

# CHINA

PICTORIAL

1969 5



# **A QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO**

**She [China] will have become a powerful socialist industrial country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million people, and she ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.**

**“In Commemoration of  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen”  
(November 1956)**



Our great leader Chairman Mao

# WIN NEW VICTORIES ON

在毛泽东思想统帅下乘胜前进  
用出色的成绩迎接党的“九大”



With profound proletarian class feelings toward our great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Foreign Languages Printing Press print Chairman Mao's works, maintaining high quality.

Both revolution and production at Fucheng Oilfield are seething with activity.

# THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

WITH tremendous power, the great proletarian cultural revolution is pushing China's socialist construction forward at high speed. The swift dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the hundreds of millions of people and the deep-going development of the revolutionary mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation have brought the enthusiasm of the masses of the people in revolution and production to an unprecedented height. Rich harvests have been reaped in agriculture in our country for several years in succession. Following the new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many major cities and regions have witnessed planned and systematic new developments in industrial production. Their advent is faster than expected

and their foundation is deeper than ever before. Many industrial and mining enterprises have set one new production record after another and outstripped their past peak production figures.

The working class has successfully tackled many important technical items which the bourgeois reactionary technical authorities had for a long time failed to solve. The recent successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb marked a new leap forward in China's industrial production and science and technology. The Nanking Yangtse River Bridge designed and built by China herself has been completed and opened to traffic ahead of schedule. The petroleum industry has fulfilled its tasks set by the Third Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The total value of industrial output in the second half of 1968 increased by a big margin as compared with that in the first half of the year. In the fourth quarter of 1968, Peking set the highest record in the history of its industrial production. Industrial production in Shanghai, which is China's biggest industrial city, surpassed its highest level in history. The whole industrial front is seething with activity; reports of new successes keep pouring in and there is a flourishing and invigorating atmosphere everywhere.

The excellent situation on the industrial and agricultural fronts has brought about an excellent situation on the financial and trade fronts. Prices are stable and the market is thriving. By the end of 1968, all national bonds had been paid off. China thus has become a powerful, inde-





The revolutionary workers of Peking No. 3 Chemical Factory are studying *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Workers of Shanghai State No. 29 Cotton Mill put great effort into improving their original equipment. They have raised output considerably by increasing the speed of the spindle to over 20,000 revolutions per minute.

In 1968, the Shanghai Tractor Factory surpassed its past peak production figure, thus giving powerful support to agricultural production.



pendent socialist country in the world free of both domestic and foreign debts.

This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a magnificent result of Chairman Mao's great policy of **"grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war"**.

Our socialist motherland is flourishing and daily becoming more prosperous, while U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reactionaries in the world, badly battered and on their last legs, are in an impasse. Truly, **"...the landscape here is beyond compare."**\*

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: **"Serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-trans-**

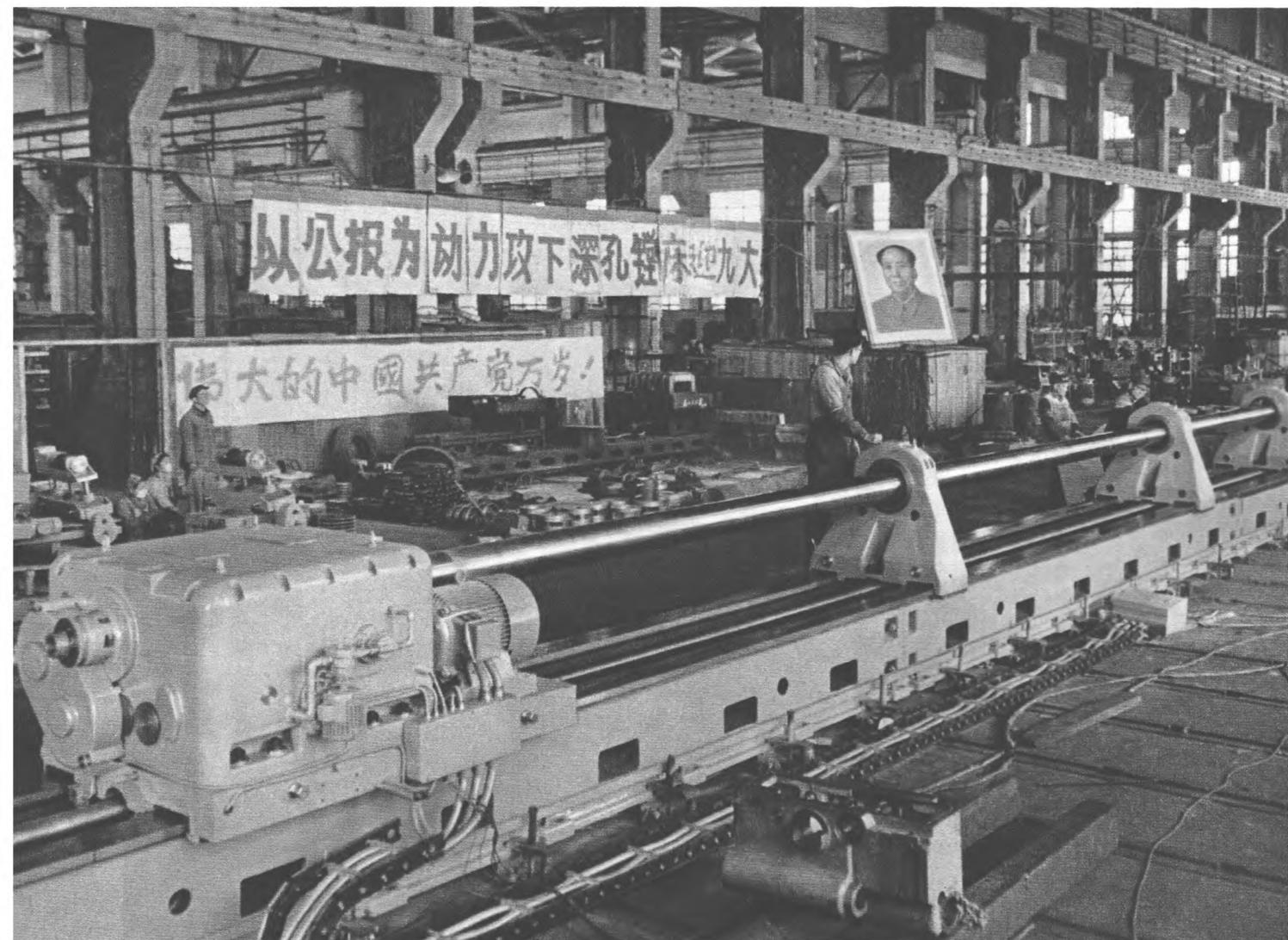
**formation in the great proletarian cultural revolution."** He also pointed out: **"In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway."**

