

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

1 9 6 8 1 0



CHAIRMAN MAO'S LATEST INSTRUCTION

Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle.



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao
(at the Great Hall of the People when receiving representatives
of the Peking working class and other revolutionary fighters).

THE GREATEST SOLICITUDE



OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on August 15 received representatives of the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and of Peking workers, and other revolutionary fighters.

The capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, the first worker-peasant propaganda battalion with the worker masses as its mainstay, was formed by China's working class in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. Cherishing deep proletarian sentiments of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, they went into some universities and colleges and fought shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers. They enthusiastically propagandized and resolutely put into practice a series of important instructions in regard to the great proletarian cultural revolution issued by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader. They achieved great successes.

Our great leader Chairman Mao on August 5 sent mangoes, a treasured gift he had received from foreign friends, to the worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of Peking.



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao on August 15 warmly received representatives of the team at the Great Hall of the People. On the same day, *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* made public Chairman Mao's extremely important instruction:

"Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle."

Under the inspiration of this reception and guided by Chairman Mao's recent instructions, huge, militant, workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams have been made up, one after another, in Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow and other places. Under unified leadership they are going in a planned way to the education front and all areas of the superstructure to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

THE WORKING CLASS MUST EXER

A GREAT high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation is coming. The publication of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the systematic entry, under leadership, of the mighty army of industrial workers into schools and all other units where struggle-criticism-transformation has not been carried out well are signals of the coming high tide. This high tide follows the work on a number of tasks, including the establishment of revolutionary committees in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, mass criticism and repudiation and the purifying of the class ranks. It will bring about profound changes in all fields, fiercely storm all those parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the socialist economic base, educate the masses, smash the hidden reactionaries, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution forward to all-round victory and greatly stimulate the development of the social productive forces.

The important task now confronting the revolutionary committees at all levels is to do the work of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and well, and without losing any time. In order to accomplish this task, it is imperative to persist in leadership by the working class and to **"bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work"**.

The slogan of replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat was put forth from the very time when Marxism began to take shape in the mid-19th century, one hundred and twenty years ago. Only imperialism, the landlord class, the bourgeoisie and their agents — the revisionists, old and new — are opposed to this thoroughgoing revolutionary slogan. The Communist Party of China takes this slogan as its basic programme. In order to realize this slogan, it is essential to unite with the non-worker masses, mainly the peasant masses, the urban petty bourgeoisie and those intellectuals who can be remoulded, and to lead them forward.

Throughout the entire process, the great proletarian cultural revolution has been under the sole leadership of one class only, the working class. Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat. The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Biao as its deputy leader represents in a concentrated way the interests of the working class, the poor and lower middle peasants and the masses of labouring people; it is the only centre of leadership for the whole Party, the whole army, the whole nation and the masses of revolutionary people. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and all his instructions reflect the pressing demands of the working class and of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and embody the proletariat's firm and strong leadership of the whole great proletarian cultural revolution. It was the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao that made it possible to launch the great proletarian cultural revolution in which hundreds of millions of revolutionary people are taking part. To persist in working-class leadership it is essential, first and foremost, to ensure that every instruction from Chairman Mao, the great leader of the working class, and every order issued by the supreme fighting command of the working class are carried out swiftly and smoothly. The theory of "many centres", that is, the theory of "no centre", mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and other reactionary bourgeois trends undermining working-class leadership must be opposed. The revolutionary committees in all places are organs of power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All units should accept leadership by the revolutionary committees. It is impermissible to allow in our country the existence of any "independent kingdom", big or small, which is counter-posed to Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters. The old Peking Municipal Party Committee, this watertight and impenetrable "independent kingdom" which resisted Chairman Mao's instructions, was a means used by the gang of big conspirators, China's Khrushchov

and company, to oppose working-class leadership and restore capitalism. This "independent kingdom" was completely smashed by revolutionary storms. This historical lesson in class struggle should be borne in mind by all revolutionaries. The citizens of "independent kingdoms", big or small, under the control of bourgeois elements in various parts of the country should also study this lesson.

The workers' propaganda teams are entering the field of education. This is an earth-shaking event. Schools were the monopoly of the exploiting classes and their children from ancient times. Conditions improved somewhat after liberation, but in the main the schools were still monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals. Some students from these schools have been able for various reasons to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve them (generally speaking, because they themselves or their teachers are comparatively good or because of the influence of their families, relatives or friends, but chiefly because of the influence of society). Some others have not. In a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is a serious situation — the bourgeoisie contends with the proletariat for leadership. When the young Red Guard fighters rose in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party during the current great proletarian cultural revolution, the reactionary bourgeois forces in the schools for a while got hard blows. But shortly afterwards, certain people were again active in secret. They incited the masses to struggle against each other, and set themselves to sabotage the great cultural revolution, disrupt struggle-criticism-transformation, undermine the great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and obstruct the work of purifying the class ranks and of Party rectification. All this has aroused dissatisfaction among the masses. The facts show us that under such circumstances it is impossible for the students and intellectuals by themselves alone to fulfil the task of struggle-criticism-transformation and a whole number of other tasks on the educational front; workers and People's Liberation Army fighters must take part, and it is essential to have strong leadership by the working class.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **"In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working-class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, bring about a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, together with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in the schools 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 take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools, and they will always lead the schools. In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class."**

This instruction of Chairman Mao's indicates the orientation and road for the educational revolution in the schools. It is a sharp weapon for thoroughly destroying the bourgeois educational system. The masses of young students should enthusiastically welcome the taking over of the school front by the working class, its participating in struggle-criticism-transformation and its always leading the schools.

The working class has rich practical experience in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It most bitterly hates all counter-revolutionary words and deeds against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought. It utterly hates the old educational system which served the exploiting classes. It most strongly opposes the "civil war" activities of certain intellectuals in damaging state property and obstructing struggle-criticism-transformation. It thoroughly detests the habit of empty talk and the practice of double-dealing, where words and actions do not

CISE LEADERSHIP IN EVERYTHING

YAO WEN-YUAN

match. Therefore, when they combine with fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army — the main pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat — the masses of the working class will be most powerful in stopping all erroneous tendencies contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and most effective in resolving all kinds of problems which have been described as long-standing, big and difficult. Contradictions that the intellectuals have been quarrelling over without end and unable to resolve are quickly settled when the workers arrive. As regards the handful of villains who have been hiding behind the scenes and inciting the masses to struggle against each other, only when the workers and Liberation Army fighters take a hand in this matter is it possible to lay their counter-revolutionary features completely bare.

"It's quite enough for the workers to run factories." This is an anti-Marxist viewpoint. The working class understands that it can achieve its own final emancipation only by emancipating all mankind. Without carrying the proletarian revolution in education in the schools through to the end and without rooting out revisionism, the working class cannot achieve its final emancipation, and the danger of capitalist restoration and of the working class being again exploited and oppressed will still exist. It is the bounden duty of the politically conscious working class to take an active part in the great cultural revolution in all fields and to ensure that Mao Tse-tung's thought occupies every front in culture and education.

"Let us liberate ourselves. There is no need for the workers outside school to join in." What the 16-Point Decision states is that the method "is for the masses to liberate themselves". Are the workers not included in the "masses"? Is the working class not your own? All genuine proletarian revolutionaries — not those who pay lip-service to deceive people — regard the working class as their own and as the most advanced section of the masses of the people with the highest political consciousness. The "three-in-one" combination of workers, soldiers and the revolutionary activists in the schools is the most reliable guarantee for the masses to liberate themselves. Whoever looks on the workers as a force alien to himself is, if not muddle-headed, himself an element alien to the working class; and the working class then has every reason to exercise dictatorship over him. Some intellectuals who are self-proclaimed "proletarian revolutionaries" oppose the workers whenever the working class touches on the interests of their tiny "independent kingdoms". There are still quite a few people in China like Lord Sheh who was fond of dragons but was frightened out of his wits when a real dragon paid him a visit. These are the people who look down upon the workers and peasants, like to put on airs and think themselves great. As a matter of fact, they are just modern Lord Shehs. It is essential for the workers and People's Liberation Army fighters to go to those places where intellectuals are concentrated, be they schools or other units, to smash the complete domination by intellectuals, occupy the "independent kingdoms", big or small, and take over those places where the advocates of the theory of "many centres", that is, the theory of "no centre", are entrenched. In this way, the unhealthy atmosphere, style of work and thinking that exist among intellectuals in concentrated groups can be changed and thus there is the possibility for intellectuals to remould themselves and achieve liberation.

"Workers don't understand education." This is what some so-called higher intellectuals say. Away with your ugly, bourgeois intellectual airs! There are two kinds of education: bourgeois education and proletarian education. What you "understand" is the pseudo-knowledge of the bourgeoisie. Those who teach science and engineering do not know how to operate or repair machines; those who teach literature do not know how to write essays; those who teach agricultural chemistry do not know how to use fertilizer. Aren't such laughing-stocks to be

found everywhere? The proletarian educational system under which theory and practice accord with each other can be gradually brought into being only if the proletariat takes a direct part. You are utterly ignorant of this.

"The workers don't know the situation in the schools and the history of the struggle between the two lines." Don't worry, comrades. The workers will get to know them. Compared with those short-sighted intellectuals who see only their small mountain-strongholds, the working class stands on a far higher eminence. The workers will not stay in the schools for just a few days; they will keep on working there permanently and always occupy the schools and lead the schools. Everything that exists objectively can be known. The working class will deepen its knowledge of the world through its own revolutionary practice and remake the world in its own image.

Workers' propaganda teams should systematically and in a planned way go to universities, middle schools and primary schools, to all areas of the superstructure and to all units in which the struggle-criticism-transformation has not been carried out well. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding principle, they should unite with and help the activists there who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, unite with the great majority of the masses including those intellectuals who can be remoulded and, in the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, promote the struggle-criticism-transformation there. This is a great historical mission of the Chinese working class at the present time. In the course of fulfilling this mission, the working class will itself be profoundly steeled in the class struggle and a group of outstanding worker-cadres will emerge, not merely to manage schools but to strengthen every aspect of the state organs and the revolutionary committees at all levels.

In order to fulfil this historical mission, the working class must earnestly study Mao Tse-tung's thought well, learn the mass line and the style of investigation and study that Chairman Mao has always taught us, make constant efforts to raise their political consciousness, heighten their revolutionary sense of discipline and constantly criticize and repudiate the corrosion and influence of rotten bourgeois ways within the working class. The bourgeoisie has a traditional influence in the cultural and educational units. When the working class transforms the world according to the proletarian world outlook, that is, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the bourgeoisie always makes every effort to use the bourgeois world outlook to corrode the weak sections in the ranks of the workers, including those of their leading cadres. We must maintain sharp vigilance against this. It is necessary to keep to the firm stand of the proletariat and maintain vigilance against attacks from sugar-coated bullets or other means against the ranks of the workers. We must conscientiously do a good job of purifying the class ranks, grasping revolution and promoting production, and make a success of the struggle-criticism-transformation in factories and other enterprises.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: "The struggle-criticism-transformation in a factory, on the whole, goes through the following stages: establishing a revolutionary committee based on the 'three-in-one' combination, mass criticism and repudiation, purifying the class ranks, rectifying the Party organization, simplifying organizational structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending people who work in offices to grass-roots levels."

These words of Chairman Mao's sum up the development of the mass movement during the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, and clearly point out the road for us to fulfil the task of struggle-criticism-transformation in factories and other enterprises.

The first task is to establish the "three-in-one" revolutionary committee so that leadership in factories and other enterprises is truly in the

THE WORKING CLASS MUST EXERCISE LEADERSHIP IN EVERYTHING

hands of the proletariat. This is often carried out in combination with the tasks of mass criticism and repudiation and in general the purifying of the class ranks.

