are occupied by the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, and the advent of a new era in which the working class has stepped on to the stage of culture and art as masters. The vicious attack by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique cannot save it from inevitable doom. Having gone through the tempering of the Great October Revolution, the Soviet working class will not long tolerate the social-fascist rule imposed on it by the revisionist renegade clique. It is bound to rise in revolution. After seizing political power, it, too, will proudly step on to the political stage of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure and occupy and transform the entire superstructure according to its own outlook. Wail and howl as it may, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique cannot escape the punishment of history.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Comrade V.G. Wilcox Calls On All Members of Communist Party of New Zealand to Study Chairman Mao's Works

New Zealand Communist Review, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in its June issue this year published a report made by V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, to the Party's Political Committee in August last year. In the report entitled "Some Important Questions," Comrade Wilcox expounded the tasks of the Communist Party of New Zealand in the excellent revolutionary situation of the world today and called on the whole Party to launch a movement for studying Chairman Mao's works.

Wilcox said in his report: "The first of the questions I refer to is the need to develop our ideological level,

our understanding of Marxism-Leninism, to fit the state of the world and New Zealand now and not as it was some twenty or so years ago. This will, of course, only come fully from practice in the final analysis, but our practice so far shows that we have yet to master the important contribution to our world revolutionary movement and to Marxist-Leninist theory made by the Lenin of our period, Mao Tsetung." "We are in a new period and Mao Tsetung has made a magnificent contribution to it."

"We must use Marxism-Leninism as a living weapon in our hands, one to deal not only with long-range objectives but with everyday policy and struggle."

"The second question to be considered in this report," he said, is "the struggle we are having to develop our organization on correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines so that we can effectively put into practice our decided general political line. Correct organization in our work comes from a correct ideological understanding of the science of Marxism-Leninism and therefore all attempts to raise the general level of our Party must help. However, by now we should have had enough practice and have sufficient knowledge to take correct action."

Wilcox said: "Before proceeding to those aspects on which action now is so important, let us get the general position in perspective. The world revolution is proceeding apace. Sometimes we lose sight of this under the weight of our own problems, but it is a fact none-the-less. We have recently seen great revolutionary upheavals of workers and students in Europe, unprecedented student struggles in North and South America, not to mention some right here in New Zealand and Australia. Overall, the world revolutionary movement is doing very well."

He pointed out: "The People's Republic of China, led by Mao Tsetung, stands at the head of the world revolutionary movement." "By ever-more open acts of betrayal to assist the imperialists, the modern revisionists everywhere are daily revealing to all their real non-revolutionary role."

He said: "Here in New Zealand the crisis of world imperialism is biting deeper every day. Political struggle, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, is spreading. Among the workers class struggle with action is reaching ever-wider circles of industry. Sections of youth, particularly students, are turning to look at 'politics' for the first time for many a year."

Having pointed out that the Communist Party of New Zealand had scored political and organizational victory over former members who took the revisionist road, he went on to say: "We must, however, realize that the struggle against revisionism did not end at that point. The fight against open revisionism, headed by the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, continues and will, in fact, intensify as they move to more open betrayal of communist principles, becoming more obviously the agents of imperialism and, in countries like the Soviet Union, enlarging their own imperialist policies under the cloak of Marxist phrases and talk of communism." "This struggle against revisionism is one that must be carried on inside our Party, too. We must be vigilant against all such trends. In the world movement today this

aspect is assuming considerable importance, as we have seen in China, a socialist country where the struggle between two lines within their Marxist-Leninist Party is a very deep and serious one. Through the Cultural Revolution and the resultant mass movement, the line of Marxism-Leninism is winning a great victory, but this conflict is not confined to the Chinese Party — it is present in all the old and new parties and Marxist-Leninist groupings."

He went on to point out the importance of strengthening the ideological education within the Party. He said: "We must, therefore, act now to get both organized and individual study under way without any further delay."

He quoted the Political Committee Report of the New Zealand Communist Party, February 1967: "We do suggest that all members be asked to buy Comrade Mao's pamphlet containing the three articles: 'Serve the People,' 'In Memory of Norman Bethune' and 'The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains'; and individually study it as a preliminary to what will come with the new look in our organized study." Comrade Mao Tsetung's works, he said, "is based not only on experience in the Chinese Revolution in the past but upon the conditions of the world today and shows the Marxist-Leninist way forward, not just for others but for ourselves in New Zealand."

He stated: "What is the real objective of achieving a correct ideological outlook? It is not to be book-wise in Marxism-Leninism and it is not for the purpose of just talking about it to others. No, it is for use by us now and in the future. An ounce of practice will bring in more new activists and contacts than a ton of theory without practice. Correct Party education will show us why it is vital that we prepare for the future now. It will show us the real nature of imperialism and how it will, before its death, exceed all its viciousness of the past in an attempt to live a little longer. A study of Mao Tsetung's most important works makes this clear and also shows us how to deal with this situation effectively."

Referring to the study of Chairman Mao's works, he quoted the Report of the Political Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party of November 1967: "It is the priority in study, because his works in theory and practice have developed Marxism-Leninism in such a way as to provide the guide to action in this, the dying era of imperialism."

In conclusion, Wilcox called on the Party members to integrate theory with practice in the course of study to solve the problems they come across.