China's working class and the broad revolutionary masses warmly hailed the release of those recent instructions of Chairman Mao's. They are determined to rally more closely around the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, go further in putting the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in command of everything, implement the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and all proletarian policies in an all-round way, carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and win new victories in both revolution and production so as to greet the Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with new achievements.

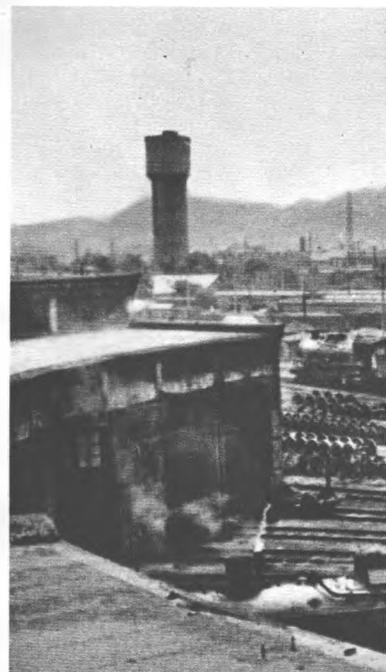
\*From a poem entitled "Huichang" by Chairman Mao.



# 打倒叛徒内奸工贼刘少奇!



The Shanghai Heavy Machine Tool Works has succeeded in manufacturing a giant deep boring machine for open-end holes which is an important supplement to the equipment in the metallurgical and machine-building industries. It can process a workpiece 13 metres long weighing 20 tons.



Carrying out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to thoroughly settle accounts with the big renegade Liu Shao-chi for the towering crimes he committed.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members in the iron-smelting plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have succeeded in the trial application of a new technique of hot slag-granulation by high-pressure hydraulic power. In this way waste slag can be utilized in a comprehensive way. It has created favourable conditions for the development of China's metallurgical industry.



Transportation of major items by the Dairen Branch of the Railway Administration has increased at a fast rate. The turntable of the shunting yard revolves fast, moving the locomotives which are ready to be sent out onto different transportation lines.



# The Chinese Government Lodges Strongest Protest with the Soviet Government

**Soviet frontier troops intrude into the area of Chenpao Island in China's Heilungkiang Province, creating an extremely grave incident of bloodshed**

ON March 2, 1969, Soviet frontier troops intruded into the area of Chenpao Island, Heilungkiang Province, China, and killed and wounded many Chinese frontier guards by opening fire on them, thus creating an extremely grave incident of bloodshed. However, alleging that the Chinese territory Chenpao Island belonged to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government slanderously charged Chinese frontier guards with intruding into Soviet territory and published its so-called "note of protest" to the Chinese Government. A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that even according to the Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking, 1860, an unequal treaty imposed on the Chinese people by tsarist Russian imperialism, Chenpao Island is indisputably Chinese territory and it has always been under Chinese jurisdiction and patrolled by Chinese frontier guards since long ago. The so-called "note of protest" from the Soviet Union is the old trick of a thief crying "stop thief" played by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique; it is the gangster logic of this clique which has taken over the mantle of tsarist Russian imperialism and pursued the social-imperialist policy of aggression. The Chinese Government sent a note of protest to the Soviet Government on March 2, 1969, showing the true picture of how the Soviet frontier troops intruded into Chinese territory and carried out armed provocations, thus creating the grave incident of bloodshed. The full text of the note follows:

**Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China  
to the Soviet Embassy in China  
March 2, 1969**

On the morning of March 2, 1969, Soviet frontier troops intruded into the area of Chenpao Island, Heilungkiang Prov-

ince, China, and killed and wounded many Chinese frontier guards by opening fire on them, thus creating an extremely grave border armed conflict. Against this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China is instructed to lodge the strongest protest with the Soviet Government.

At 09:17 hours on March 2, large numbers of fully armed soldiers, together with four armoured vehicles and cars, sent out by the Soviet frontier authorities, flagrantly intruded into the area of Chenpao Island which is indisputably Chinese territory, carried out blatant provocations against the Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty and were the first to open cannon and gun fire, killing and wounding many Chinese frontier guards. The Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defence when they reached the end of their forbearance after their repeated warnings to the Soviet frontier troops had produced no effect. This grave incident of bloodshed was entirely and solely created by the Soviet authorities. It is another grave new crime perpetrated by the Soviet authorities which have long been deliberately encroaching upon China's territory, carrying out armed provocations and creating ceaseless incidents of bloodshed.

The Chinese Government firmly demands that the Soviet Government punish the culprits of this incident and immediately stop its encroachment upon China's territory and its armed provocations, and reserves the right to demand compensation from the Soviet side for all the losses suffered by the Chinese side. The Chinese Government once again sternly warns the Soviet Government: China's sacred territory brooks no violation; if you should wilfully cling to your reckless course and continue to provoke armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, you will certainly receive resolute counter-blows from the Chinese people; and it is the Soviet Government that must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.



On March 2, large numbers of Soviet frontier troops, together with armoured vehicles and cars, sent out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, flagrantly intruded into China's Chenpao Island and killed and wounded many Chinese frontier guards by opening cannon and gun fire on them. Photo shows the Soviet frontier troops attacking the southern end of China's Chenpao Island.