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation enables people to wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and his agents in various places, enhances their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, opens the way, both politically and ideologically, for purifying the class ranks, and, in the course of purifying the class ranks, plays a role in mobilizing the masses and consolidating the achievements in the struggle. To purify the class ranks and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at the handful of enemy agents, renegades, die-hard capitalist roaders and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not reformed themselves, is an extremely important task for the working class in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, purifying its own ranks and weeding out class enemies who have wormed their way into the working class, and it provides the mass criticism and repudiation with vivid living material. Mass criticism and repudiation and the purifying of the class ranks promote each other and give impetus to each other. They create the best conditions for rectifying the Party organization. After going through strict tests in class struggle politically, ideologically and organizationally, the masses of Party members greatly raise their political consciousness and greatly improve their relations with the masses; the very few bad elements are weeded out of the Party; how things stand with Party members both politically and organizationally is basically made clear; a number of activists emerging in the movement are admitted into the Party, thus infusing it with new blood; and a leading nucleus which resolutely implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is gradually formed. In this way, we can do a good job in rectifying the Party organization and can reach the great goal set by Chairman Mao for Party rectification: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy".

This applies to the movement in industrial and mining enterprises and, broadly speaking, also to the movement in cultural and educational institutions and in the Party and government organs.

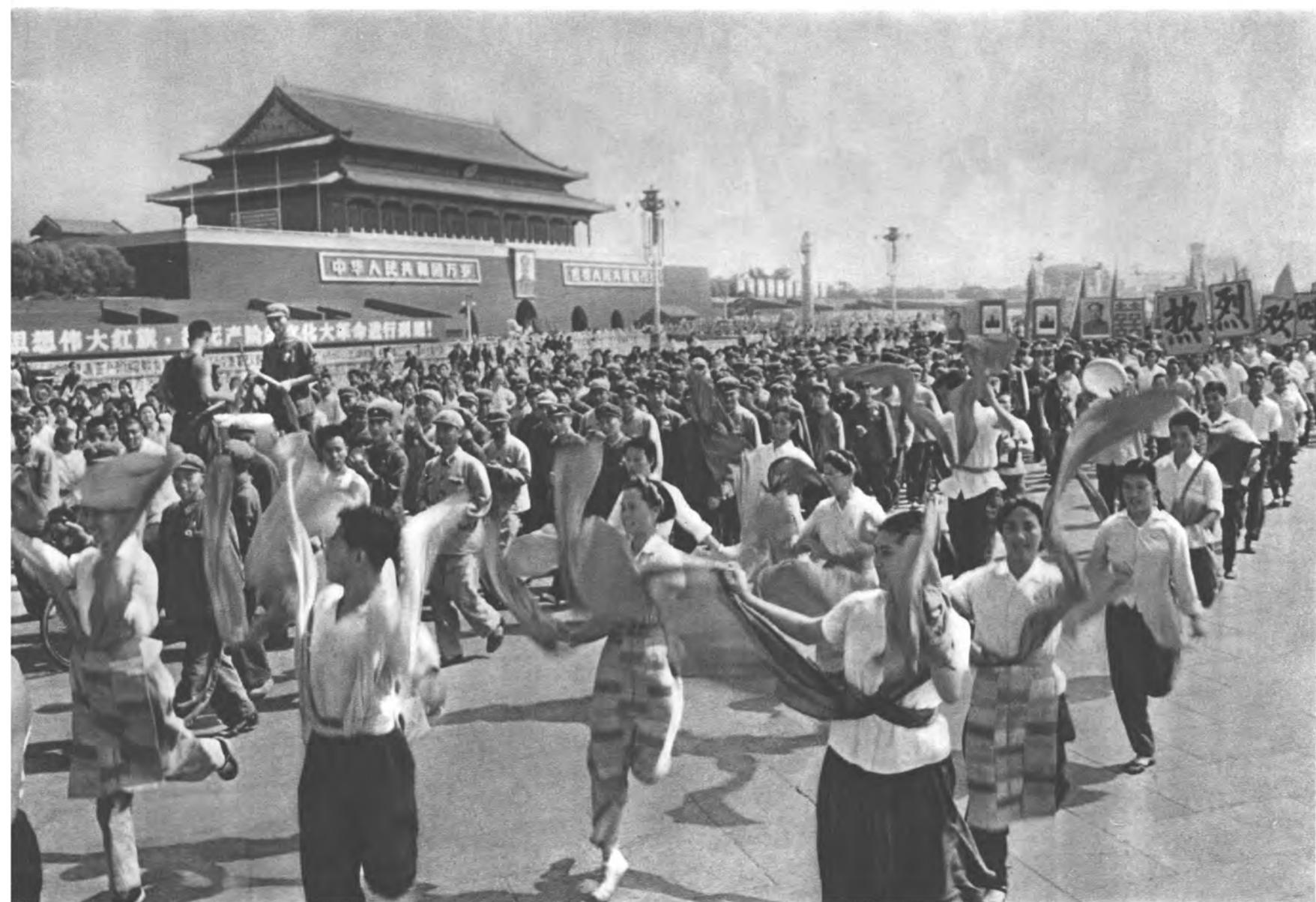
The upsurge in revolution spurs the upsurge in production. Thanks to the efforts of the hundreds of millions of poor and lower middle peasants, agriculture in our country has produced bumper harvests for a number of years running. Only with a solid socialist position in the countryside has it been possible for the great proletarian cultural revolution to win victory after victory in the cities. We salute the poor and lower middle peasants, the firm ally of the working class. With the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation, many new things are coming forth on the industrial front as well. In the course of transformation, a vigorous technical revolution has come into being in many places. The situation is excellent and inspiring. The handful of class enemies who vainly attempted to stage a come-back have come to their end. At present, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction throughout the world find the going very hard. They are bruised and battered, disintegrating and in an impasse. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our great socialist motherland, steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, is resplendent and has unlimited prospects. We must strive to keep up with the developing situation, fully mobilize the masses, sum up experience promptly, do a good job of investigation and study, be good at seizing on good examples, work out overall plans, strengthen the leadership and make earnest efforts to fight well in the battle of struggle-criticism-transformation. This is a battle in our fight to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Let us follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and advance from victory to victory!

(Published in *Hongqi* No. 2, 1968)



After Chairman Mao received the representatives of the capital's working class and his extremely important instruction was published in the newspaper, the members of the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, greatly moved, cheered enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Thousands upon thousands of revolutionary workers and staff members and the broad revolutionary masses held rallies and demonstrations in grand celebration of the publication of Chairman Mao's newest instruction.





A Peking workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team enters the Peking Institute of Geology.



The revolutionary literary and art fighters of the Central Philharmonic Society warmly welcome the arrival of the Peking workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team.

The revolutionary workers and staff of the Peking Hsinhua Printing Press and the Hsinhua Bookstore sent cards with Chairman Mao's recent instructions printed on them to the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team which entered Tsinghua University.



Members of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team entering the Peking Electric Power Institute and People's Liberation Army fighters staying there are developing activities to promote heart-to-heart talks with revolutionary teachers and students.



Chairman Mao Receives Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

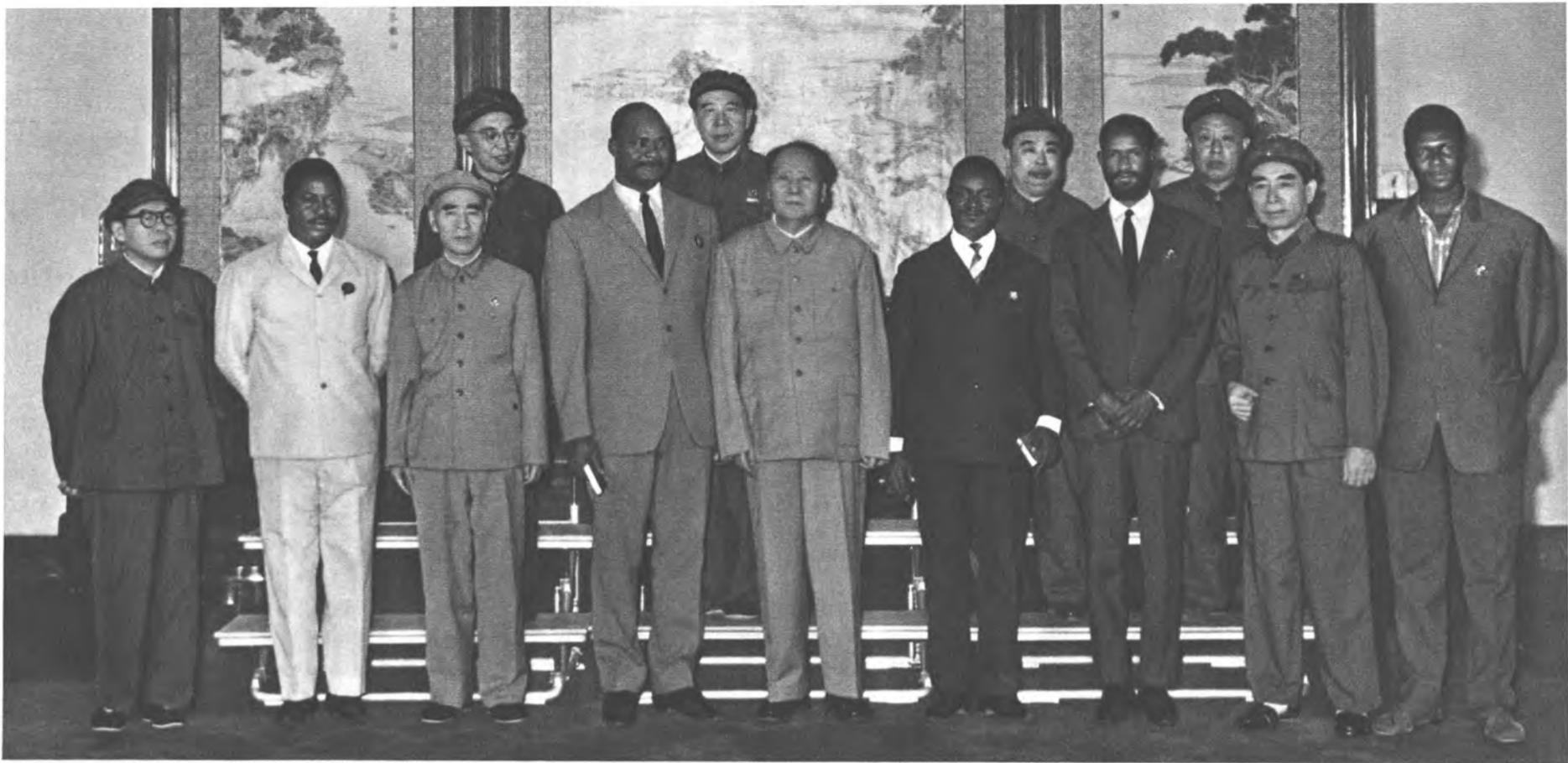


Chairman Mao receives the delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and has a photograph taken with the members.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung, our most respected and beloved great leader and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on August 13 received the delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) visiting China on invitation. The delegation is composed of Comrade Osvaldo Pesce, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and Comrade Dino Dini, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee.

Chairman Mao had a very cordial talk with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan.



OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao on August 3 received the Guinean Military Delegation led by Colonel Kaman Diabi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Republic of Guinea.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao shook hands and had a cordial and friendly talk with Colonel Kaman Diabi

and Captains Diallo Thierno Ibrahima, Kouyate Sangban and Keita Check Mohamed, members of the delegation.

Among those present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien and Wang Hsin-ting.

Camara Fode Issiaga, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in China, was also present.

A group photograph was taken at the reception.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao received Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain and his wife on August 5.

Chairman Mao shook hands with Minister Arshad Husain, his wife, members of his party Tabarak Husain, A. A. Farooq and H. K. Burki, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Sultan M. Khan and his wife.

