

**THE WHOLE COUNTRY
SHOULD BECOME
A GREAT SCHOOL OF
MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS PEKING

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In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary of
the Founding of the
Chinese People's Liberation Army

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THE GREAT CALL OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman Mao said:

The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our armymen should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium-sized or small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in factories and villages. After the socialist education movement is over, they can always find mass work to do, so that the army will for ever be at one with the masses. They should also take part in the struggles of the cultural revolution whenever they occur to criticize the bourgeoisie. In this way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated, and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit

should engage in one or two of the three fields of activity — agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three at the same time. In this way, our army of several million will be able to play a very great role indeed.

He also said:

While the main activity of the workers is in industry, they should also study military affairs, politics and culture. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Taching Oilfield.

While the main activity of the peasants in the communes is in agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries), they, too, should study military affairs, politics and culture. Where conditions permit, they should also collectively run some small factories. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie.

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

Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should also follow the same course.

The Whole Country Should Become a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

(Editorial of *Renmin Ribao* of August 1, 1966)

Full 39 years have elapsed since the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This great people's army founded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself and directly led by him has always maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of being "at the same time a fighting force, a working force and a production force" throughout the past decades — both in the protracted and arduous fighting against the class enemy at home and abroad during the years of revolutionary wars, and, since the nationwide victory, in the course of shouldering the task of defending and building up the socialist motherland and safeguarding peace in the Far East and the whole world. In recent years, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Lin Piao, the Liberation Army has held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, undertaken the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, vigorously given prominence to proletarian

politics, developed the "three-eight" working style,¹ participated in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, taken part and helped in socialist construction, and made another big stride forward along the road to becoming a proletarianized, revolutionized and militant army.

The masses of people in our country have always seen the Liberation Army as an example from which to learn. Since 1964, in response to the great call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people throughout the country have set going an enthusiastic movement for learning in a big way from the Liberation Army. This has played a tremendous role in advancing our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung recently pointed out: The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our armymen should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium-sized or small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in factories and villages. After the socialist education movement is over, they can always find mass work to do, so that the army will for ever be at one with the masses. They should also take part in the struggles of the cultural revolution whenever they occur to criticize the bourgeoisie. In this

¹This means a firm and correct political orientation, a plain and industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness. It is called "three-eight" because it is written in three phrases and eight additional characters in Chinese. — Tr.

way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated, and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit should engage in one or two of the three fields of activity — agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three at the same time. In this way, our army of several million will be able to play a very great role indeed.

It has been Comrade Mao Tse-tung's consistent idea that the people's army should be run as a great school of revolution. We did so in the past. Now, in the light of the new conditions, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put higher demands on the Liberation Army.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has called on the people of the whole country to turn China's factories, rural people's communes, schools, trading undertakings, service trades and Party and government organizations into great schools for revolutionization like the Liberation Army.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out:

While the main activity of the workers is in industry, they should also study military affairs, politics and culture. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Taching Oilfield.

While the main activity of the peasants in the communes is in agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries), they, too, should study military affairs, politics and culture. Where conditions permit, they should also collectively run some small factories. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie.

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

Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should also follow the same course.

This brilliant idea of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is of great historic significance.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has summed up all of China's experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction, studied all the experience of the international proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat since the October Revolution, in particular drawing serious lessons from the carrying out of the restoration of capitalism by the Khrushchov revisionist clique in the Soviet Union. He has creatively provided the scientific answers to the questions of how to prevent a restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee the gradual transition to communism.

The idea set forth by Comrade Mao Tse-tung that every field of work should be made into a great school for revolutionization, where people take part both in industry and agriculture, in military as well as civilian affairs — such is our programme.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to greatly elevate the proletarian ideology of our people, help them revolutionize their thinking and break away from all the old

ideas, culture, customs and habits surviving from the old society. Hence it will be possible to build socialism with still greater, faster, better and more economical results, and more quickly root out the social and ideological bases for capitalism and revisionism.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to promote the step-by-step narrowing of the gap between workers and peasants, town and countryside and mental and manual labour; to prevent abnormal urban and industrial development; to enable intellectuals to become at the same time manual workers and manual workers at the same time intellectuals; and to train hundreds of millions of new, full-fledged communist people with a high degree of political consciousness.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, it will be possible to turn all the people into soldiers and greatly strengthen our fighting preparedness. Should imperialism dare to invade us, it will be drowned in the great ocean of people's war.

By acting in accordance with what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, the 700 million people of our country will all become critics of the old world as well as builders and defenders of the new world. With hammer in hand they will be able to do factory work, with hoe, plough or harrow they will be able to do farming, with the gun they will be able to fight the enemy, and with the pen they will be able to express themselves in writing.

In this way, the whole country will be a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great school of communism.