## Ignominious End of Soviet Revisionist Intruders

Evidence of Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique's Crime  
in Intruding into China's Chenpao Island on March 2

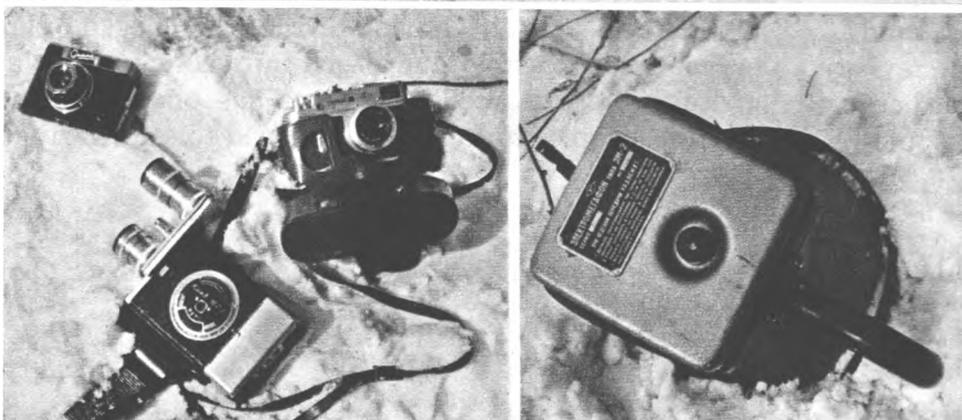


The Soviet frontier troops who had intruded into China's Chenpao Island were routed by the Chinese frontier guards. Photo on the left shows the arms and ammunition as well as a movie camera and cameras captured by the Chinese frontier guards from the Soviet frontier troops.

The sub-machineguns captured on China's Chenpao Island by the Chinese frontier guards from the Soviet frontier troops (photo below). Inset shows one of these guns with the number —1962 630508.



The "Kiev" movie camera (lower left, in the photo on the left), "Zorki" camera (upper right, in the photo on the left) and "Smena" camera (upper left, in the photo on the left) and the transistor amplifier (photo on the right) which were captured on China's Chenpao Island by the Chinese frontier guards from the Soviet frontier troops.



# Down with the

## “RENMIN RIBAO” AND “JIEFAN

ON March 2, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent armed soldiers to flagrantly intrude into Chenpao Island on the Ussuri River, Heilungkiang Province, China, and killed and wounded many frontier guards of the Chinese People's Liberation Army by opening up with cannon and gun fire on them. This is an extremely grave armed border provocation carried out by the Soviet revisionists, a frantic anti-China incident created by them and another big exposure of the rapacious nature of Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army express the greatest indignation at this towering crime committed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and voice the strongest protest against it.

This grave border incident of armed provocation was completely premeditated and deliberately engineered by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Chenpao Island on the Ussuri River is Chinese territory. It is our sacred right to have our frontier guards patrol our own territory. However, the Soviet revisionist authorities sent large numbers of armed soldiers, armoured vehicles and cars to intrude into China's territory and attack our patrol unit. Our frontier guards repeatedly warned the Soviet revisionists' frontier troops, but to no avail. Only when they were driven to the end of their forbearance were our frontier guards compelled to fight back in self-defence, giving the intruders who carried out the provocations well-deserved punishment and triumphantly safeguarding China's sacred territory. The armymen and civilians throughout China pledge their most resolute support for the just action of the heroic frontier guards in defence of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the motherland.

After creating this grave incident of border provocation, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had the audacity to make false counter-charges and send China a so-called “note of protest”. It shamelessly described Chenpao Island as its territory, alleging that Chinese frontier guards “crossed the Soviet state frontier” and carried out a “provocative attack” on the Soviet revisionists' frontier troops “protecting” the area of Chenpao Island. This is sheer nonsense! It is an indisputa-

ble, iron-clad fact that Chenpao Island is Chinese territory. Even according to the Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking, an unequal treaty imposed on the Chinese people by tsarist Russian imperialism in 1860, the area of Chenpao Island belongs to China. It has always been under China's jurisdiction and patrolled by Chinese frontier guards since long ago. How is it that the area of Chenpao Island suddenly ran over to the side within “the Soviet state frontier”? and how is it that this part of Chinese territory became an area “protected” by the Soviet revisionists' frontier troops? The fact is that the Soviet revisionists' troops invaded the Chinese territory of Chenpao Island and launched frenzied attacks on Chinese frontier guards, but you Soviet revisionists made false counter-charges that Chinese frontier guards launched a “provocative attack”. You can never succeed in your attempt to cover up your crime of aggression by the old tricks of calling black white and of thief crying “stop thief”.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has consistently been hostile towards the Chinese people. Filled with hatred and fear, it has redoubled its efforts to carry out anti-China activities especially since China launched the great proletarian cultural revolution and won great and decisive victories. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has not only wantonly maligned and slandered China and unscrupulously conducted subversive and disruptive activities against her, but has also massed on the Sino-Mongolian and Sino-Soviet borders troops who repeatedly intruded into China's territory and air space, creating border incidents and posing military threats against our country. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also done its utmost to collaborate with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries in an attempt to form a so-called ring of encirclement against China. This intrusion into China's Chenpao Island by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for armed provocations is obviously a new move to step up its anti-China activities.

The fact that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has repeatedly carried out armed intrusions into China's territory to create border incidents has once again enabled the people throughout the world to see clearly that

# New Tsars!

## JUN BAO" EDITORIAL

this handful of renegades are out-and-out social-imperialists and new tsars through and through. They have ruthlessly plundered and brutally oppressed the people of some East European countries at will, and even sent several hundred thousand troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and marked off large tracts of territory in East Europe as their spheres of influence in an attempt to set up a tsarist type colonial empire. At the same time, they are pushing the same line in Asia. They have not only turned the Mongolian People's Republic into their colony, but also vainly attempted to go further and invade and occupy China's territory. They regard those areas the tsars occupied as theirs and are stretching their hands into areas the tsars did not occupy. They are even more voracious than the tsars. What is the difference between the gangsterism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism which occupies other countries' territory and encroaches upon their sovereignty at will and rides roughshod everywhere?