Chairman Mao then had a cordial and friendly talk with Minister Arshad Husain and other Pakistan friends.

Among those present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching. Also present were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Comrade Chen Yi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Han Nien-lung.

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

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

(Report of an investigation)

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

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

This great call of Chairman Mao's is our militant programme for carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. It is a question of fundamental importance in opposing and preventing the emergence of revisionism for hundreds

Profound Changes Brought About by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

THE Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is a large factory famous for its production of precision grinding machines. It has a technical force of more than 600 engineers and technicians which is made up of

people from three sources: 45 per cent of them are from the ranks of the workers, 50 per cent are post-liberation college graduates and the remainder are old technicians trained before liberation. The tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about a profound change in the ranks of the technicians who work at the plant.

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

First, the proletarian revolutionaries have truly taken into their hands the leadership in the factory, including power over technical matters;

of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians and peasants with practical experience, and they should return

Mao Tse-tung

Engineering and Technical Personnel Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

Investigation)

of years. Revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country and all genuine proletarian revolutionary comrades in factories and schools and on other fronts must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, repudiate the revisionist educational line, smash the old, bourgeois educational system, resolutely take the road indicated by Chairman Mao — the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and carry the revolution in education to the very end.

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

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

the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" who formerly controlled the leadership in this field have been overthrown. Many technicians of worker origin, revolutionary young technicians and revolutionary cadres are now the masters in scientific research and technical designing. They are proletarian revolutionary fighters with deep class feelings for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. These revolutionary technicians, once ignored and suppressed, now continually display their wisdom, creative power and technical ability. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have scaled one

technical height after another. In the first half of this year, they successfully trial-produced ten new types of precision grinders, four of which reach advanced international standards. This is without parallel in the history of the plant both in regard to speed and quality of production.

Second, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in the technological sphere and the reactionary bourgeois world outlook have been sharply criticized. Politically, the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" have become infamous, and technically,

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

Third, relations between the workers and technicians have changed. The few capitalist roaders and reactionary "authorities" in the plant advocated a "one-to-one" combination, that is, one worker serving one technician. This so-called combination meant "the engineer gives the word and the worker does the job" or "the engineer gives the idea and the worker carries it out". This was the old nonsense of: "Those who do mental labour rule over others, while those who work with their hands are to be ruled". They also advanced such reactionary theories as "workers and technicians should act as a check on each other" and "form a pair of opposites". They put out a set of rules and regulations to control, check and suppress the workers, and every worker was expected to memorize and act on the more than 170 rules in the *Handbook for a Worker in Production*. All this further widened the gap between workers and technicians. During the great cultural revolution, a "three-in-one" combination of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres was introduced in the plant. The rank-and-file workers now take part in designing and the technicians go to operate machines in the first line of production, closely linking theory with practice. As a result there is a big improvement in relations between workers and technicians.

Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel

The young technicians up to 35 years of age at the plant come from two sources: college graduates (numbering some 350, of whom one-tenth are post-graduates or graduates of colleges abroad) and technical personnel promoted from among the workers (numbering around 250, a few of them having studied for several years at secondary technical schools). The facts show that the latter are better than the former. Generally speaking, the former have a great number of backward ideas and are less competent in practical work, while the latter are more advanced ideologically and are more competent in practical work. At present, the overwhelming majority of the technical personnel of worker origin have become the technological backbone of the plant and about one-tenth of them are capable of independently designing high-grade, precision and advanced new products. The chief designers of six of the ten new precision grinding machines successfully trial-produced in the first half of this year are technical personnel of worker origin.

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

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

One is a Shanghai college student who, after graduation, spent one year studying a foreign language. Then he went abroad for further study, and four years later, was there granted the academic degree of *kandidat* (Master). In 1962, he went to work as a technician in the laboratory of the grinder research department of the plant. Although he has studied for over 20 years in schools, for quite a long time he has

not made any significant achievement in scientific research because his theoretical studies were divorced from practice and he failed to integrate himself well with the workers.

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

Prior to the great cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and reactionary technical "authorities" rabidly barred the workers from undertaking designing. Around 1958, a number of workers were promoted to be technicians. But the reactionary "authorities" in the plant one after another removed quite a number of them from the designing department on one pretext or another. Technical personnel of worker origin, nevertheless, broke through one obstacle after another and demonstrated their immense wisdom and creative power. Of the new products designed and successfully trial-produced by the plant since 1958, those successfully trial-produced by technical personnel of worker origin and by young technicians in co-operation with the workers accounted for about 60 per cent in 1958, about 70 per cent in 1959, and about 80 per cent in 1960. In the years following 1960, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have been responsible for nearly all the new products designed and successfully trial-produced. Quite a number of these new products are up to advanced international standards. For instance, the universal cylindrical grinding machine for mirror surface grinding, the high-centre cylindrical grinding machine and other major products were all designed and successfully trial-produced by technical personnel of worker origin.

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

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

The most important reason is that they have profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the Party and, in their advance along the road of science and technology, they seek neither fame nor gain, and defy all danger and difficulty to reach their objective. They firmly bear in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao and constantly compete with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in speed of advance and quality. They always look for ways to economize for the state and make things more convenient for the workers. Some young intellectuals, however, who had been poisoned by the revisionist educational line, were for a long time divorced from the bench and the workers, chased bourgeois fame and gain and achieved nothing. In his desire to win fame and become an expert overnight and surprise people, one technician did work on more than 60 subjects during the past decade and more, hopping from one new project to another, but he did not carry a single one to success and wasted large amounts of state funds into the bargain. In the hope of winning fame, a 1956 college graduate experimented with grinding heads all by himself and ruined more than 30. Later, he learnt from veteran workers and with their help succeeded.

With deep understanding he said: "Making the grinding head behind closed doors brings agonizing failures; doing it by integrating yourself with the workers yields success. After all, you must 'grind' your own head before you can make a good grinding head."

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

Chairman Mao says: **"The fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."** In their long period of work at the bench, the technicians of worker origin accumulate rich practical experience. After they have studied for a few years in spare-time general or technical schools, theory is closely linked with practice, thus a leap forward in knowledge is achieved and soon they are able to do scientific research work and independent designing. This is a very important reason for their rapid maturing. When they study, they have specific problems in mind, therefore, they can learn and understand quickly and apply what they learn. One technician of worker origin drew on his rich practical experience to solve complicated technological problems in making a certain product. In the course of his experiments, he studied the principles of metal cutting. He was soon able to raise his practical experience to the level of theory and advanced some original views on the technology of metal cutting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, schools must train up **"workers with both socialist consciousness and culture"** as pointed out by Chairman Mao and not "intellectual aristocrats" who are divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from production, as the revisionist educational line advocated. This is a cardinal question which concerns whether or not revisionism will emerge. Comrades at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant are of the opinion that the past practice of college graduates working as cadres in factories or in the countryside right after leaving college was irrational. Integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and participating in productive labour is the important way for young students to remould their world outlook and gain practical technical knowledge. Therefore, they propose that college graduates should first take part in manual labour in factories or in the countryside and work as ordinary labourers. They should get "qualification certificates" from the workers and peasants, and then, according to the needs of the practical struggle, some may take up technical work while participating in labour for a certain amount of time. The others will remain workers or peasants.

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

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



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

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

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

In every workshop the groups actively carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions.





Our great leader Chairman Mao has personally confirmed the road for training engineering and technical personnel from among the workers indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. When the good news arrived at the plant, the revolutionary workers and staff members were overjoyed. They are carrying on a grand celebration.





①

① Grinder operator Chang Mei-hua (right), with the support of all the revolutionary workers of this plant, after more than three thousand experiments, successfully produced a universal cylindrical grinding machine for mirror surface grinding. He also found out the laws and principles of mirror surface grinding and summed up his experience. Now he is the principal leading member of the revolutionary committee of this plant.

② A "three-in-one" group made up of revolutionary workers, technical personnel and cadres are doing research in the trial-production of a new product. This kind of organization is being continuously enriched and developed. It has emerged as a comparatively good form for training technical personnel from among the workers of this plant.

③ Wang Teh-fa (centre) is the technician mentioned in the "Investigation Report" who went to work as an apprentice at the age of 14. He is chief designer of this huge surface grinding machine of advanced international standards.

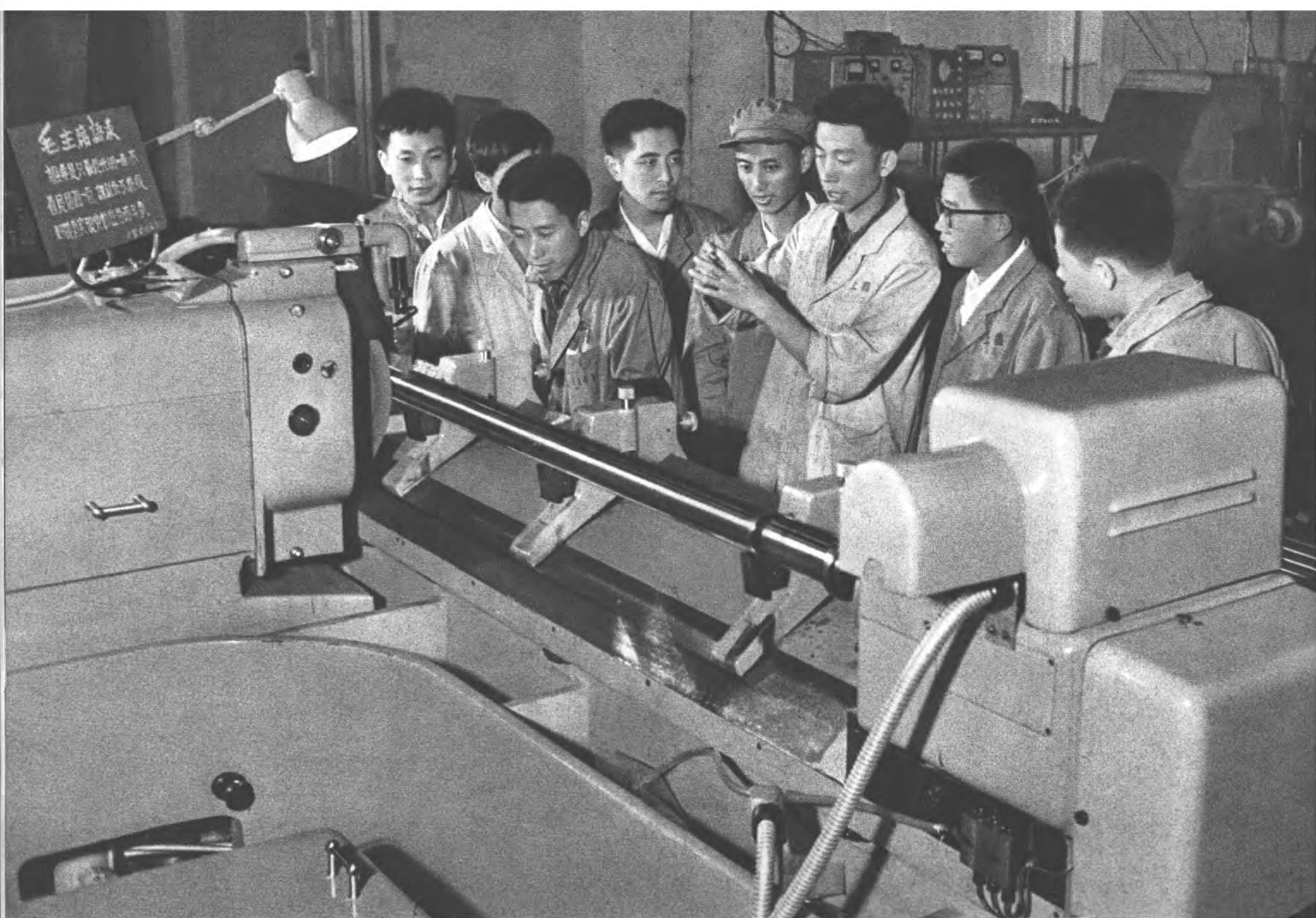
②



③







This high precision grinding machine for making lead screws was successfully designed and produced within a short time. It has filled in another blank in China's precision grinder industry.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instruction, the college graduates newly appointed to the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teaching and modestly look upon the workers as their teachers.