A United Front Against U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Must Be Established

— Comrade Hill's article denouncing Soviet revisionism for its crime of joining U.S. imperialism to oppose China

E. F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article in the *Vanguard* on July 3, denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for stepping up its global counter-revolutionary collaboration with U.S. imperialism to oppose socialist China.

Hill says, "The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is making a serious systematic attack upon the People's Republic of China. It is making ideological, political and organizational preparation for war upon People's China."

"This renegade clique is making a great deal of anti-Chinese propaganda in an effort to prepare the minds of the Soviet people and the people of the world for war upon People's China."

He says, "Organizationally the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is actively gearing its military machine for further attacks upon People's China. Already it has launched serious attacks upon Chinese territory."

"All this it does with the active support of U.S. imperialism. This gang of renegades is the spearhead of the imperialist assault upon China."

"A glance around the world shows that this gang is lined up with every other filthy reactionary."

"It is spreading its imperialist tentacles to every corner of the world. In Latin America its 'trade,' 'aid,' serve only to exploit the people. In the Middle East, it assembles its warships to suppress and intimidate the liberation struggle of the Arab people. In Nigeria it supports and arms the murderers of the Biafran people."

"Overall, it maintains the closest co-ordination and collaboration with the U.S. imperialists against the people of the world."

Hill points out that the People's Republic of China "is a beacon light for all the oppressed people. It is a base for world socialist revolution. The Soviet revisionist gang hates China because of its socialism and covets it as an imperialist colony. This gang's agents in China, headed by the notorious renegade, traitor and spy Liu Shao-chi, have come to an ignominious end. Hence the main hope now of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is to smash China by aggression."

"All this is the vainest of vain hopes."

He notes, "All over the world, people's opposition to this gang is rising. What it is up to is becoming clearer. Within the Soviet Union, the great Soviet people are opposing it."

"As the imperialist interests of this handful of renegade scoundrels take them into more parts of the

world the number of people surrounding them in opposition mounts.

"Above all, nothing can daunt nor dampen the mighty socialist people of China headed by the great genius Mao Tsetung. Their socialist spirit, their internationalism is a spiritual atom bomb more powerful than any material atom bomb."

He says, "There is every reason for the utmost confidence. We have a profound contempt for this miserable gang of Soviet traitors. We scorn them utterly. They are truly paper tigers."

"At the same time we must take them seriously in the immediate sense."

"In Australia we must indeed shoulder the responsibility of intensifying greatly our struggle against these scoundrels. We must aim to make the people burn with hatred against them."

Hill says, "Today we must serve the Soviet people by repudiating their leaders. There is no question of being anti-Soviet. Brezhnev, Kosygin and company are the real enemies of the Soviet people. They are really anti-Soviet."

He says: We serve the cause of proletarian internationalism nowadays by upholding and defending People's China and its great Mao Tsetung. We must pledge ourselves along with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao not to ignore the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression. In our way, in our work we must join with him when he said: "We must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war."

"And we must keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao's statement: **'With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.'** Hence in Australia, as elsewhere, revolutionary struggle is absolute," he says.

In conclusion, Hill says, "We must intensify in every way our ideological, political and organizational struggle against Soviet modern revisionism, its renegade leading clique, cease to have any illusions, brand this renegade clique as a bunch of imperialist gangsters, build up a united front of the people against them and their U.S. imperialist collaborators."

"This is a very serious responsibility and a very serious task."

Heal the Wounded, Rescue the Dying, Practise Revolutionary Humanitarianism

— Chinese Medical Team in Algeria

THE Chinese medical team which arrived in Algeria in August 1968 at the invitation of the Algerian Government is now working in western Algeria, 500 kilometres from the capital, Algiers. This is the third Chinese medical team which has arrived in Algeria.

Following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the team is serving the Algerian people wholeheartedly. With the close co-operation and vigorous support of the local authorities and medical workers, the Chinese medical personnel have treated over 29,000 out-patients and performed more than 3,500 major and minor operations in just eight months. Their conscientious work has won warm praise from broad sections of the Algerian people.

Overcoming All Difficulties to Rejoin a Severed Hand

An Algerian girl in critical condition was brought in for treatment one afternoon from 200 kilometres away. The patient's right hand had been badly injured in an explosion. The wrist bones, nerves, arteries and veins all were severed. Her critical condition resulting from excessive bleeding and time lost called for an immediate operation. A prompt decision had to be made as to whether to rejoin the severed hand or amputate it. Amputation would be simple, and the patient could be easily removed from danger. But she would be crippled the rest of her life. Rejoining the severed hand not only called for a complicated operation but the patient would not be out of danger quickly, and as the hospital at the time lacked the necessary instruments and facilities there was no guarantee that the operation would be successful. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao about serving the people of the world "wholly" and "entirely," the Chinese doctors made up their minds at this crucial moment to overcome all difficulties and rejoin the severed hand.

The operation lasted seven hours. Working devotedly according to the plan drawn up beforehand, the doctors rejoined the broken bones, blood-vessels and nerves swiftly and accurately. During the operation, their Algerian colleagues in the hospital all offered their assistance. Every difficulty caused by the lack of instruments was overcome one after another. Not having a suture needle, they used a corneal

needle which is used in optical treatment, and in the absence of suitable suture thread, they employed other kinds of thread instead. Everyone was of one mind during the operation—the severed hand must be rejoined.

"The hand has been rejoined!" When this happy news came from the operating room, the patient's elderly mother anxiously waiting outside shed tears of joy. She clutched the hand of a Chinese doctor and kissed it over and over.