In 1900, Lenin, in his essay "The War in China", with great indignation condemned the crimes of the tsars in invading China "like savage beasts". He pointed out that "the policy of the tsarist government in China is a criminal policy." "And in this case, as always, the autocratic tsarist government has proved itself to be a government of irresponsible bureaucrats servilely cringing before the capitalist magnates and nobles." These words of Lenin's can be used in their entirety today to portray the shameless features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has taken over the mantle of the tsars.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's armed provocation against our country is a frenzied action that has been taken out of the need of its domestic and foreign policies at a time when it is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and caught in an impasse. In doing so, it tries to whip up anti-China sentiments for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Soviet people whose resentment and resistance against its reactionary bourgeois fascist rule are growing daily and, at the same time, to please U.S. imperialism and curry favour with the newly installed Nixon Administration so that the United States and the Soviet Union may enter into further coun-

ter-revolutionary deals on a global scale. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique thought that it would get out of its predicament by creating a new anti-China incident. But the result is just the opposite. There is a profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and all the anti-China schemes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are bound to go bankrupt completely. This perverse action of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique only serves to reveal its counter-revolutionary features still more clearly and arouse even stronger opposition from the Soviet people and the people all over the world. Like lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will only hasten its own destruction.

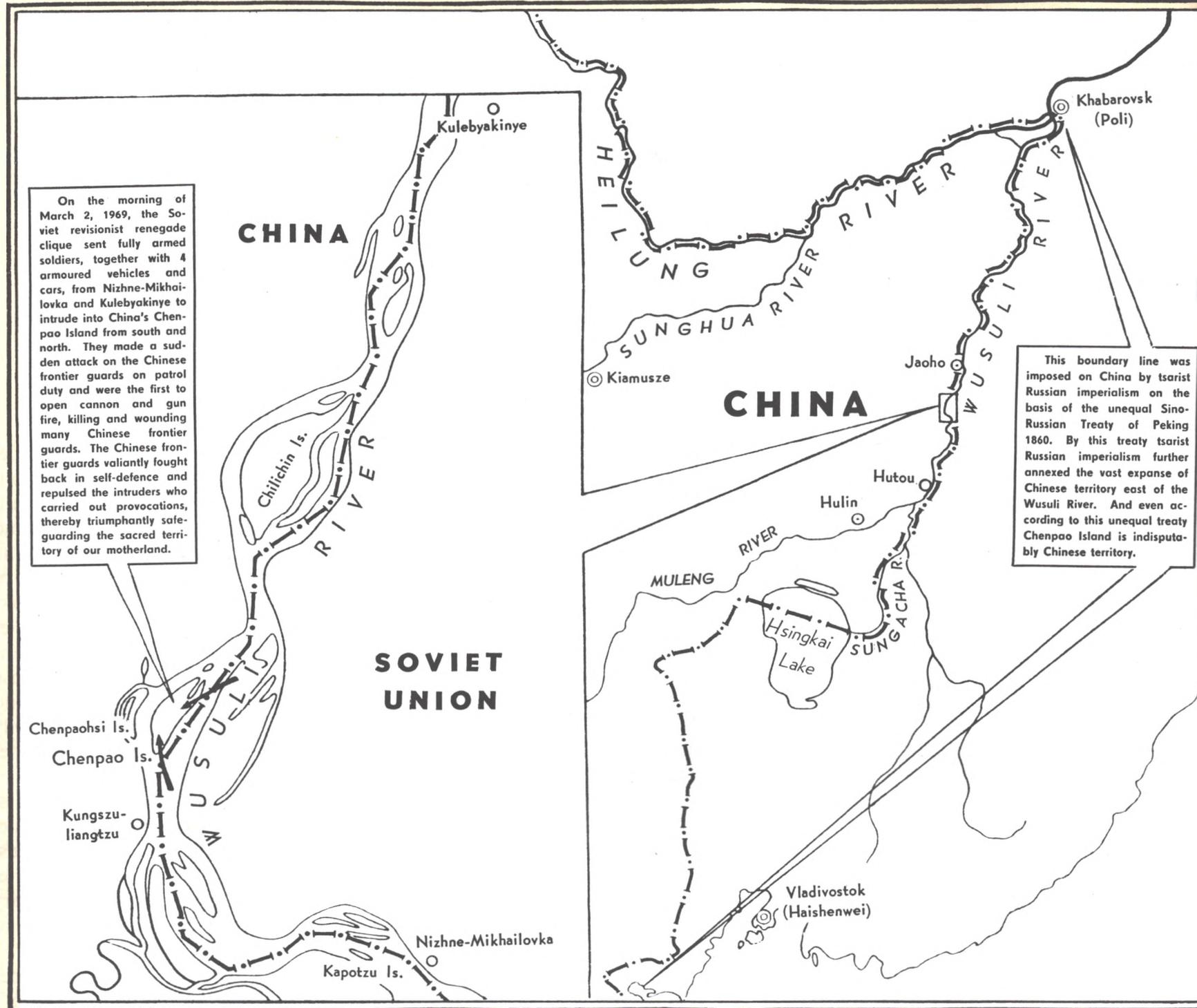
Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." This is what the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is doing. Its recent military provocation against China is precisely an expression of its inherent weakness.

We warn the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: We will never allow anybody to infringe upon China's territorial integrity and sovereignty. **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** Gone for ever are the days when the Chinese people were bullied by others. You are utterly blind and day-dreaming if you think you can deal with the great Chinese people by resorting to the same old tricks used by tsarist Russia. If you continue making military provocations, you will certainly receive severe punishment. No matter in what strength and with whom you come, we will wipe you out **resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.** The 700 million Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are more powerful than ever before. Whoever dares to invade our great socialist motherland will inevitably be badly battered and smashed!

Down with the new tsars! Down with Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism!

(March 4)

# SKETCH MAP SHOWING INTRUSION BY SOVIET REVISIONISTS INTO CHINESE TERRITORY CHENPAO ISLAND



On the morning of March 2, 1969, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent fully armed soldiers, together with 4 armoured vehicles and cars, from Nizhne-Mikhailovka and Kulebyakinye to intrude into China's Chenpao Island from south and north. They made a sudden attack on the Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty and were the first to open cannon and gun fire, killing and wounding many Chinese frontier guards. The Chinese frontier guards valiantly fought back in self-defence and repulsed the intruders who carried out provocations, thereby triumphantly safeguarding the sacred territory of our motherland.