It is in accordance with this idea of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that the Chinese People's Liberation Army has worked in the last few decades and is still continuously

developing and improving itself. The Liberation Army is the best great school for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. All factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops, service trades, and Party and government organizations in the country must follow the example set by the Liberation Army and turn themselves into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, and all members of the Communist Party should draw inexhaustible strength, wisdom and courage from this brilliant instruction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and struggle to fulfil the great historic task put forward by the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Make Our Army a Great School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In Commemoration of the 39th Anniversary
of the Founding of Our Army

(Editorial of *Jiefangjun Bao* of August 1, 1966)

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung recently gave us an extremely important directive on army building.

Chairman Mao said: The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our army-men should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium-sized or small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement in factories and villages. After the socialist education movement is over, they can always find mass work to do, so that the army will for ever be at one with the masses. They should also take part in the struggles of the cultural revolution whenever they occur to criticize the bourgeoisie. In this way, the army can concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated, and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each

army unit should engage in one or two of the three fields of activity — agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three at the same time.

Chairman Mao said: In this way, our army of several million will be able to play a very great role indeed.

This directive of Chairman Mao is a great call to our army made under the circumstances that the great proletarian cultural revolution is developing vigorously in China and the class struggle is becoming more acute and complicated both at home and abroad, and it is a great call issued under the circumstances that our army is carrying out the instructions of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Lin Piao and is creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, energetically giving prominence to politics and making great progress in all fields of work. It is a great call which demands that our army should go forward to a still higher stage along the road to becoming an extremely proletarianized and extremely militant army.

Chairman Mao wants us to run our army as a great school. Working mainly as a fighting force, it concurrently studies, engages in agriculture, runs factories and does mass work; it carries on and further develops the fine traditions of our Party and our army, and trains and brings up millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, so that our people's army of several million can play a still greater role in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is a great school for the study, implementation, dissemination and safeguarding of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It is now 39 years since Chairman Mao himself created this army of ours. It is a worker and peasant army

under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and built in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a people's army of a totally new type, completely different from the feudal warlord or bourgeois armies.

At an early stage in the creation of our army, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that it should certainly not confine itself to fighting, but should be an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. In the famous resolution at the Kutien Congress, Chairman Mao wrote:

The Red Army fights not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Without these objectives, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army loses the reason for its existence.

Chairman Mao set our army three great tasks, namely, fighting, mass work and production. He pointed out that our army was always a fighting force, and at the same time it was a working force and a production force.

On the eve of nationwide victory, Chairman Mao said: "The army is a school." And "we must look upon the field armies with their 2,100,000 men as a gigantic school for cadres".

In the past decades, our army has done precisely what Chairman Mao has taught us.

The directive recently given by Chairman Mao is the most recent summing up of our army's experience in previous decades and represents a development of Chairman Mao's consistent thinking on army building in the new historical conditions. This directive is of great his-

toric and strategic significance for enabling our army to preserve for ever its distinctive character as a people's army, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for pushing forward China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, strengthening national defence, bringing the mighty force of people's war into full play and countering possible attacks by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Chairman Mao's thinking on army building is the most thorough, correct and comprehensive system of proletarian ideas in this field.

Chairman Mao's thinking on army building is diametrically opposed to the purely military viewpoint in which military affairs are played up to the exclusion of politics and the army's task is reduced to mere fighting; it is diametrically opposed to all bourgeois military ideas.

Throughout the 39 years' history of our army, the struggle between Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building and bourgeois military ideas of various kinds has never ceased. This was true of the entire period of the democratic revolution, and is equally true of the period of the socialist revolution.

In the 16 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have waged three big struggles against representatives of the bourgeois military line who wormed their way into the Party and the army.

The first big struggle started after the conclusion of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Under the pretext of "regularization" and "modernization", a handful of representatives of the bourgeois military line, making a complete carbon copy of what is foreign, vainly attempted to negate our army's historical experience and fine traditions and to lead our army on to the road

followed by bourgeois armies. The bourgeois military dogmatism which they tried to push through was strongly resisted and opposed by the broad masses of cadres and fighters in our army. Responding to Chairman Mao's call of "Down with the slave mentality! Bury dogmatism!", the 1958 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party smashed their frantic attack and defended Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building.

The second big struggle took place at the same time as our Party's struggle against the Right opportunist anti-Party clique in 1959. Taking advantage of the important posts they had usurped in the army, the principal members of the anti-Party clique — who were exposed at the Party's Lushan Conference — made a great effort to do away with the Party's absolute leadership over the army, to abrogate political work, to reject the army's tasks of participating in socialist construction and doing mass work, and to abolish the local armed forces and the militia. In this way, they tried to completely negate Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's army and people's war. They vainly hoped to refashion our army according to the bourgeois, revisionist military line so that it would become an instrument for their usurping leadership of the Party and the government, and for realizing their personal ambitions. The Enlarged Session of the Military Commission held after the Party's Lushan Conference thoroughly settled accounts with them in regard to their crimes and dismissed them from office. This was a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Since he took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, Comrade Lin Piao has most resolutely and thoroughly implemented