A veteran worker is giving the students a lesson in class struggle by recalling his suffering in the old society and contrasting this with the happiness of the present.



◇ Wu Teh-lun (right), an engineer of worker origin, is a member of the first group of worker-engineers trained in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. He has made many creations in designing and improving the liquid-pressure gear box.

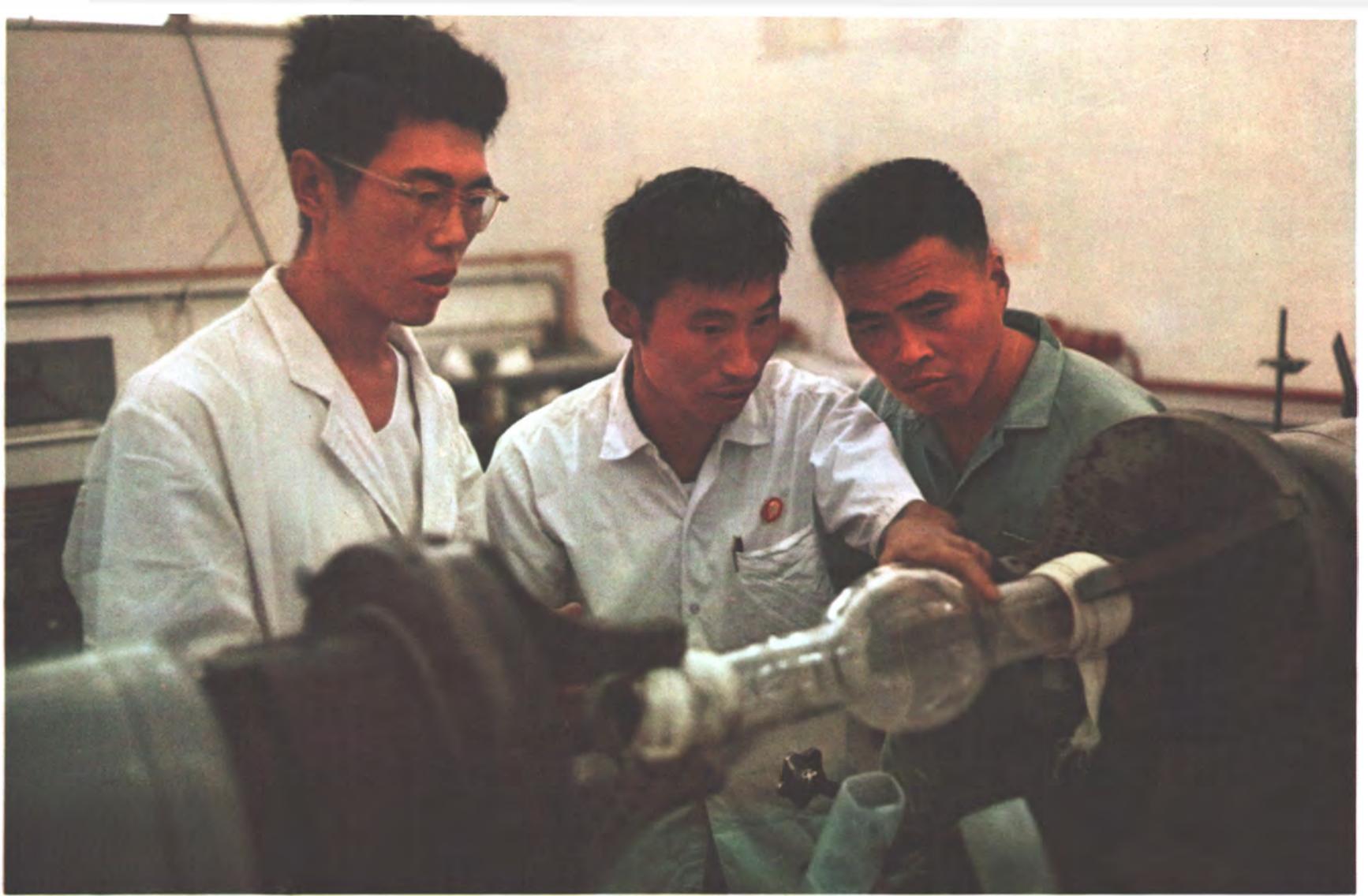


◇ New results gained by grasping revolution and promoting production.



◇ The revolutionary workers and staff members of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to liquidate the influence of "technique comes first", "experts should run the factories" and other such counter-revolutionary revisionist poisons spread by China's Khrushchov and the handful of capitalist roaders in this plant.





Tsai Tsu-chuan (centre), chief of the electric light source laboratory of Fudan University, Shanghai, is trial-producing a new electric light source.

Electric Light Source Specialist of Worker Origin

TSAI Tsu-chuan, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, was a glass blower who became a specialist on electric light source. He was deputy leader of the Chinese delegation to the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium. The report entitled "Making Lamps for the Revolution" which he delivered at the colloquium evoked a strong response from scientists of various countries present.

The imperialists had jeered at and despised us for not being able to make new types of electric light sources. Tsai Tsu-chuan pledged to win honour for Chairman Mao and for the people of the motherland. He was determined to make them on his own. Soon after he started doing research on this subject, the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" scoffed at him. "It's not me personally that they look down upon," said Tsai Tsu-chuan, "it's our whole working class. They're against us workers mastering science!" He took action

in answer to their challenge.

After studying repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings: "Knowledge begins with practice" and "All genuine knowledge originates in direct practice", Tsai Tsu-chuan made up his mind to take the road of practice. He groped his way forward through experiments, gradually mastering science and technique.

To make the iodine-quartz lamp, Tsai Tsu-chuan, together with the laboratory workers, carried out more than a hundred experiments, working with poor facilities. Finally, after overcoming various difficulties, they succeeded in making the new lamp, a tiny affair no bigger than a pencil, capable of emitting an intense light of 1,000 watts.

In recent years, under the concern of the Party and with the assistance of other units concerned, Tsai Tsu-chuan was able to trial-produce over a dozen new types of electric light sources including the xenon long-arc lamp—the "small artificial sun" suitable for illuminat-

ing a large open space, the high-pressure mercury lamp and the hydrogen arc lamp. Thus many blank spots in the sphere of electric light sources were filled in.

Tsai Tsu-chuan is also an expert in the manufacture of high-vacuum precision instruments which are of great importance in the development of the radio manufacturing, chemical and iron and steel industries. The 20-odd types he has produced are up to advanced world standards.

Tsai Tsu-chuan never went to university or studied abroad. His family was poverty-stricken, and he attended only three years of primary school before liberation. At 14 he became an apprentice in a drug factory and was oppressed by the capitalist. After liberation, under the care of the Party and nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, he became a scientist of the proletariat. This case proves vividly that the most intelligent and able fighters are those with practical experience like Tsai Tsu-chuan.



Tsai Tsu-chuan making a report to science workers.

Tsai Tsu-chuan and the laboratory workers together constantly study and sum up experience in trial manufacturing new electric light sources.



新
軍
起
來
不
能
任
是
居
心
全
意
為
人
民
服
務
好
隊
伍
因
此
是
戰
無
不
勝
的
隊
伍

林彪
一九五七年

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Important Inscription

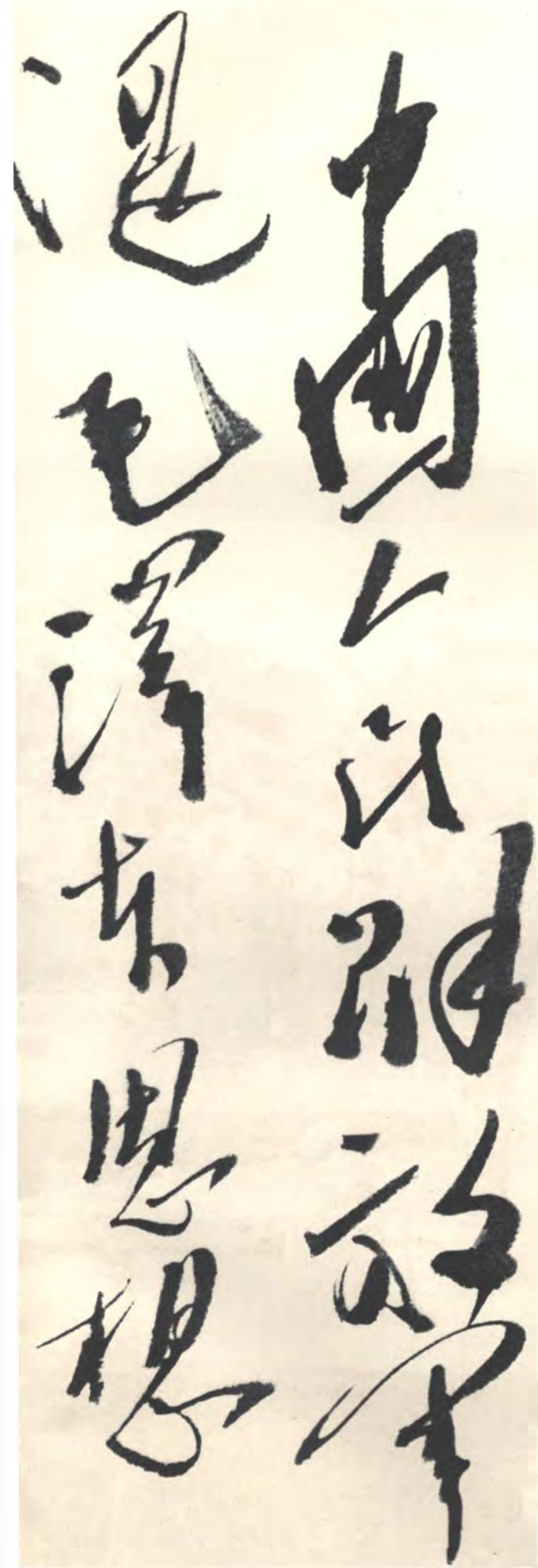
ON July 26, 1965, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, wrote an important inscription:

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

LIN PIAO
July 26, 1965

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

However, China's Khrushchov's agents viciously withheld this extremely important inscription and kept it from public knowledge. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries exposed this towering crime and, this year, on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A., this important inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao was published.



中國人民解放軍
是毛澤東思想

新
軍
起
來
不
能
任
是
居
心
全
意
為
人
民
服
務
好
隊
伍
因
此
是
戰
無
不
勝
的
隊
伍

林彪
一九五七年

A Red Banner in Valiantly Defending



The study of Chairman Mao's works is kept up wherever the fleet of torpedo speed boats sails.