This boundary line was imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism on the basis of the unequal Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking 1860. By this treaty tsarist Russian imperialism further annexed the vast expanse of Chinese territory east of the Wusuli River. And even according to this unequal treaty Chenpao Island is indisputably Chinese territory.

## Chenpao Island Has Always Been Chinese Territory

Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of  
the People's Republic of China

ON March 2, 1969, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent out large numbers of armed soldiers who intruded flagrantly into Chenpao Island on the Wusuli River in Hulin County, Heilungkiang Province, China. They launched a sudden attack on our frontier guards on patrol duty, killing and wounding many of them. It has thus committed a new grave crime against the Chinese people and incurred another debt in blood. The armymen and civilians of our country in their hundreds of millions have expressed the deepest indignation at this.

However, after the incident, the Soviet revision-

ist renegade clique, calling black white and juggling right and wrong, described China's Chenpao Island as part of Soviet territory and the Soviet revisionist armed troops' intrusion into Chinese territory and their attack on Chinese frontier guards as Chinese frontier guards crossing the Soviet state frontier to attack Soviet frontier troops. This is sheer nonsense!

Chenpao Island has always been Chinese territory. The "Sino-Russian Treaty of Nipchu" of September 8, 1689 stipulated that the Erhkuna River, the Gorbitza River and the Outer Khingan Mountains form the eastern sector of the Sino-

Russian boundary and that the vast areas north of the Heilung River, south of the Outer Khingan Mountains and east of the Wusuli River are all Chinese territory. The Wusuli River where Chenpao Island is situated was then an inland river of China. While the allied British-French imperialist troops were attacking Tientsin and threatening Peking in their aggression against China, tsarist Russian imperialism seized the opportunity to compel the authorities of the Ching Dynasty by armed force to sign the unequal "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun" on May 28, 1858, by which it annexed more than 600,000 square kilometres of

# TROOPS

SOVIET  
UNION

JAPAN

OF

SEA

suli River into Russia.

As Marx pointed out in 1857 and 1858, the Opium War of 1840 was followed by "the successful encroachment of Russia from the north" on China, and Russia "took possession of the banks of the River Amur (the Heilung River — translator), the native country of the present ruling race (the Manchu — editor) in China." Furthermore, after the signing of the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun", Engels penetratingly pointed out: "When at last England resolved to carry the war to Peking, and when France joined her in the hope of picking up something to her advantage," Russia despoiled "China of a country as large as France and Germany put together, and of a river as large as the Danube". Lenin also pointed out that the task of the Russian imperialist policy in Asia was "to seize the whole of Persia, complete the partition of China". By these brilliant conclusions, Marx, Engels and Lenin fully exposed the aggressive and unequal nature of the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun" and the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" tsarist Russian imperialism had imposed on China.

Even according to the unequal "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking", Chenpao Island is indisputably Chinese territory. The "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" stipulated: "From the mouth of the Wusuli River southward to the Hsingkai Lake, the boundary line runs along the Wusuli and Sungacha Rivers. The land lying east of these rivers belongs to Russia and the land west of these rivers belongs to China." According to established principles of international law, in the case of navigable boundary rivers, the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary line which determines the ownership of islands. Chenpao Island and the nearby Kapotzu and Chilichin Islands are all situated on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Wusuli River and have always been under China's jurisdiction. Chinese frontier guards have always been patrolling these islands and Chinese inhabitants have always been carrying on production on these islands. During the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations in 1964, the Soviet side itself could not but admit that these islands are Chinese territory.

On September 27, 1920, the Soviet Government led by Lenin declared that "all the treaties concluded by the previous Russian Government with China are null and void, and it renounces all the seized Chinese territory and all Russian concessions in China and returns to China gratis and for ever everything the tsarist government and the Russian bourgeoisie seized rapaciously from her". This great testament of Lenin's failed to come true because China was then ruled by a reactionary government.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the boundary question between China and the Soviet Union could have been reasonably settled. The Chinese Government consistently holds that boundary questions left over by history should be settled through negotiations and that, pending a settlement, the status quo of the boundary should be maintained. The Government of China has, in succession, satisfactorily settled complicated boundary questions left over by history with her neighbouring countries Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Republic of Mongolia and Afghanistan. But the boundary questions between China and the Soviet Union and between China and India have remained unsettled. The Chinese Government repeatedly held negotiations with the Indian Government on the Sino-Indian boundary question, but they were disrupted by the Indian reactionaries. In 1964, the Chinese Government held boundary negotiations with the Soviet Government, during which the Chinese side made it clear that the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun", the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" and other treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary are all unequal treaties tsarist Russian imperialism im-

posed on China when power was not in the hands of the peoples of China and Russia. But, prompted by the desire to strengthen the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the Chinese side was willing to take these treaties as the basis for determining the entire alignment of the boundary line between the two countries and for settling all existing questions relating to the boundary; any side which occupies the territory of the other side in violation of the treaties must, in principle, return it wholly and unconditionally to the other side, but this does not preclude necessary readjustments at individual places on the boundary by both sides on the basis of the treaties and in accordance with the principles of consultation on an equal footing and of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. However, the Soviet side refused to accept the above mentioned reasonable proposals of the Chinese side. It refused to recognize the treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary as unequal treaties and obstinately refused to take these treaties as the basis for settling the boundary question between the two countries in its vain attempt to force China to accept a new unequal treaty and thus to perpetuate in legal form its occupation of the Chinese territory which it seized by crossing the boundary line defined by the unequal treaties. This great-power chauvinist and territorial expansionist stand of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was severely condemned by the Chinese side. The Chinese side clearly pointed out that if the Soviet side should obdurately insist on such a stand and inexorably refuse to mend its ways, the Chinese side will have to reconsider its position as regards the Sino-Soviet boundary question as a whole.