Chairman Mao's thinking and line concerning army building. In 1960, with the attention and guidance of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission presided over by Comrade Lin Piao went further in eradicating the influence of the bourgeois military line, corrected the orientation in political work, adopted the "Resolution Concerning the Strengthening of Political and Ideological Work in the Armed Forces", and carried on and developed the spirit of the Kutien Congress, and thus established a new milestone in our army's road of advance. In the last few years, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Lin Piao, the whole army has held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works, given prominence to politics, upheld the "four firsts",¹ vigorously fostered the "three-eight" working style,² given full scope to democracy in the three main fields of work,³ launched the "four-good" companies campaign,⁴ and taken part in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, took part in and supported socialist

¹They are: First place must be given to 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 other aspects of political work; and, in ideological work, to the ideas currently in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books. — *Tr.*

²See footnote on page 4. — *Tr.*

³Democracy in the political, the economic and the military fields. — *Tr.*

⁴The "four-good" title of honour is given to companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life. — *Tr.*

construction. As a result an excellent, flourishing situation has emerged in the revolutionization of our army and in all other fields of work.

The third big struggle took place not long ago. Exposed in this struggle were representatives of the bourgeoisie who had usurped important posts in the army and were important members of the counter-revolutionary anti-Party, anti-socialist clique recently uncovered by our Party. They had opposed the Party's Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung's thought, had overtly agreed to but covertly opposed Comrade Lin Piao's directives on giving prominence to politics, had talked about putting politics in command but in practice had put military affairs first, technique first and work first. They had waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag and vigorously spread eclecticism, i.e., opportunism, in the vain attempt to substitute a bourgeois military line for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian military line. Our Party's thorough exposure and repudiation of the handful of anti-Party careerists is a great new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought!

The representatives of the bourgeoisie, who were exposed in these big struggles of our army since the founding of the People's Republic of China, opposed Chairman Mao's principle of building our army into a powerful, revolutionary army of the proletariat, opposed absolute leadership by the Party over the army, opposed political work and opposed the mass line. What they wanted was bourgeois regularization and not proletarian revolutionization. They discarded our army's glorious traditions, reduced its three great tasks to the single task of training in military skills in peace-time and fighting in times of

war. In short, everything they did was the diametrical opposite of Chairman Mao's thinking on army building and on turning our army into a great school. Their criminal aim was to turn our army into a bourgeois army serving a few careerists, an army divorced from Mao Tse-tung's thought, from proletarian politics, from the masses of the people and from productive labour.

The struggle between the two sets of ideas, the two different lines, on army building is a reflection within the army of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism. So long as classes and class struggle still exist, this struggle will never end. At home and abroad, the class enemy who is hoping, in vain, to cause our country to change its colour, will first of all try to make our army change its colour. The tiny handful of representatives of the bourgeoisie who worm their way into our army will always step forward and try to stir up trouble whenever the class struggle becomes very intense. However, under the brilliant light of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the broad masses of cadres and fighters in our army, including some who have been temporarily misled, will invariably be able to detect their ugly features, expose them to the light of day and frustrate their conspiracies.

The history of our army over the decades has proved to the hilt that Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building represent irrefutable truth and are our army's lifeline. At no time and in no circumstances is it permissible for us to depart in the slightest from the path of Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building.

We must respond with enthusiasm to the great call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, carry on and develop the fine traditions of our army and turn it into a great school.

We shall learn politics, military affairs and culture in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's directive. We shall play an active part in the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Everyone should take up the sharpest weapon, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize the bourgeoisie. We should at all times hold ourselves ready to crush any possible attack by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

We shall resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's directive that the army should concurrently study, engage in agriculture, run factories and do mass work. Everyone should take part in productive labour and for ever maintain the distinctive character of working people. Everyone should do mass work, abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention,¹ so that the army will always be at one with the masses. Militia work should be done well and the idea of people's war should be implanted among the masses of the people. We must enthusiastically take part in and support socialist construction, actively help with local work, learn modestly from the local districts and strengthen the unity between the army and the local districts.

¹The three main rules of discipline are a) Obey orders in all your actions; b) Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses; c) Turn in everything captured. The eight points for attention are: a) Speak politely; b) Pay fairly for what you buy; c) Return everything you borrow; d) Pay for anything you damage; e) Don't hit or swear at people; f) Don't damage crops; g) Don't take liberties with women; h) Don't ill-treat captives. — *Tr.*

To run this great army school well, the most important and fundamental thing is to study and apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works creatively. It is necessary to study and to apply them in the course of struggle. This great school must for ever hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and always give prominence to proletarian politics, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide for all work and arm everyone with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This great school of ours is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

We must run this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought well!

Let us march forward valiantly under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

全国都应该成为毛泽东思想的大学校

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