But rejoining the hand was only the first step, for it was threatened by possible complications. The key problem was to give the patient the most meticulous nursing care. To solve this, the Chinese doctors personally took on the nursing and did it in turn, looking after the patient day and night, closely watching developments and giving careful and timely treatment. But just when the colour of the skin of the rejoined hand was returning to normal, an accident took place: without first consulting the doctor, the mother washed the still feeble hand with hot water, causing many blisters. The hand became very swollen with continuous exudation. The skin completely peeled off. However, thanks to the determined efforts of the Chinese doctors, the hand was again saved.



Chinese medical personnel making their rounds in the Sahara Desert's stock-raising areas to treat local herdsmen



After careful treatment by Chinese doctors, this Algerian peasant woman can now use her arms and legs which had been paralyzed for many years.

When leaving the hospital the girl put on a new dress and asked for a Chairman Mao badge. She pinned the shining badge on her dress with the rejoined hand that could already function normally. Then, holding the hand of a Chinese doctor, she said with emotion: "I will never forget the great leader Chairman Mao! If it were not for the Chinese doctors who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, I would have lost my hand."

Braving a Hailstorm and Climbing High Mountains To Save Children's Lives

There were low-hanging dark clouds and an icy wind blowing one Sunday morning when the Chinese doctors got an urgent call from the authorities in Relizane city. A serious epidemic had broken out in the Mendez Mountains over ten kilometres away and six or seven children had died in a few days time. The Chinese doctors immediately formed an emergency team and headed for the mountains. When they reached the side of a mountain, they were caught in a hailstorm. It was raining and blowing hard and the steady hail beat down like a shower of pebbles. Their car could go no further. However, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the doctors were determined to save the Algerian children in the mountains. Defying the hailstorm, they immediately went on foot, with their medical kits on their backs and using tree branches as walking sticks. As soon as they reached their destination they went to work.

By now it was a pitch-black night and the rain kept pouring down. Because the dwellings of the mountain inhabitants were widely scattered, the doctors had to climb one mountain after another over rugged paths and slimy bushes. They went to every home and carefully examined every child.

The epidemic was measles. The doctors treated all the sick children and took preventive measures. By the time everything was finished it was already 11 p.m.

The local inhabitants all came out to see the doctors off. Many peasants, their eyes full of tears of gratitude, warmly shook hands with them and said with feeling: "We've never seen such fine doctors like you." "You have come to the mountains in spite of danger and saved our children. We are deeply grateful to you, good doctors sent by Chairman Mao!"

A Driver and Twin Babies Saved

Seriously injured in a collision, an Algerian driver's neck had been pierced by broken glass. He was choking, and blood poured from his mouth and nose. He was breathing with great difficulty and was already in shock. His family brought him to the Chinese doctors on whom they pinned their hopes.

He was rushed to the operating room, but just as he was to be operated on, his breathing suddenly stopped. With an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and by intense but orderly work, the doctors quickly restored his breathing and performed a very successful operation after overcoming a series of difficulties. The patient was saved from death. Learning this, the patient's family waiting outside said with great emotion: "We have seen with our own eyes today how sincerely and wholeheartedly the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao work for the interests of the Algerian people."

His twin babies suffering from scleroderma three days after birth, an Algerian friend brought them to the Chinese doctors one day. Unable to eat, the infants had become virtual skeletons. One could not even cry while the other wailed very feebly. Both were in critical condition. The Algerian friend implored the doctors: "Please take them. I know they won't live. I won't blame you if they die." The doctors immediately started treatment and nursing. Since the infants could not eat, nasal feeding had to be used. As the weather was getting cold, the doctors made with their own hands cotton-padded vests and quilts for the babies. They also filled two bottles with hot water to serve as hot-water bags for the babies. After a period of careful treatment and nursing, the infants became healthy. They gained weight and were loved by all. When the father came to the hospital and saw the change in them, he was overjoyed. With tears in his eyes, he told the Chinese doctors: "The babies have been saved thanks to your devoted care." He also told his friends that he would carefully bring up the babies because they testify to the Chinese people's great spirit of internationalism as taught by the great leader Chairman Mao.

A Paralytic Works Again and Deaf-Mutes Begin to Speak

Bordering the Mediterranean, Algeria has a great deal of rain and is very humid. It is exposed to sea winds all year round and rheumatism is common among the people. Many workers and peasants have lost their labour power because they suffer from this, and are unable to get treatment.

One peasant who had rheumatism for many years came to Mascara Hospital. The Chinese doctors there gave him acupuncture treatment daily, and finally cured him. He was so happy that he went up to a portrait of Chairman Mao and shouted: "Long live China! Long live Chairman Mao!"

The Chinese doctors have also cured four Algerian deaf-mutes by acupuncture. One was a child who suddenly became deaf and mute a few years ago. His parents had brought him to many Western doctors, but to no avail. After the acupuncture treatment, the child was able to hear and speak again. When he greeted his parents by shouting "papa," "mamma," they were deeply moved. They asked the Chinese doctors for a glittering Chairman Mao badge and pinned it on the child's coat, telling him again and again never to forget Chairman Mao's kindness.

The Chinese doctors have also cured many cases of functional disorders of the nervous system and paralysis by acupuncture. At present a growing number of people are coming to the hospital from all parts of Algeria for acupuncture treatment. As many as 200 patients have come in a single day. To meet the needs of the patients, the Chinese doctors have often worked 10 hours on end a day. They sometimes have called on patients who were unable to move and treated them in their homes.