Not only has the Soviet revisionist renegade clique refused to settle the Sino-Soviet boundary question through negotiations, but it has incessantly disrupted the status quo of the boundary and created border incidents. After the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations were sabotaged by the Soviet revisionists, and particularly since Brezhnev and Kosygin assumed power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, motivated by its counter-revolutionary needs for allying with U.S. imperialism against China and diverting the attention of the people at home, has sent large reinforcements to the Sino-Soviet border, stepped up its disruption of the status quo of the boundary, occupied still more Chinese territories, carried out armed provocations and created incidents of bloodshed. Take Chenpao Island for instance. During the ice-bound seasons in the two years and more between January 23, 1967 and March 2 of this year alone, Soviet frontier troops intruded into the Chenpao Island area of China on 16 occasions, and during several of these intrusions they wounded Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty and looted Chinese arms and ammunition.

The latest incident in which Soviet revisionists' troops intruded into Chinese territory Chenpao Island to carry out armed provocations has further revealed the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has taken over the mantle of tsarist Russian imperialism and is pursuing its social-imperialist policy of aggression. They regard as theirs those places which tsarist Russian imperialism occupied and have made further claims to places which tsarist Russian imperialism failed to occupy. They are the new tsars of today.

It is absolutely impermissible for anyone to violate China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** Should the Soviet revisionist renegade clique cling to its reckless course and continue to provoke armed conflicts on the border, the Chinese people, following the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao, will certainly wipe out the invading enemy **resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.**

Chinese territory north of the Heilung River and placed some 400,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory east of the Wusuli River under the joint possession of China and Russia. Again taking advantage of the military pressure brought about by the British-French imperialist war of aggression against China and after the occupation of Peking by the British and French aggressor troops, tsarist Russian imperialism forced the government of the Ching Dynasty to sign another unequal treaty, the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking", on November 14, 1860, by which it forcibly incorporated all the Chinese territory east of the Wu-

# Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Can Only Be

by "RENMIN RIBAO"

**A**FTER sending its armed troops to intrude into Chinese territory and creating an extremely grave border incident of bloodshed on March 2, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin has gone a step further in stirring up vicious anti-China waves. On March 7 and 8, the Soviet revisionist authorities successively organized large numbers of ruffians to carry out wild provocations, under the personal direction of a major-general of the Soviet revisionist clique, in front of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. These ruffians damaged our embassy buildings, wrecked its newsphoto display cases with iron objects and rocks and shot at our embassy personnel with airguns. This is an out-and-out fascist act. Most infuriating was that this gang of ruffians went so far as to grossly insult Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. This is something the 700 million Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate. The fact that the Soviet revisionist clique has so frantically and repeatedly engineered grave anti-China incidents shows that it has gone out of its mind. We must warn the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: You must be held responsible for the extremely grave consequences of your reckless evil actions.

While organizing anti-China "demonstrations", the Soviet revisionist renegade clique set all its propaganda machines in motion and held a "press conference", unscrupulously turning the truth upside down in an attempt to cover up its crime of invading Chinese territory and carrying out armed provocation. But the more it tries to hide it, the more conspicuous the truth becomes. No matter how you try to turn black into white and lie and quibble, you can never change this iron-clad fact: Chenpao Island is Chinese territory and it is you who directed your frontier troops to intrude into Chinese territory to make provocation. It is pre-

cisely you bunch of social-imperialists who, beside yourselves with expansionist ambitions, have tried to realize your aggressive designs at the expense of the blood of Soviet soldiers. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique thus owes a debt in blood to the Chinese people, and to the Soviet people as well.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has brazenly described the nefarious anti-China manoeuvre it planned itself as something that expresses the "firm will of the entire Soviet people". Enough! You who are a pack of shameless renegades only represent the "will" of a handful of new bourgeois elements sitting on the backs of the Soviet people. You are insulting the broad masses of the Soviet people when you talk about the "will" of the Soviet people. In the anti-China "demonstrations" organized by you were people coerced into taking part who heroically stepped forth to evince their strong disapproval of and opposition to your anti-China provocations; they expressed their friendship for the Chinese people. This is the genuine will of the Soviet people. This genuine will of the great Soviet people can never be suppressed by any fascist persecution by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. A profound friendship exists between the Soviet people and the Chinese people. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique can never succeed in its attempts to disrupt the revolutionary friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples by using brazen methods of lying and deception.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also raised a hue and cry and alleged that the Chinese people's counter-attack against the clique's provocations and the Chinese people's exposure of its social-imperialist crimes were "anti-Soviet". This is completely the trick of a thief crying "stop thief". It is precisely you yourselves, a pack of renegades, and nobody else, who are anti-Soviet. You have betrayed the great Lenin, des-

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## See the Clumsy Anti-China Farce Staged by Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

**A**FTER creating an extremely grave border incident of bloodshed by sending its armed troops to intrude into China's territory Chenpao Island on March 2, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the following days has turned on its propaganda machine full blast and it also

held a "press conference" to openly fabricate lies and distort the truth in a vain effort to cover up its crime of intruding into Chinese territory and carrying out armed provocation. But because they have a guilty conscience, the more denials the Soviet revisionist anti-China buffoons

made, the more inconsistencies they revealed, thus showing more clearly their ugly features as social-imperialists.

In the midst of the hysterical outcries against China in Moscow, two Soviet revisionist flunkys — Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press department

# Digging Its Own Grave in Rabidly Opposing China

## COMMENTATOR

ecrated the homeland of Leninism, and destroyed the fruits of the October Revolution, turning the robust socialist Soviet Union into a land of darkness saddled with capitalist restoration. What else is this if not anti-Soviet! Since the day of the birth of the Soviet state, imperialism had been trying in a thousand and one ways to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union. From the 14-nation armed intervention to Hitler hurling millions of troops in an attack, imperialism had expended stupendous efforts but failed to achieve its object. But you pack of renegades have done what imperialism could not possibly do itself—carry out the counter-revolutionary scheme of imperialism from within the Soviet Union. You are the arch anti-Soviet criminals in the world, and you are the ferocious enemy of the Soviet people. A gang of criminals in history, you can in no way escape history's punishment!