Chairman Mao's Line on Army Building

—The Party Committee of Unit 4411 of the P.L.A. Navy

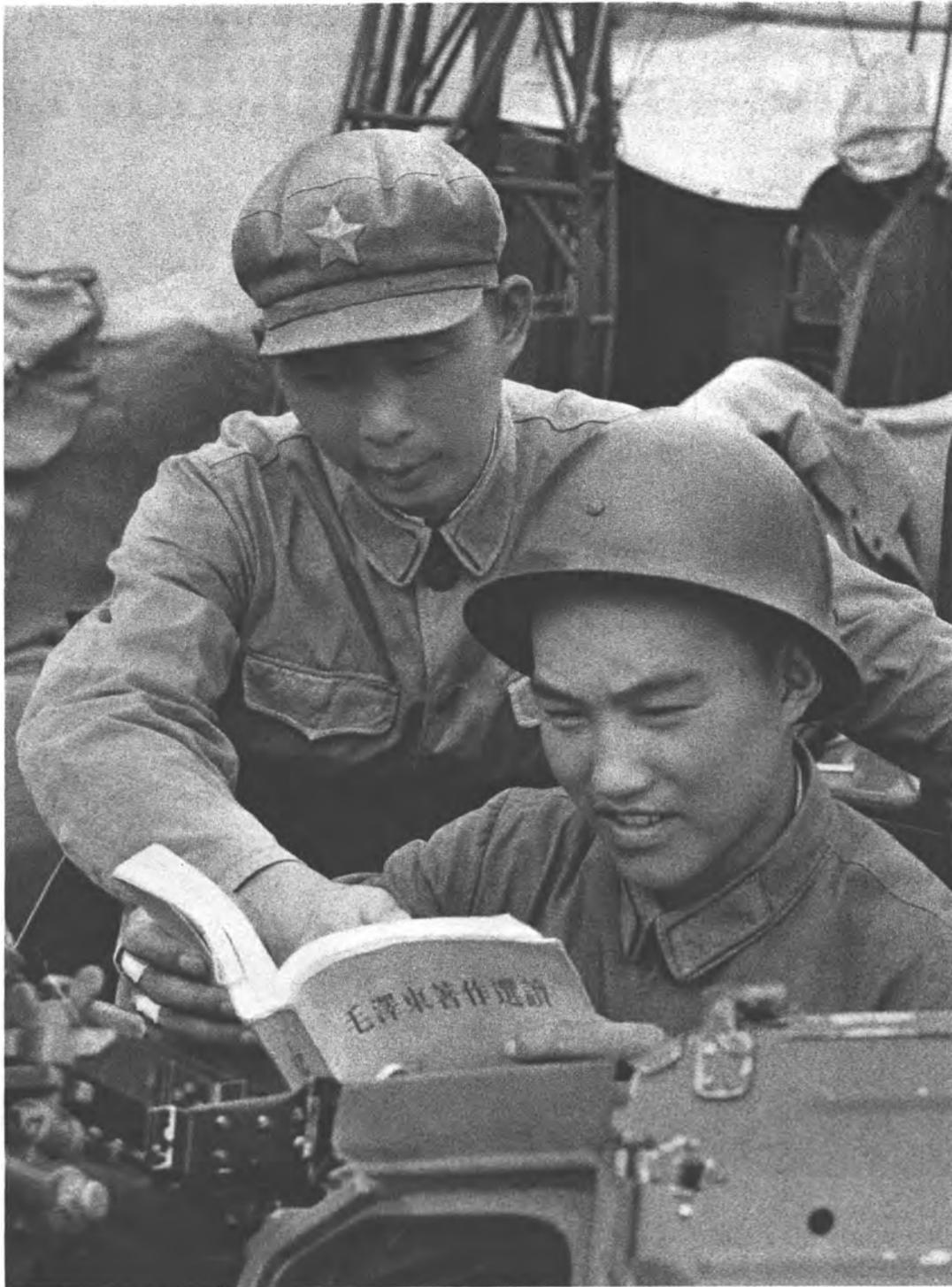


Comrade Chang Yung-chien, former secretary of the Party committee of Unit 4411 and political commissar, is studying Chairman Mao's works.



Displaying the Party's glorious tradition of forging close links with the masses, Comrade Wu Yi, former deputy-secretary of the Party committee of Unit 4411, frequently joins the fighters at the grass roots to exchange gains and experiences in the live study and application of Chairman Mao's works.





Hsu Yung-chiang (left), former captain of "Torpedo Boat Hero", is an activist in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works of the P.L.A. Navy. He often studies Chairman Mao's works together with the fighters so as to be armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The fighters of Unit 4411 check the equipment of their torpedo speed boats often to keep them in readiness to fight at any time.



IN the fierce struggle between the two military lines, the Party committee of Unit 4411 of the Chinese P.L.A. Navy has proved itself worthy of the title of Red Banner in Valiantly Defending Chairman Mao's Line on Army Building.

In the winter of 1963, Unit 4411 received the task of making a long-distance voyage by torpedo speed boat at night. According to regulations laid down by bourgeois and revisionist military "authorities" abroad, the torpedo speed boat can only operate near shore. A long voyage, particularly at night, is fraught with many insoluble technical problems.

In the face of such serious difficulties, what were they to do? Believe in "technique first" and bow down before them, or firmly rely on "man, the deciding factor" and dare to wage revolution? The Party committee clearly pointed out: "In preparing for a long voyage, first place should be given to preparing politically and ideologically. What we rely on for a long voyage is putting proletarian politics to the fore."

The commanders and fighters were organized to study Chairman Mao's instructions on the relationship between man and weapons, politics and military affairs, and ideology and technique. Through repeated study, they came to understand more fully the orientation of political work in the army as proposed by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao according to instructions which Chairman Mao has always given. It meant persisting in the "four firsts"* at all times and under all circumstances, that is, giving first place to the factor of man, to political work, to ideological work and to living ideas. While preparing for the long voyage, they launched a new high tide in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On the appointed day, late at night, the fleet of torpedo speed boats set out to sea. As soon as it was clear of the base it ran into a winter gale. Dark mounting waves came rolling up against the boats. The whole trip was difficult and dangerous. But the revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought defied hardships and dangers.

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!"

They wrote this quotation from Chairman Mao on a small slip of paper and passed it around from one fighter to another on the deck and then down in the hold. Wherever the supreme instruction went, it inspired excited shouting of the slogan: "We'll stand up to any gale, no matter how fierce!"

The factor of man played a decisive role. As a result the machinery was operated at top efficiency; the consumption of fuel was kept at the lowest limit; the distance of radar observations was double that originally planned;

*The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to the factor of man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to the factor of man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas. This was raised by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao according to Chairman Mao's many instructions and is part of the Resolution on Strengthening Political-Ideological Work in the Armed Forces.



Leading comrades of the Party committee of Unit 4411 frequently recount their gains in studying Chairman Mao's works to the commanders and fighters and mobilize them to supervise the ideological remoulding of the leading members of the Party committee.

radio waves passing over the disturbed sea maintained uninterrupted communication with the leading organ; scores of engines continued to run normally throughout the prolonged tossing and jarring of the boats. In the vast sea of darkness, lacking any signs by which to navigate, the seamen, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, kept the fleet on the prescribed route until it reached its destination in triumph. From this successful long voyage, the Party committee of Unit 4411 came to really understand what great

advantages result from the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and defended Chairman Mao's line on army building more consciously.

In 1964, just when the unit was following up one victory with another, China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching launched a reactionary adverse current of staging big contests in military skill. They furiously attacked and obstructed Chairman Mao's line on army building. Once Chang

Yung-chien, secretary of the Party committee of Unit 4411 and political commissar, discovered during a tour of inspection at one of the bases that Squad 2 of the guards platoon, a pace-setter in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, had posted "the essentials of marksmanship" on the very placard which was used for quotations from Chairman Mao. Chang Yung-chien promptly took up this living idea, this new problem, and made a detailed investigation. He realized deeply what a serious



The commanders and fighters of Unit 4411 use Chairman Mao's thinking on army building to vigorously repudiate the bourgeois military line pushed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching and thoroughly eliminate its poisonous influence.

question it was. If such a tendency were allowed to develop, the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works would be swept aside and the unit would stray from the correct path.

The Party committee immediately warned the unit against deviating from the correct orientation: "Military contests are no substitute for the 'four firsts'; the 'four firsts' were advanced by Comrade Lin Piao. They are principles of fundamental importance. We must always apply them!" This made all the commanders and fighters oppose and struggle against the big contests in military skill more and more resolutely.

The Party committee of Unit 4411 carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against the evil campaign for holding big contests in military skill. With a clear-cut and firm attitude, it decided to convene a conference of political work and meetings for exchanging experiences of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. At the same time, it issued clear and definite instructions: Continue to vigorously promote the study of Chairman Mao's works, examine the implementation of the "four firsts" and demand that they be implemented a step further; no other work should be allowed to interfere with this central task.

In this way, for several years, the Party committee of Unit 4411 resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's line on army building and

waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois military line. You counter-revolutionary revisionists, peddling your sinister wares in the unit, advanced the bourgeois theory that "weapons decide everything". To eliminate its poisonous influence, we organized a debate on putting proletarian politics to the fore among commanders and fighters. You showed slides advertising "weapons first". We showed slides propagandizing the "four firsts". You vaunted the might of military equipment. We vigorously maintained that the greatest combat strength resides in people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.... All this evoked the mortal hatred of China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching for the Party committee of Unit 4411. They viciously resorted to all sorts of counter-revolutionary measures of attack and trickery in a futile attempt to strike down this red banner firmly implementing Chairman Mao's line on army building.

With this "colossus" looming before them, would the members of the Party committee dare to carry on their struggle or not? Would they dare to rise up in rebellion or not? They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Either the East Wind prevails over the West Wind, or the West Wind prevails over the East Wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." This filled them with boundless strength.





The commanders and fighters arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, practise military skills hard, and are prepared at all times to crush the enemy who dares to invade.

Standing before the portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao with their precious red books in their hands, they made their vow of steel: "We stand by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the last breath. When we are dead, our loyalty to Chairman Mao will live on!" Wu Yi, deputy-secretary of the Party committee, recalled his 30 years' experience in waging revolution with Chairman Mao. Becoming more and more deeply stirred, he took up his pen and wrote: "With Chairman Mao in my heart, I have nothing to fear from you ghosts and monsters!"

Attack and trickery failed to frighten the revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. On the contrary, they made use of every chance to organize commanders and fighters to expose and denounce the towering counter-revolutionary crimes committed by China's Khrushchov and his henchman Lo Jui-ching, in a struggle to seize every position for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The reactionary adverse current can never become the main current. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has completely crushed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov. Under new historical conditions, the Party committee of Unit 4411 is leading the commanders and fighters to implement most resolutely all the new instructions of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, to keep closely in step with them and to carry them out to the letter. With a firm class stand and a clear-cut attitude, they fight unswervingly for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and safeguard day and night the South China Sea frontline of our great motherland.



REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF FENGCHIE NAVIGATION SECTION

THE Three Gorges — Chutang, Wuchia and Hsiling, form a noted natural barrier where the turbulent Yangtse River flows past the Wushan Mountains between eastern Szechuan and western Hupeh. These gorges abound with rocks and shoals. Roaring currents dash against the sheer cliffs on both banks, form huge whirlpools and throw up columns of heavy mist. The course is fraught with dangers. This perilous stretch, the Fengchie Navigation Section, is regarded with "awe" by boatmen. During the two years and more of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers in charge of it have stuck to their posts, grasping revolution and promoting work. Their

signals were always given to guide the vessels coming and going, and their signal-boats were kept on the move. In this way they never failed to ensure unobstructed passage on their section.

Where did they derive the strength to bring about such achievements?

The revolutionary section workers put it aptly: We rely neither on heaven nor on earth, but on our boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, on our unswerving loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chang Liang-kuo, a 57-year-old signal worker, kept watch at Huanglapei, an out-of-

the-way station in the Wuchia Gorge. Year in and year out, his red signal-flag was always seen fluttering in the wind. Life at his post was hard. He had to go a hundred *li* to buy food and more than a hundred metres to the river for drinking water. The only path leading down the steep slope to the riverside consisted of a few shallow foot-holds hacked out of the rock. At this remote station, the old worker made a signboard out of bamboo strips, and in a neat hand, wrote the quotation from Chairman Mao: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties.

Both by day and by night, passenger and freight boats pass safely through the Three Gorges.