The Chinese doctors' spirit of selflessness in their work has won enthusiastic praise from the Algerian masses. They say: "The Chinese doctors are sincerely serving the Algerian people." They warmly hailed the daily growing Chinese-Algerian friendship and wished "A long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people!"

Mounting Workers' Struggle in the United States

As class contradictions are steadily sharpening in the United States, the working class is rapidly awakening. The rolling waves of strikes have dealt monopoly capital heavy blows.

IN the excellent situation in which the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat and the people of various countries is surging ahead vigorously, the American working class, ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the American monopoly capitalist class, is awakening. American workers have waged incessant struggles with strikes, dealing powerful blows at the U.S. ruling circles.

To maintain their reactionary rule at home, the U.S. monopoly capital groups have intensified their bloodsucking exploitation and fascist persecution of the American working class and other labouring people. According to the American press, the three big automobile companies alone, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, raked in 5,400 million dollars in profit last year. The surplus value they squeezed from the workers was more than three times the wages paid to them. Predatory by nature, the American monopoly capitalist class is intensifying the exploitation of the workers by further increasing their working hours and labour intensity. It was reported that from 1965 to 1968, workers in the chemical industry had to put in an additional two hours a week, and those in transportation equipment nearly one and a half hours. The monopoly capitalist class which seeks nothing but profit pays no attention to safety conditions. As a result, the number of accidents has greatly increased. In 1968, more than 2.2 million American workers died or were crippled on this account.

By increasing exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies and unscrupulously putting more paper currency in circulation, U.S. imperialism intensifies the fleecing of the people. It so shifts the brunt of the growing financial crisis brought about by its frantic prosecution of policies of aggression and war on to the workers and other toiling people. This has caused the living conditions of the American workers to rapidly deteriorate.

Besides being barbarously exploited by the monopoly capitalist class, Black workers, and workers of Mexican origin and of other national groupings in the United States are also subjected to outright racial discrimination. Therefore, they are the most exploited and oppressed. They are usually the last to be employed and the first to be dismissed. They are compelled to do the most toilsome labour and are frequently maltreated by the racist white bosses and foremen.

Fearing the resistance of the workers, U.S. monopoly capital uses many methods for control and naked fascist suppression of the American workers. It has attempted to hold down the workers' struggle by manoeuvring scab trade unions dominated by a few hired traitors to the working class. When workers rise in struggle, the monopoly capitalists try to intimidate them by lockouts and mass lay-offs. They even frequently use such state apparatus as the police, courts and prison for savage suppression of the workers.

The U.S. ruling circles frantically use fascist means to hound the advanced elements among the white and Black workers and workers of other national groupings.

Referring to the reactionaries in all countries, the great leader Chairman Mao has said: "In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The U.S. monopoly capitalists' ruthless exploitation and oppression is rousing the American working class to greater awakening and heroic struggles for its own emancipation. Thus heavy blows have been dealt to the U.S. monopoly capitalist class politically and economically.

Lasting from the end of last year to the beginning of this year, the great strike of over 70,000 longshoremen along the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico cost the U.S. monopoly capitalist class nearly 2,000 million dollars. The "spontaneous" strikes by more than 40,000 coal-miners in the state of West Virginia at the beginning of this year forced the reactionary state legislature to accept some of their just demands. In California, the grape pickers' general strike which has been going on for more than four years has compelled

some of the vineyard owners to recognize their right to organize trade unions. In the past two years, the struggle of broad sections of the American workers against control by scab union bosses has also registered marked developments. Thousands of workers' caucuses composed of ordinary workers have come into being in many factories. They have directly led the rank-and-file workers in staging successive "spontaneous" strikes after smashing the obstructions of the scab unions.

The American working class may still face many difficulties and setbacks in its struggle to overthrow the criminal rule of monopoly capital. But, with the widespread dissemination of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the American workers' movement and the further sharpening of class contradictions in the United States, the working class will certainly forge stronger ties of unity in its own ranks and unite all those who can be united to launch still more vigorous offensives. The day will surely come when the American working class will finally bury the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and be the master in the land of the United States of America.

For Your Reference

Coalminers' and Grape Pickers' Strikes

THE U.S. ruling circles love to boast of their capitalist society's so-called "culture" and "affluence." But hard facts show that the broad masses of the U.S. working class are suffering the most savage and ruthless oppression and exploitation, and that, despite the ruling circles' persecution, suppression and cajolery, the workers' movement is rapidly developing. The following two reports not only reflect the miserable plight of the broad masses of the U.S. working class but also show the American proletariat's new awakening.

Coalminers' Strike. During February and March this year more than 40,000 miners in West Virginia, in the eastern part of the United States, went on a strike which lasted more than three weeks. From a "spontaneous" strike by the miners of three small mines, it quickly spread to the whole state within five days and forced every coalmine in West Virginia to close down. During the strike, miners held rallies in various places. Three thousand workers from all parts of the state went to Charleston, the state capital, for a powerful demonstration and rally there. The struggle quickly spread to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

The U.S. miners' current struggle is evolving mainly round the prevention of "black lung" disease and intolerable working conditions. "Black lung" disease, or pneumoconiosis, is extremely widespread in the United States and a serious problem for its coalminers. It results from the fact that U.S. monopolies are hell-bent on profits in total disregard of the miners' health. Ninety per cent of the 3,000 West

Virginian coalminers examined by a doctor had this disease in varying degrees.