The border armed conflict created by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in China's Chenpao Island area is definitely no accidental incident, but a planned action to carry out deliberate aggression against Chinese territory and to intensify opposition to China. After their claws stretching into our territory were seized, the Soviet revisionist authorities, instead of penitently admitting their crime, went even further in creating new anti-China incidents. This is further proof that, though they have been punished for their intrusion into our territory, they are not reconciled to their defeat and are obstinately persisting in their social-imperialist policy of aggression.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has completely taken over the mantle of the tsar vainly attempts to redivide the world in collusion with U.S. imperialism and establish world social-imperialist hegemony. In Europe, not satisfied with turning a vast expanse of land in East Europe into its sphere of in-

fluence, this clique has put Czechoslovakia under direct military occupation. In Asia, not satisfied with turning the Mongolian People's Republic into its colony, it has even tried to go further and invade and occupy China's territory. In the Middle East and South Asia, it is also making desperate efforts to widen its colonial influence. The aggressive ambition of Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism is rabid in the extreme. This rabid aggressive policy of Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism not only will be sharply repulsed by the Chinese people, it will certainly be condemned by the people the world over.

**Our defence was strong as a wall already,  
Now did our wills unite like a fortress.\***

The Chinese people have seen through the rapacious nature of Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism. We will further heighten our vigilance and we stand ready at all times to deal resolute counter-blows to provocations and aggression by Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism. We once again serve warning on the Soviet revisionist new tsars: If you dare test the might of the Chinese people of all nationalities who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution in defending their motherland and in hitting back at aggression, the end that awaits you can only be a most dismal one.

Referring to diehards, our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"They always get the opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves."** The same will certainly happen to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. By frantically opposing China, this clique is in fact only digging its own grave.

(March 11)

\*From a poem entitled "Chingkang Mountain" by Chairman Mao.

of the Soviet revisionist Foreign Ministry, and Pyotr Ionov, deputy chief of the main board of Soviet frontier troops—staged a fantastic "press conference" in Moscow on March 7 after painstaking preparations. At the "press conference", they resorted to the Soviet revisionists' notorious old trick of a thief crying "stop thief", brazenly vilifying and attacking the great socialist China and frantically fanning up anti-China sentiments with the help of phoney photos and sensational materials. But their drivel and the inconsistency in their statements were so fantastic that they made a laughingstock of themselves at the "press conference".

Zamyatin and Ionov made a futile attempt

at the "press conference" to describe the indisputably Chinese territory Chenpao Island as "Soviet territory". Zamyatin glibly told newsmen that "this is a Soviet island and its ownership by the Soviet Union has been affirmed by treaty". Ionov chimed in with: "I can show you the treaty ...." Ionov's offer of assistance threw Zamyatin into a panic. Without letting Ionov finish, he cut in and said hastily: "No, it's unnecessary. It's history." Why did Zamyatin interrupt Ionov so hurriedly? Because he, the head of the Soviet revisionists' press department, was troubled with a bad conscience. He was trying to use the vague statement of having been "affirmed by treaty" to make people believe his fabrica-

tions. But Ionov rashly offered to "show the treaty" and this gave Zamyatin a bad fright. It is known to all that even according to the unequal treaty, the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" imposed on the Chinese people by tsarist Russian imperialism in 1860, Chenpao Island is indisputably Chinese territory. So, what treaty could Ionov produce? Zamyatin had no alternative but to hastily cut short Ionov's unrehearsed statement before the public gaze. This was indeed clumsy in the extreme.

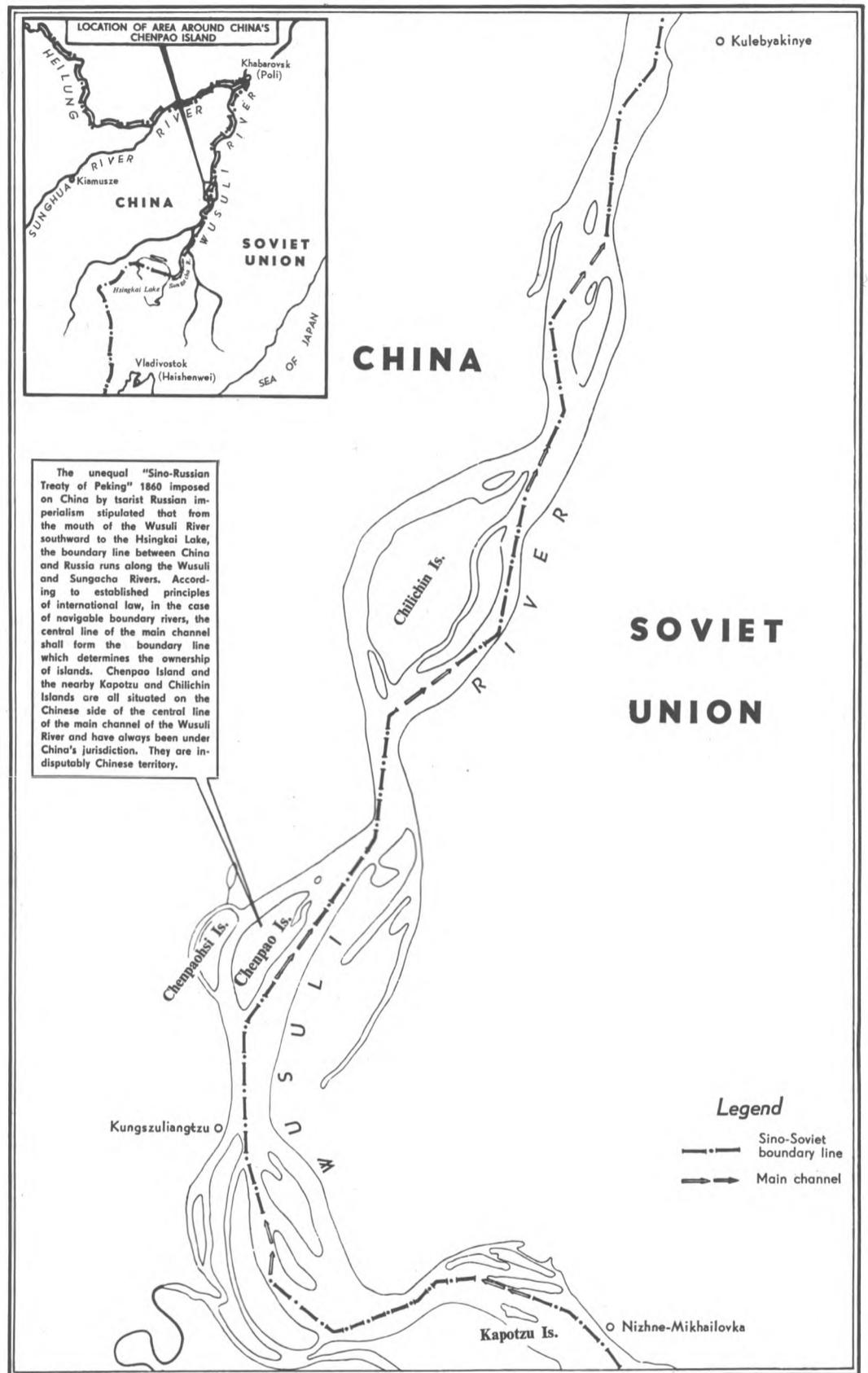
In a futile attempt to prove that Chenpao Island is "Soviet territory", Zamyatin said with affected seriousness: "On the night of March 1-2 about 300 armed Chinese soldiers, having vio-