A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." Chairman Mao's teaching gave him constant strength, enabling him to persist in his work at the signal station and to serve the people loyally.

The workers of the section have a profound understanding that while piloting a boat, one relies on signals, when making revolution one relies on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Studying and propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought has become the primary need in their lives. In the Three Gorges area, all the section workers can recite word for word the "good old three" articles and dozens of quotations from Chairman Mao. Wherever the boats of the signal service are moored, wherever signal and winch stations are set up, there are classrooms for the study of Chairman Mao's works and activities for the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every important instruction of Chairman Mao's is promptly translated into revolutionary action by the section workers.

Vessels navigating upstream frequently meet with difficulties at Yuchachi where the river midstream is strewn with jagged rocks, the riverbed is narrow, and the current is swift. Here the workers set up a winch station to haul the boats upstream. In the spring of last year, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road plotted to disrupt the work, but the revolutionary section workers declared resolutely: "Chairman Mao has called upon us to 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work'. We must guard the fighting posts to which Chairman Mao has appointed us."

Any time a vessel asked for help it would receive an immediate response. With the assistance of the winch station, one passenger or freight boat after another made the passage in safety.

One day last November, as it was getting dark, a storm broke out over the Wuchia Gorge. The water had risen more than two metres by mid-night and was continuing to rise. Signal



Cheng Chia-yu, a senior middle school graduate who entered the signal service, is keen on his job. His loyal heart dedicated to fighting for Mao Tse-tung's thought, he has mastered the skill of climbing sheer precipices. Here he is lighting a signal lamp in Wuchia Gorge.

lamps at two points looked about to be swept away by the flooding current. Vessels passing at night were in danger of foundering on the rocks. At this crucial moment a small boat of the signal service headed straight into the howling wind and roaring waves. It was only after two strenuous attempts had failed that the workers, battling the rapids and whirlpools,

finally succeeded in drawing near the cliff. In the obscurity of rain and mist, they climbed up the steep incline and moved the signal lamp to a secure place.

On the return trip, although everybody was bone-tired and drenched to the skin, they smiled with happiness as they saw strings of bright lamps forming a sparkling "corridor" along the gorge,



①



②



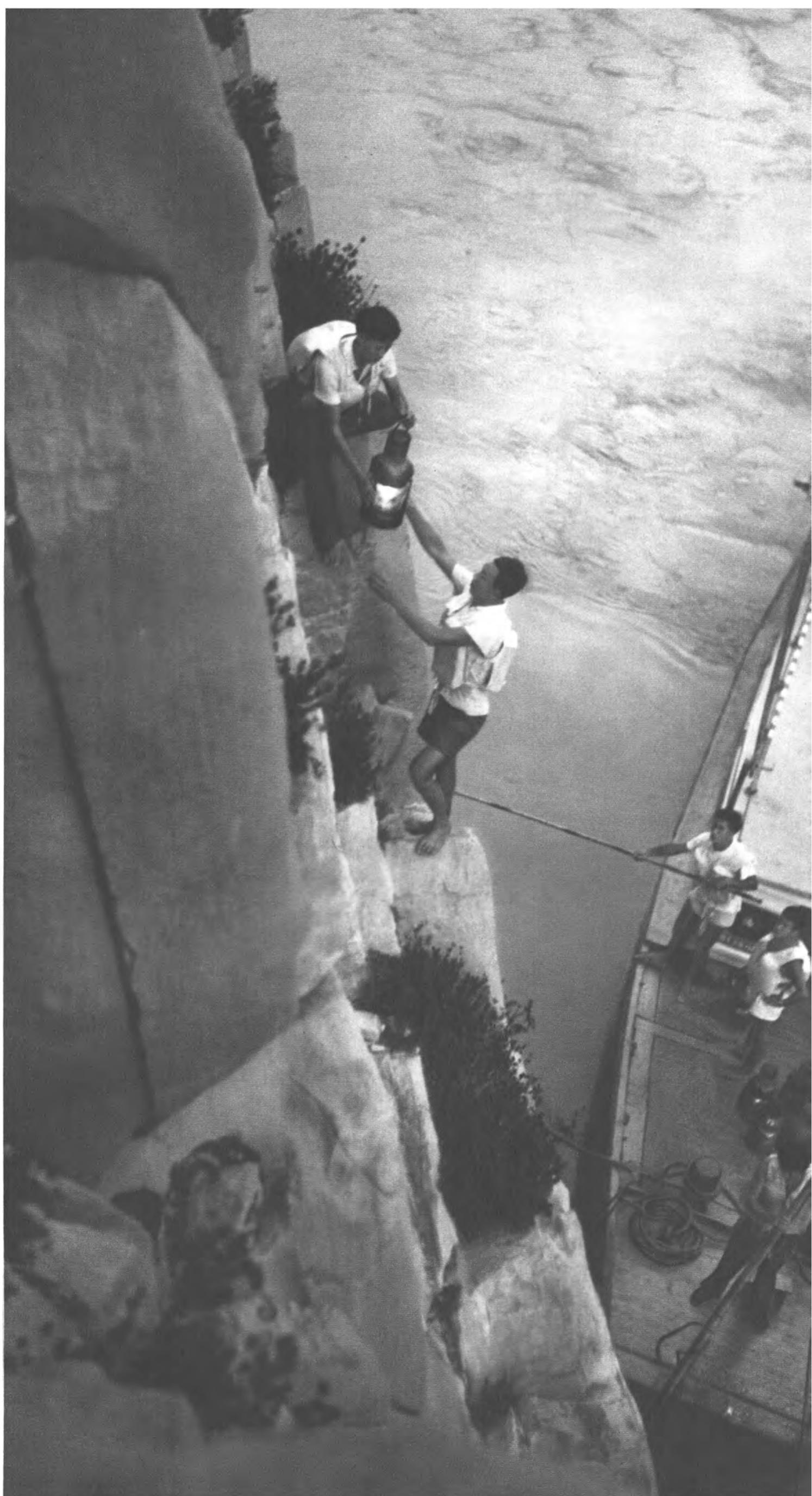
③

① Workers study the "good old three" articles and quotations from Chairman Mao every day to promote ideological revolutionization and to carry out their revolutionary work well.

② Workers of the winch-boat are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. Defying waves and whirlpools, they haul ships for the revolution. Here they are revolutionizing the appearance of the winch-boat.

③ Determined revolutionaries, the signal workers grasp revolution and promote work. Year after year, they persist in their work in the mountains and gorges. A signal worker in Chingshihtung station putting up a signal for a boat heading downstream.

Signal workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought hang up a red lantern at dusk to guide passing vessels.





New Look Along the Shihmakiang River

The broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants of eight people's communes in the Shihmakiang River Valley, Hsinshao County, Hunan Province, have persisted in the principle of self-reliance and given full play to the superiority of the people's commune, which is "large" and "public". They built over 30 water turbine pumping stations along the river during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Commune members husking rice in a newly-built water turbine pumping station.

New Herdsmen on the Grasslands

THE unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up a broad road without parallel for educated young people to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the broad ranks of young revolutionary Red Guards and young revolutionary intellectuals are resolutely striking out on this road. Full of revolutionary spirits and ambition, they are going to villages, pasture areas and border regions to settle down per-

manently, with the determination to train themselves into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

One day in October last year, ten Red Guards went to Tien An Men Square, stood before the portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao and solemnly vowed: "We will always be loyal to you and always march forward in the direction pointed out by you along the road of integrating with the masses of workers and peasants!"

On that day, in high revolutionary spirits, carrying with them the treasured books for making revolution, they left the capital for the Silingol grassland of Inner Mongolia, settling down in the Bayanbulag brigade.

What a tremendous change they experienced in going from the capital to the border region and from a big city to the vast grasslands! When they first came they met with many difficulties. They were unaccustomed to the cold climate, unfamiliar with the language and unable to

A new group of young Red Guards coming from Peking to settle down on the Inner Mongolian grasslands. They are being warmly welcomed by the broad masses of poor herdsmen.



ride horseback. The food and accommodations were strange. But difficulties like these in their daily life were easy to overcome. The greatest test for them was whether or not they could always adhere firmly to the correct political orientation and be at one with the poor herdsmen so that they could gradually remould their world outlook.

On their arrival the production brigade tried to make them more comfortable by giving the girls a Mongolian yurt all to themselves to live in, and the boys another. But the young people thought: If we ten go on like this, just keeping to ourselves, how can we integrate with the workers and peasants and how can we remould our world outlook?

Chairman Mao said: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can be only one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice."

Chairman Mao's teaching convinced them that they should go among the poor herdsmen, join them in carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution, and share the rough and smooth with them. Only in that way would it be possible for them to cultivate the feelings of the working people and thoroughly remould their world outlook. So they moved from their Mongolian yurts to the homes of the poor herdsmen.

The poor herdsmen love Chairman Mao boundlessly. The first sentence in Mongolian they taught the young revolutionary Red Guards was "Long live Chairman Mao!" and the first song in Mongolian they taught them was *We Wish Chairman Mao a Long Life!* Although

they lived far apart, whenever there was an evening session of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, they would come together to study despite the cold, the darkness and the great distance. The immeasurably profound class feelings of the poor herdsmen for Chairman Mao made the young revolutionaries love them all the more.

These young people were given meticulous concern by the poor herdsmen, especially concern for their political life. The poor herdsmen often explained to them the situation of the class struggle in their brigade. They recalled their bitter lives—the exploitation and oppression they had suffered—in the old society. This vivid and concrete education in class struggle which they received increased their determination to temper and remould themselves in the great storm of class struggle.

What moved the young Red Guards even more deeply were the lofty qualities of the broad masses of poor herdsmen. They were utterly devoted to the public interest and loved the collective. Last winter there was a great deal of snow and it was freezing cold. Countering these natural adversities to protect the animals of the collective, the herdsmen hung their own rugs and quilts on the fences to ward off the wind. When they discovered sheep benumbed with cold, they carried them into their yurts to feed and water them.

Under the influence of the education given by the poor herdsmen, the class consciousness of the young Red Guards rose noticeably. They became even more active in the creative study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and used it to guide their actions. They crossed over moun-