U.S. monopolies have widely adopted "automation" in coalmining for the sake of bigger profits. This has resulted in more infinitesimal coal particles saturating the air in the mines. But the capitalists, concerned only about profits, refuse to adopt measures to improve working conditions. After a long period of work in dust-laden mines, many coalminers come down with "black lung" disease which quickly incapacitates them for work. According to greatly watered-down figures, at least a thousand miners die of "black lung" annually in Pennsylvania.

To exploit the workers to the maximum, the U.S. monopolies will stop at nothing, no matter how criminal. For example, the lack of "safety" devices against coal gas in a West Virginia mine led to dozens of serious accidents last year. In one big explosion last November, more than 70 miners were trapped in a mine. Instead of taking measures to save them, the capitalist owners ordered that the mine be sealed. The miners were entombed.

U.S. scab union bosses work hand in glove with the monopolies and care nothing about the plight of the miners. The boss of the United Mine Workers of America, Tony Boyle, showed no concern at all for the plight of the 70-odd miners who were buried. Instead he even went so far as to defend the company and said: "As long as we mine coal, there is always this inherent danger." In the course of struggle, the broad masses of the miners have come to see ever more clearly the true features of the scab union bosses. The big West Virginia strike was the result of

the miners breaking through the restrictions set up by the scab union.

Grape Pickers' Strike. In the western part of the United States, Mexican-American workers on Californian grape farms have been on strike since the latter part of 1965. In what is widely recognized as California's longest farm workers' big strike, the strikers' strong demands for democratic rights, increased pay and improved working conditions have dealt a powerful blow to the farm owners and U.S. ruling circles.

During this prolonged strike, the workers have held demonstrations, protest marches and hunger-strikes in their unyielding struggle against the white racist farm owners. Even the U.S. bourgeois press admitted that the significance of the big strike of the grape pickers goes far beyond its "economic and geographic confines." The demands of the strikers represent the interests of farm workers throughout the United States. The grape pickers' struggle is a miniature of the struggle being carried on by the 4 million U.S. farm workers.

The farm workers are the most heavily oppressed and exploited in the ranks of the U.S. working class.

The U.S. press has disclosed that field work on the Californian grape farms is very heavy work and "demands long hours of back-breaking labour" "under a flaming sun." Workers often had no drinking water. Yet their wages are extremely low. Even during harvest time, the average wage barely reaches the minimum official level. Taking the "seasonal and sporadic nature" of the farm workers into account, the yearly earnings of a worker are hardly enough to feed his family. Many workers are forced to live in shacks built in the 1930s. The shacks are shabby and small, like ovens in the summer and ice boxes in winter. But the rent is not low. This is in sharp contrast with the extravagant life led by the U.S. monopoly capitalists who bleed the working people white.

The grape pickers' strike is clearly characterized by its opposition to national oppression. In the United States, there are more than 5 million Mexican-Americans, the nation's second biggest minority. Like the Afro-Americans, they have long been suffering from racial discrimination by U.S. monopoly ruling circles and are cruelly oppressed politically and culturally and exploited economically. Thus, the big strike of the grape pickers is in fact a great demonstration of the 5 million Mexican-Americans against U.S. monopoly ruling circles.

Serious Unemployment Under Reactionary Soviet Revisionist Rule

UNDER the dark rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, a huge and expanding army of the unemployed has appeared in the Soviet Union. Destitute and homeless, the unemployed lead a very wretched life. This is one of the grave consequences brought about by the clique's restoration of capitalism in all spheres of endeavour in the Soviet Union.

After usurping power, the clique devised a series of "regulations" and "decrees" for restoring capitalism. The broad masses of the Soviet working people, once masters of the country, are thus reduced to hired labourers and chattels. The "decree" on the introduction of the "new economic system," in the name of enlarging the powers of managers, gives wide-ranging privileges to the capitalist roaders in industrial and mining enterprises. They can cut or hold back the payment of wages to workers and staff and recruit or dismiss workers at will. To get cheap manpower, a new "economic experiment" was recently carried out in many enterprises. Under this experiment, labour intensity is increased among part of the workers by various means such as "plurality of trades" and "increased volume of work," while the other workers are thrown out of the factories to swell the army of the unemployed. In two years time, the Shchekino Combine and the Furmanov Factory No. 2 thus sacked more than 1,800 workers.

Last September, the Central Committee of the revisionist Soviet Party and the Council of Ministers adopted a fascist decree on making regular appraisals of the personnel in scientific research, designing and technological departments. What this decree openly stipulates is that capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary "academic authorities" in these departments should make an "appraisal" of their personnel "every three years." They may charge a staff member with "bad conduct" at will, and arbitrarily "demote him or remove him from his post. In case he does not agree to the demotion, he should be dismissed."

The great teacher Lenin pointed out scathingly that the scabs, "in many cases, exploited the workers more than the old landowners and capitalists did." The handful of capitalist roaders with Brezhnev as their representative are such scabs. P. Minasov, former manager of the Building and Repairing Trust under the Ministry of Agriculture, had said brazenly: "The trust is my home and I'm master. I can do what I like." When he was in office, he lorded it over the establishment and dismissed many of its workers and staff members.