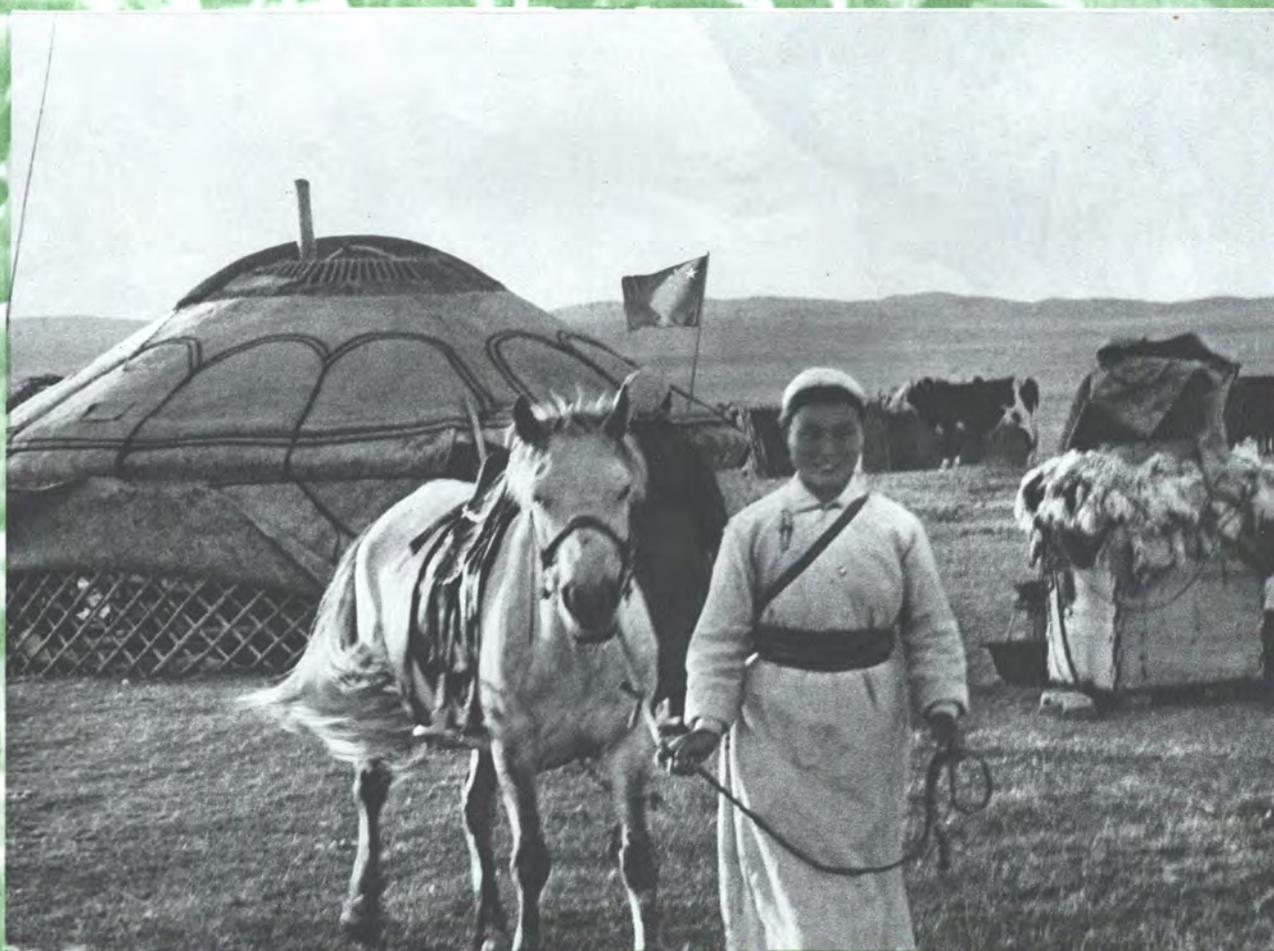
tains to tend the sheep on the grasslands, braving the wind and snow without a complaint. When the lambs became too tired to go on, they would carry them back on their shoulders one by one. Some young people vied with each other to serve the poor herdsmen by mowing grass, hauling water and digging out the sheep dung from the paddock.

The hospital was located at some distance from the Bayanbulag brigade, and it was not convenient for the herdsmen to go to see the doctor. The young Red Guards chose one person from their group to serve the herdsmen by studying to become a health worker. This was highly appreciated by the herdsmen.

Chairman Mao said: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."

It is more than ten months since the ten young intellectuals left Peking to settle down on the Inner Mongolian grasslands, but in this short time under the cultivation of the poor herdsmen, they have been firmly advancing along the broad highway of revolutionization by integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. They are growing up healthy and strong on the Inner Mongolian grasslands under the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chin Kun has become a health worker whose services are highly appreciated by the herdsmen.

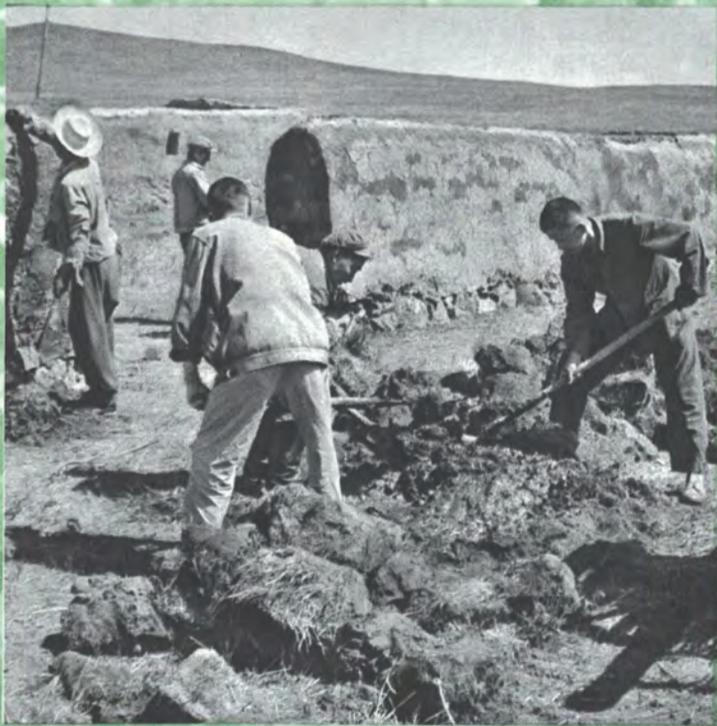


Kao Feng (right), one of the educated young people, and a young herdsman are studying the technique of artificial insemination at the brigade's breeding station.

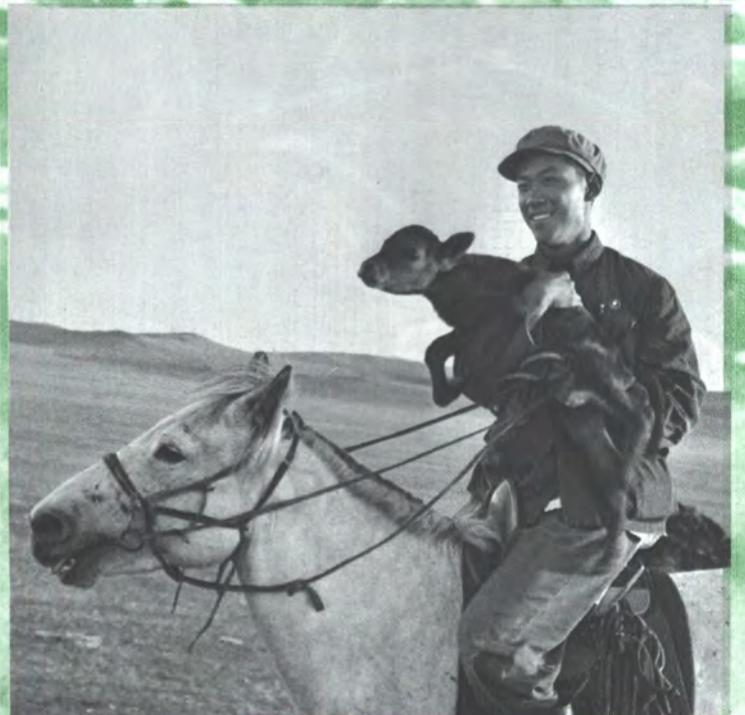


An old herdsman Togtog describes the bitter history of his family before liberation to teach the young Red Guards never to forget class struggle.

The young intellectuals learn skills in productive labour from the herdsmen. Here they are building a sheepfold together with the herdsmen.



Chu Sung-tung, a young intellectual, learns the lofty quality of utter devotion to the public interest from the poor herdsmen. When herding cattle, whenever he comes across calves which are too tired to go on, he carries them back one by one in his arms.



Sink Roots Among the Masses

Some of the standing committee members of the Ichun City Revolutionary Committee study the treasured book for making revolution *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* together with the workers in the forest area. The city's revolutionary committee members always put the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought ahead of all other work.





Sun Yun-han (second left), chairman of the revolutionary committee of Ichun City, and Li Chih-kuang (third left), vice-chairman, go to the forefront of class struggle and the struggle for production to listen to the opinions of the masses and to solve problems which crop up in revolution and production.

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses." Acting in accordance with this teaching, the revolutionary committee of Ichun City, Heilungkiang Province, has developed the Party's working style of keeping close ties with the masses and sinking deep roots among the masses over a long period of time. Five of the 18 standing committee members were transferred to work at the basic level, while seven went to make investigations at selected spots. In addition, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, made up of leading members of the city's revolutionary committee, government cadres and the local garrison, was set up. It went to the grass roots to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and to help the masses run classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Through these various ways, the new-born city's revolutionary committee has maintained extensive, constant and close ties with the labouring people.

From their own experience, members of the city's revolutionary committee have a deep conviction: Going to the basic level, having close ties with the masses and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould their own world outlook are important ways of revolutionizing the leading body and basic measures for preventing and

opposing revisionism.

Sun Yun-han, representative of the P.L.A. and chairman of the city's revolutionary committee, said: Since the founding of the Ichun City's Revolutionary Committee in May last year, amidst the praises of the masses some of the revolutionary committee members have tended to become conceited. As soon as we discovered this, we studied Chairman Mao's works over and over again, keeping this problem in mind. We raised our ideological consciousness, and on this basis drew up measures for combatting conceit and rashness and preventing "peaceful evolution". Like the other standing committee members, I too on my own initiative went among the masses in forest areas, factories, government organizations and neighbourhoods to combat self and repudiate revisionism. We listened modestly to the opinions of the masses and together with them solved problems which arose in revolution and production. At the same time, we made self-criticisms before the revolutionary masses, and placed ourselves consciously under their supervision. This resulted in a gradual strengthening of our proletarian class feelings, improved relations between the cadres of higher and lower ranks and between the cadres and masses, and promoted ideological revolutionization.

Wang Chih-hsuan, representative of the revolutionary cadres and vice-chairman of the

city's revolutionary committee, said: In May this year, we called a city-wide meeting to talk over what we had learned through the study of Chairman Mao's works. In the beginning, we had intended to use the facilities at the hydrolysis plant in Nancha district for this activity. But after we arrived there, we saw for ourselves that the whole plant was just one big classroom for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a battle field of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The excellent situation in both revolution and production made a deep impression on us. As a result, the very meeting for discussing our gains turned into a tour of the plant and a study session. This incident made me realize that a revolutionary cadre must go down to the basic levels. Only then can he discover the tremendous revolutionary initiative that resides in the masses. Now, like other members of the city's revolutionary committee, I always take Chairman Mao's works, those treasured revolutionary books, with me, whenever I go to the grass roots. Sometimes I also take work tools along. I try to learn modestly from the revolutionary masses, to be a willing pupil of the masses and to remould my non-proletarian ideology.

Lin Yun-hsi, representative of the revolutionary masses and standing committee member of the city's revolutionary committee, said: At the



Lin Yun-hsi (first left), standing committee member of the city's revolutionary committee, goes deep among the people of a neighbourhood to propagate Chairman Mao's recent instructions among the revolutionary masses and the young Red Guard fighters.



Chen Jung-yu (front), vice-chairman of the city's revolutionary committee and a worker, is at his own production post participating in labour together with the workers.



Wang Tien-yu (second left), standing committee member of the city's revolutionary committee and a worker, modestly learns from other workers in the shop.

beginning of this year, I went to make investigations at a selected spot in Nancha district. The comrades there gave me an office to live in, but I didn't go there. I took my luggage to the home of Aunt Yang, a poor peasant. I ate, lived and studied together with the revolutionary masses in the neighbourhood. After a brief investigation, we began by grasping class struggle. First of all, in order to arm the revolutionary masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds — for cadres of the neighbourhood committees, the local residents, little Red Guards and old women respectively. Later on I wrote the family

history of a comrade with whom I had worked in a staple foods store, describing the bitterness and difficulties experienced by the family before liberation. I asked someone to draw lantern slides based on the story, and used the time before and after meetings to project them. This gave the revolutionary masses an education in class struggle.

When the revolutionary masses were mobilized, their proletarian class consciousness was ever so high, and their stand ever so firm! They dragged out the class enemies hiding in the neighbourhood and purified the revolutionary ranks. This was a profound education to me and I was tremendously encouraged.

Standing committee members of the city's revolutionary committee together with the revolutionary workers carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and the handful of capitalist roaders in the forest areas.