As for the aged workers who have been bled white by the clique, they are easy victims, to be kicked out at will. *Trud* reported that under the pretext of "raising labour productivity" Shuru Kerimbekova and some other women workers of the Kalinin Sugar Com-

bine, who had worked in this combine from the day it went into operation, were sacked by its manager simply because they had been injured on the job.

The state of affairs in the countryside is even more serious. Large numbers of peasants have to find work in the cities because they are persecuted in the countryside. The Soviet journal *Problems of Economics* disclosed that in the Russian S.F.S.R. alone the number of "collective farm" members decreased by 3.1 million between 1959 and 1961, that is, a reduction of 27 per cent of all "collective farm" members. "Those who had to leave the collective farms and state farms were fully able-bodied men." The journal *October* disclosed that in a "collective farm" in Volgograd Region out of 393 labourers in 1953 only 170 are now left.

Unemployment has become so serious in the Soviet Union that even the Soviet revisionist press has to admit it one way or another. The journal *Problems of Economics* said that the percentage of unemployment among residents with labour power is "6-7 per cent in

Moscow and Leningrad, 20 per cent on the average throughout the Soviet Union, 26 per cent in Siberia," while in Novosibirsk, it has even reached 30 to 38.8 per cent in some places.

Unemployment has brought abject misery to the Soviet labouring people. Large numbers of the unemployed workers have to leave their homes and wander from place to place in search of a job. *Trud* revealed that many teenaged children have been compelled to work in factories because their parents are unemployed. Some workers were driven to suicide because, jobless for a long time, they just could not earn a living.

A mass of facts disclosed in the Soviet revisionist press eloquently shows that under the revisionist clique's fascist rule groups after groups of the Soviet labouring people have been thrown into the abyss of unemployment and misery. But all these regressive actions by Brezhnev and his gang will inevitably arouse growing and stronger resistance from the Soviet people. They will eventually bury this pack of scabs, lock, stock and barrel.

Soviet Working People Hate the New Tsars

ONCE more the Soviet working class is in a state of suffering, which is growing worse all the time in recent years. This is the result of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's intensified all-round capitalist restoration and fascist rule at home and its frantic prosecution of a social-imperialist policy of aggression abroad.

The chief commander of a whaling fleet forced the sailors to do "back-breaking work" in equatorial heat of 50 degrees Centigrade while he was having a "merry time" with his wife in the swimming pool on board ship. He often maliciously told the workers: "I'll kick out malcontents like I cut cabbage leaves!" The head of a farm in the Kemerovo region set up 223 regulations in a year for the punishment of workers. A Leningrad woman worker who had been working for 19 years was dismissed because she stayed off one night shift to look after her sick child. A factory director in Chelyabinsk used one pretext or another to dismiss 80 per cent of the workers and staff members within a year in order to recruit new ones. A spinner who was fired from her job committed suicide after spending two fruitless months of intensive job-hunting.

These are only a few of the countless instances of the suffering of the Soviet working class. The handful of capitalist roaders in power in the Soviet Union today look upon the workers as wage slaves, who are cruelly exploited and fleeced economically and barbarously persecuted politically. Workers dissatisfied with the reactionary rule are arrested, imprisoned and banished on trumped-up charges.

The broad masses of workers and other labouring people in the Soviet Union are extremely indignant over the fascist crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. A lumberjack said wrathfully, "I was imprisoned for five years simply because I expressed my ardent love for Stalin." A woman worker in Moscow said, "The hearts of the Chinese working class beat as one with that of Mao Tsetung. This is the Chinese people's happiness. In our country Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind have battered on the suffering of the working class." Through its own experience, the Soviet working class has come to see more and more clearly the true renegade features of Brezhnev and his like. A driver said, "We must take China's road and rise in rebellion against revisionism." An old worker said indignantly, "We are being trampled on. Sooner or later we'll kick out Brezhnev and his bunch."

In recent years, the discontent of the Soviet working class and other labouring people over their economic and living conditions has developed into political resistance against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Workers in many places have shown their opposition to the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist new tsars by strikes and demonstrations, and even by violent actions such as raiding and burning organs of the fascist dictatorship. More and more workers have come to realize that only by getting organized and carrying out a second revolution can the working class seize back lost power and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Revolutionary organizations representing the interests of the Soviet working class have now emerged in the Soviet Union.

ROUND THE WORLD

Soviet Revisionists' "Anti-Imperialist" Veil Ripped Off

While Brezhnev was holding forth boastfully and noisily about "fighting imperialism," a merry-go-round of "contacts at various levels" between Soviet representatives and U.S. "emissaries" was going on in Moscow. Trailing into Moscow on one another's heels recently were U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Joseph Sisco and former U.S. vice-president Hubert Humphrey, and for good measure a motley crowd of American film stars, university students and a band. The stage in Moscow was astir with boisterous Soviet-U.S. collusion performances which punctured the Soviet revisionist renegades' "anti-imperialist" ballyhoo.

Following astronaut Frank Borman's visit to the Soviet Union, Arthur Goldberg, former U.S. chief representative to the United Nations, turned up in Moscow with a delegation of the "American Association for the United Nations" at the Kremlin's invitation. Close behind came former U.S. vice-president Humphrey on a "working holiday visit," with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sisco bringing up the rear.