On July 23, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi on behalf of the Chinese and Vietnamese Governments respectively, signed agreements on Chinese economic and technical aid to Vietnam and protocols were signed in Peking between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were present at the signing ceremony.

Warmly Welcome the Vietnam Democratic Republic Economic Delegation

THE Government Economic Delegation from the Vietnam Democratic Republic led by Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier and head of the delegation, paid a friendly visit to China from July 9 to 24.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and the capital's revolutionary masses give a warm welcome to the Vietnam Government economic delegation headed by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

Premier Chou En-lai received the delegation, and had a cordial, friendly talk with Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Ly Ban and Ngo Minh Loan, deputy heads of the delegation, and others.

On July 23, agreements on Chinese

economic and technical aid to Vietnam and protocols were signed in Peking between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

During their tour in China, the delegation visited factories, people's communes, a university and the Shanghai Industry Exhibition. The guests were enthusiastically welcomed and warmly entertained by leading members of revolutionary committees and the revolutionary masses.

The revolutionary masses firmly told the Vietnamese comrades that the 700 million Chinese people were determined to provide the Vietnamese people with a powerful backing and, until the final victory, they would resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and other Vietnamese comrades praised the revolutionary masses for their great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and for their tremendous achievements in "grasping revolution and promoting production".



Raging Fire of People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Sweeps Japan

FROM Tokyo to Kyushu, from Japan proper to Okinawa, which is occupied by the U.S. armed forces, the flames of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the Japanese people are burning more and more fiercely.

In January this year, the people throughout the country waged heroic struggles against the entry into the port of Sasebo by the U.S. imperialist nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier *Enterprise*. In March, a mass movement was launched to oppose the building of a U.S. army hospital in the centre of Tokyo. Not long afterwards, struggles took place in Kyushu, Tokyo and other places, demanding the dismantling of the military base in Itazuke, the removal of the U.S. munitions depot in Kitakyushu, and opposing the transport of ammunition and aircraft fuel for U.S. troops. Starting more than two years ago, the mass struggle against building the "New International

Airport" in Tokyo to serve the U.S. forces has been advancing, wave after wave, up till now. Recently, the Japanese people's mass struggles to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, demand the dismantling of all U.S. military bases in Japan, smash the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and recover Okinawa, are developing vigorously. These patriotic anti-U.S. struggles dealt heavy blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and were a tremendous support and inspiration to the Chinese people, the Vietnamese people and the other revolutionary people the world over.

In the face of these excellent developments, the enemy will certainly not take its defeat lying down. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are actively conniving to "hold" and strengthen the aggressive Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty". They are frantically reviving Japanese militarism

so as to tie the Japanese people to the U.S. imperialist war cart of aggression in Vietnam and make Japan into a base of armed aggression against China and Asia. By doing their utmost to oppose China the Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique and the Miyamoto revisionist clique are serving the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. But no last-ditch struggles of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the handful of renegades can save them from their inevitable doom.

Our great leader Chairman Mao once pointed out: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."

The great Japanese people are awakening still more. They are taking action and tightening the noose round the neck of U.S. imperialism. The day will surely come when the U.S. aggressors are driven from the land of Japan.

In a demonstration, the revolutionary Japanese masses hold high a big banner carrying the slogan "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung". They are persisting in carrying the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries through to the end.

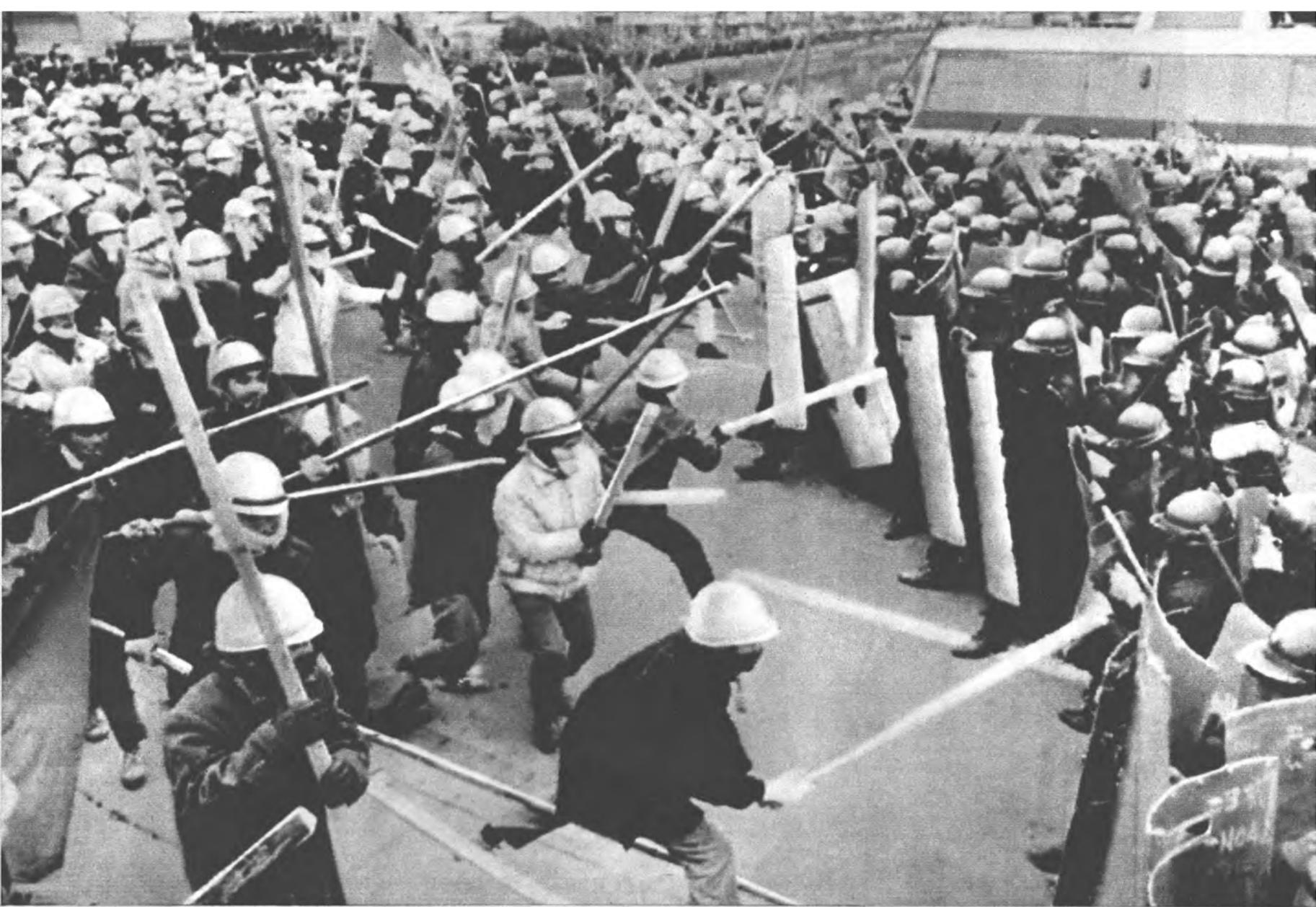




On June 15, 20,000 patriotic Japanese workers, students and civilians, holding high a red banner inscribed with "Long live the thought of Mao Tse-tung", held a large rally in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, to oppose the reactionary Sato government's subservience to U.S. imperialism, and to demand abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty".

Holding high portraits of Chairman Mao, the revolutionary masses of Hofu, Yamaguchi Province, held a rally opposing the revival of Japanese militarism. The slogans on the placards read: "Long live the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live the great teacher and helmsman Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" and "Oppose the revival of militarism!"





Entry of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier *Enterprise* into the port of Sasebo, a heinous crime of the reactionary Sato government to help U.S. imperialism enlarge the aggressive war in Vietnam, is resolutely opposed by the revolutionary Japanese people. In front of the U.S. military base in Sasebo, the patriotic students, brandishing sticks, fight bravely against the reactionary policemen who came to suppress them.

Braving violence, the students fight against fully-armed reactionary police, and seize and burn seven armoured cars deployed to suppress them. Heroic Japanese students are resolutely opposed to the serving of U.S. imperialist aggression by Sato, prime minister of the reactionary Japanese government.

On June 30, together with the workers and students, the peasants of Sanrizuka, Chiba Province, held a rally in Sanrizuka Park. They expressed their determination to carry to the end the struggle against the building of the "New International Airport" in Tokyo by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.



CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| The Greatest Solicitude | 1 |
| The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything | 4 |
| Chairman Mao Receives Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) | 10 |
| A Cordial Reception | 11 |
| The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant | 12 |
| Electric Light Source Specialist of Worker Origin | 22 |
| Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Important Inscription | 24 |
| A Red Banner in Valiantly Defending Chairman Mao's Line on Army Building | 26 |
| Revolutionary Workers of the Fengchie Navigation Section | 32 |
| New Look Along the Shihmakiang River | 36 |
| New Herdsmen on the Grasslands | 37 |
| Sink Roots Among the Masses | 40 |
| Warmly Welcome the Vietnam Democratic Republic Economic Delegation | 44 |
| Raging Fire of People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Sweeps Japan | 45 |



On the railway, the patriotic Japanese workers and students rally and demonstrate against the transport of ammunition and jet-fuel for the U.S. aggressor troops by the reactionary Japanese authorities.

On June 28, the patriotic Japanese workers and students held a rally and demonstration in Akishima near the U.S. military base at Yokota. They demanded dismantling all U.S. military bases and abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty", and strongly protested against the reactionary Sato government's transport of materials and fuel for the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam.



Front Cover: Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on August 15 received representatives of the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, representatives of Peking workers and other revolutionary fighters.

Photograph by the staff of *Renmin Ribao*

Back Cover: Revolutionary workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill who are on the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team bring the mango, a gift of Chairman Mao, to their plant. They are given an enthusiastic welcome by the revolutionary workers and staff members of the whole plant.

Photograph by the staff of *Hsinhua News Agency*

Inset:

Chairman Mao's Important Inscription for Japanese Worker Friends

Compass for the Victory of the Revolutionary People of All Countries (*Renmin Ribao* editorial)



Just off the press

WORKS BY MAO TSE-TUNG

Pamphlets in English

| | |
|--|--------|
| The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains | 52 pp. |
| Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front | 28 pp. |
| Urgent Tasks Following the Establishment of Kuomintang-Communist Co-operation | 24 pp. |
| Interview with the British Journalist James Bertram | 32 pp. |
| Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals | 12 pp. |
| On the Question of Political Power in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas | 12 pp. |
| Freely Expand the Anti-Japanese Forces and Resist the Onslaughts of the Anti-Communist Die-hards | 20 pp. |
| A Most Important Policy | 12 pp. |
| The Turning Point in World War II | 16 pp. |
| The United Front in Cultural Work | 12 pp. |
| On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and on the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production | 16 pp. |
| Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One | 16 pp. |
| Manifesto of the Chinese People's Liberation Army | 20 pp. |
| On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce | 12 pp. |
| On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army | 20 pp. |
| A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the <i>Shansi-Suiyuan Daily</i> | 12 pp. |
| Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression! | 12 pp. |
| Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference | 12 pp. |
| Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression (April 16, 1968) | 8 pp. |

Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre),
Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the
Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN,
P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHINESE, KOREAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, JAPANESE, VIETNAMESE, INDONESIAN, HINDI, SPANISH, ARABIC, SWEDISH, SWAHILI, ITALIAN AND URDU

Edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL, Chegongzhuang Road, Peking 28, China. Cable address: Chinapic.

Subscriptions and distribution: GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Hsitan Building, Peking, China.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

人民画报 1968 年第 10 期 (总 244 期) 英文版

本刊代号 2-903



伟大领袖毛主席
赠送我们的珍贵礼品
是我们最大的幸福
信任