The Soviet revisionist chieftains did all they could to make this coterie of American "friends" feel at home. Personally playing host to the visitors, Kosygin himself suggested and granted an interview to Humphrey on July 21. During their cozy "sincere" talk, Kosygin asked Humphrey to take a message back to U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, expressing the desire for "close co-operation" with the United States. After the meeting, Humphrey was quoted by pressmen that Kosygin had with great earnestness told him that "I want you to tell the President and the American people that the Soviet Union wants to work with the United States in the cause of peace. We are looking forward to close co-operation." Humphrey also said in a tone of satisfaction that

"the Soviet Union desired a dialogue with the United States." He added that "there is a basic Soviet desire to negotiate in good faith on matters of substance."

In addition to the receptions accorded to these visiting U.S. imperialist bigwigs, "consistent with the positions they hold in American life," the Soviet revisionist renegades extended a "sincere" and "warm" welcome to the "guests" accompanying the exhibition on U.S. education being held in the Soviet Union, a U.S. college folk dancing troupe touring the southern part of the country and several hundred Russian-speaking American university students on an "inspection tour." The Soviet revisionists were kept exceedingly busy.

U.S. news agencies were amazed by the unusual warmth of the Soviet revisionists who went out of their way to "smile" at the visitors. The Americans, they said, "were struck" by their flattery. A top U.S. diplomat gleefully noted that Soviet-American relations at present were better than he had ever known them. This series of iron-clad facts has completely torn off the "anti-imperialist" veil of the Soviet revisionists and exposed their hideous renegade and scab features.

The show put on by the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists is a revelation which fully shows their predicament. But like clay idols crossing a river which cannot save themselves from dissolving in the water, they cannot escape their doom. It is futile for one to rely on the other for survival, putting their fate in each other's hands.

Indian People in Abyss of Misery

The savage rule of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie in India has led to seriously damaged farm production, widespread famine, the closing down or under-capacity operation of large numbers of factories and a drastic rise in unemployment.

According to obviously watered-down figures given out by reactionary Indian papers, of India's 16 states nine already have been hit by a serious famine this year. Fifty-five million people in 95,000 villages are victims.

In Rajasthan, 13 million people in 22,800 villages face starvation in a serious way. By last May, 23,000 people had starved to death. In Barmer District alone, 10,000 died of hunger in the six months ending in May.

In Haryana, famine spread to 2,000 villages, affecting one million people. In Gujarat, 800,000 people are short of food grains, as are at least 600,000 people in Bihar. Built by the labouring people, India's biggest city, Calcutta, with a population of 7.5 million, has perennially one million unemployed and a hundred thousand homeless. As starvation and disease stalk the land, death stares the broad masses of the labouring people in the face.

Unemployment has been increasing sharply in India. The figure for unemployed shot up from 3 million in 1951 to 7 million at the end of the "second five-year plan" in March 1961, and then to 13 million at the conclusion of the "third five-year plan" in March 1966, not including the 16 million semi-unemployed.

With economic ills growing worse, large numbers of factories have closed their doors or are operating below capacity.

A total of 586 factories went out of business in 1968. The shutting down of 80 textile mills throughout the country left 93,000 workers jobless. Meanwhile, large numbers of factories were operating at less than 60 per cent of their capacity.

India's foreign debts are piling up. Of the 63,030 million rupees incurred up to 1968, 47,390 million must be repaid in foreign exchange.

Facts show that the criminal rule of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie in India is the root cause of the Indian people's suffering. By plunging the broad masses into the abyss of misery, the big landlords and bourgeoisie are bringing about the Indian people's awakening and resistance to reactionary rule.

ACROSS THE LAND

Wresting Land From the Sea

MORE than ten thousand militia-men and poor and lower-middle peasants in Tunghsing Autonomous County of Various Nationalities, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, after nearly two years of hard work, have wrested more than 22,000 *mu* of farmland from the sea by building a dyke, more than three kilometres in length, by the seaside.

In the south of this county the land below the water surface along the coast is flat and fertile. For many years, the labouring people of Tunghsing County had been discussing how to wrest land from the sea and transform it into blooming fields.

In 1958, under the guidance of the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities in this county were determined to turn their long-cherished dream into reality. Groups of poor and lower-middle peasants arrived at the coast to survey the site for a sea dyke and quarry stones in the hills, making preparations for wresting land from the sea. But the capitalist roaders used the power they usurped to obstruct and sabotage the plan.

In 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants again raised their plan of wresting land from the sea to the old county Party committee. And once again the local agents of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi undermined the efforts of the revolutionary people of various nationalities.

But the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are dauntless.

Fourteen families of poor and lower-middle peasants in the Chenyuling Production Team of the Fangcheng Commune were the first to raise the banner of battle to wrest land from the sea. They built a 1,400-metre-long sea dyke and reclaimed more than 300 *mu* of farmland after two years of hard battle.

The success the Chenyuling Production Team achieved by relying on its own efforts to wrest land from the sea greatly inspired the 240,000 people of various nationalities in the county with the revolutionary fervour to reclaim large tracts of farmland. In July 1967, a land reclamation army consisting of 20 militia battalions in the county marched to the coast, holding aloft the portraits of Chairman Mao and carrying with them the treasured revolutionary book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. The work to wrest land from the sea began.

Greatly encouraged by the Ninth Party Congress, the peasants, at a remarkable speed, pushed forward construction of the sea dyke from the two wings towards the centre. Within just a little more than one month—from the opening of the Ninth Party Congress to May 24—two-thirds of the project was completed.

Only 350-odd metres remained to be completed. Two deep river valleys lay in this key gap, posing a serious problem. When the sea tide surged and ebbed, the water swept in vigorously, and it was difficult to continue working. How to stay the rushing waves and close the 350-metre gap?

The masses are the real heroes. The revolutionary masses in this in-

stance, too, showed unlimited wisdom in their battle to wrest land from the sea and worked out a method to block the waves. The great decisive battle to close the gap was waged on May 25, the last favourable tidal time of this year.

Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, more than ten thousand land-reclamation fighters struggled against the raging waves. Finally, the three-kilometre-long sea dyke was sealed and the turbulent waves were brought under control. Holding high the great banner of unity of the Ninth Party Congress, these heroic peasants are now widening and strengthening the dyke. They are determined that they will, in the shortest possible time and with their own hands, draw a new and more beautiful picture on this large tract of blooming fields.

Alkaline Land Becomes Fertile Paddyfields

THERE were more than 100,000 *mu* of water-logged alkaline land on the northern bank of the Yellow River in Fanhsien County, Honan Province. In the past, though crops were planted in this land, it never yielded anything. Now it has become a rich grain-producing area.

After the liberation of the country, the local poor and lower-middle peasants hoped day and night to convert this barren area into a grain-producing one so as to aid the country's socialist construction and the world revolution. Their several attempts to turn this "barren land" into rice-fields were obstructed by the capitalist roaders. In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" The brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought lighted up the hearts of the heroic people who inhabited this area. In the winter of 1965, they began to draw water from the Yellow River

to irrigate the land and transform the alkaline beds into paddyfields.

To grow rice they had to turn the land into rice-fields and cultivate rice seedlings. Although all this work was new to them, they overcame every difficulty they met by relying on Mao Tsetung Thought. In 1966, these poor and lower-middle peasants reaped a good rice harvest of 500 *jin* per *mu* on the 5,700 *mu* of paddyfields which they had opened up.

The success of this experiment in rice-growing captured the interest of the more than 100,000 revolutionary people living in this area. They learnt Mao Tsetung Thought and the will of daring to make revolution from the poor and lower-middle peasants who had succeeded in transforming their alkaline land into rice-fields. Everyone took an active part in the struggle.

But to convert more alkaline land into rice-fields presented a new question: Expansion of the Yellow River irrigation project.

Led by the P.L.A. men supporting agriculture and by the revolutionary leading cadres, a contingent of over 50,000 men set out to work on new water conservancy project.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,"** they built sluices, aqueducts, culverts and bridges one after another.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the alkaline area worked hard for three winters and springs. Overcoming many difficulties, they dug seven canals totalling more than 100 kilometres in length to let in more Yellow River water and built over 100 large and medium-sized irrigation networks which provided water for 35,000 *mu* of paddyfields.

Last autumn, for the third consecutive year, the people in this area

won another good rice harvest. On this basis, they promptly launched a new high tide to firmly grasp revolution and energetically promote production. They were determined to turn all the 100,000-plus *mu* of alkaline land in the county into paddyfields and completely change the face of this alkaline area.

From last winter to the spring of this year, 35,000 peasant-workers worked on the irrigation project. Eight additional big canals and one large sluice were finished ahead of schedule, on the eve of the victorious close of the Party's Ninth National Congress. To date, they have dug and opened 15 trunk canals which exceed 130 kilometres in length, and built five big sluices, removing and transporting more than 4 million cubic metres of earth. Now water from the Yellow River flows along these canals, providing sufficient water for not only the 100,000 *mu* of paddyfields but 130,000 reclaimed *mu* in addition.

Blasting Hills to Construct A Lake

DISPLAYING the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the commune members and revolutionary cadres of the Sanshan fishing brigade of the Tung kang Commune in Ocheng County, Hupeh Province, have achieved remarkable results in blasting the hills to construct a lake through their own efforts. In the last three years and more, the brigade has built two stone dykes, each about one kilometre long, to provide itself with a 5,000-*mu* fish pond, a 3,000-*mu* lotus pond and 2,000 *mu* of farmland. Thus, the fishing brigade, previously without farmland, has become one engaged in both fishing and farming, though fishing remains its main line. And it has developed a diversified economy.

The Sanshan brigade is situated on a small island in the Sanshan Lake, Ocheng County. It has 449 households comprising more than 2,100 people. For generations, they depended on fishing for a living. Before liberation they existed as beasts of burden under the cruel oppression and exploitation of the lake-owners, the lake-despots and Kuomintang reactionaries.

In 1949, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the poor fishermen of Sanshan were liberated and gradually embarked on the road of collectivization and finally organized themselves into a commune.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai,"** the brigade, in July 1965, took the bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao. When the brigade cadres proposed that hills be blasted to construct a lake, the broad masses of fishermen gave them prompt and firm support.

In January 1966, several hundred fishermen, members of the youth shock brigade and revolutionary cadres of the Sanshan brigade, came to the foothills by the lakeside and started the battle.

A large quantity of dynamite was required to blast the hills in order to get stones. To save money, they used indigenous methods to make dynamite. With their own hands they also weaved a lot of baskets needed to transport the stones and mud.

In the spring of 1966, the fishermen of Sanshan went in for farmwork for the first time in history. After overcoming many difficulties, they have at last mastered various skills in farming. Since 1966, without decreasing its fishing yield, the brigade has gathered in more than 600,000 *jin* of grain, 21,000 *jin* of ginned cotton, 6,000 *jin* of edible oil, 125,000 *jin* of lotus seeds and its income has increased by over 190,000 yuan.

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