## See the Clumsy Anti-China Farce Staged by Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

lated the Soviet state border, crossed over an arm of the Wusuli River" to Chenpao Island. However, Zamyatin's statement, which amounts to a self-confession, precisely proved that the Chinese frontier guards were on normal patrol duty on Chinese territory. As is well known, according to established principles of international law, in the case of navigable boundary rivers, the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary line which determines the ownership of islands. Chenpao Island and the river arm are precisely situated within Chinese territory on the Chinese side of the Wusuli River main channel's central line which forms the boundary line. How could the Chinese frontier guards have "violated the Soviet state border" when they crossed the river arm inside Chinese territory to go to Chenpao Island inside the Chinese state border? This shows that this head of the Soviet revisionist press department not only has no knowledge of the boundary but also has gone out of his mind.

At the "press conference", these two Soviet revisionist anti-China clowns also did their best to spread lies and to vilify the Chinese frontier guards as having "planned beforehand" to provoke the Chenpao Island incident in order to throw the blame on China. Zamyatin racked his brains to invent a cock-and-bull story for this purpose, saying that in order to "create" this incident, "about 300 soldiers and officers of the Chinese regular army" "lay in ambush on the island on the night of March 1". However, press department head Zamyatin, while straining himself to invent this fantastic tale, had forgotten the "report" the correspondent of the Soviet revisionist journal *Trud* got from the staff headquarters of the Soviet revisionist Pacific military border area on March 5, that is, two days before the "press conference". According to the *Trud* report, more than 200 Chinese "armed personnel" "rushed towards" Chenpao Island "shouting anti-Soviet slogans". Thus, one said that about 300 Chinese lay in ambush on the island beforehand while the other said that more than 200 Chinese rushed towards the island shouting slogans. So Zamyatin and *Trud* are contradicting each other. It is useless for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to try by telling lies to deny its responsibility for the crime of provoking single-handedly the border incident of bloodshed. In the anti-China farce staged by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, there are countless cases of inconsistencies and absurdities such as those mentioned above. For instance, Pyotr Ionov denied at the "press conference" that the Soviet frontier troops had sent armoured vehicles to attack the Chinese frontier guards, while the Soviet revisionists' journal *Komsomolskaya Pravda* confessed that the Soviet revisionists' frontier troops "under the command of senior lieutenant Vitaly Bubenin", "mounted armoured troop carriers and rushed

## SKETCH MAP SHOWING SINO-SOVIET BOUNDARY LINE IN AREA AROUND CHINESE TERRITORY CHENPAO ISLAND



there". This is a true picture of the utter confusion and impasse which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is in.

You Soviet revisionist anti-China clowns, there is incontrovertible evidence of your crime of intruding into Chinese territory and making armed provocation. Your crime cannot be covered up or washed away no matter whether you hold anti-China "rallies", anti-China "demonstrations", or "press conferences". Your frantic

anti-China hysterical ravings cannot in the least save you from your miserable fate of being beset with difficulties at home and abroad and being in an impasse, nor can they harm the revolutionary militant friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. On the contrary, your vile anti-China deeds can only serve as a negative example to educate the Soviet people, enabling them to see more clearly your counter-revolutionary features, and to rise up and overthrow you.

# Lies Cannot Cover Up the Wolf's Murderous Claws

—Expose the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique's Crime  
in Intruding into China's Chenpao Island Area

ON March 2, 1969, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique directed fully armed Soviet revisionists' frontier troops, together with armoured vehicles and cars, to flagrantly intrude into Chenpao Island on the Ussuri River, Heilungkiang Province, China. They attacked the Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty, killing and wounding many of them. It thus committed yet another monstrous crime against the Chinese people.

However, after the incident, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, calling black white and confusing right and wrong, described China's Chenpao Island as Soviet territory and the Soviet revisionist armed troops' intrusion into Chinese territory and their attack on the Chinese frontier guards as crossing of the Soviet state frontier by Chinese frontier guards to attack Soviet frontier troops. It has set in motion all its propaganda machines, held a "press conference" and distributed faked photographs, in order to blatantly distort the facts and create anti-China public opinion. What effrontery!

Ignoring the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has for a long time repeatedly encroached upon China's territory and air space. During the ice-bound seasons in the more than two years between January 23, 1967 and March 2 this year, Soviet revisionists' frontier troops intruded into China's Chenpao Island area on 16 occasions and on several of these wounded Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty and looted arms and ammunition.

Here, we make public these photographs which were taken on February 7 this year, on one of the 16 occasions when Soviet revisionists' frontier troops intruded into China's Chenpao Island area. This will enable people to see how the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, taking over the mantle of the tsars, has deliberately encroached upon Chinese territory and repeatedly provoked armed border conflicts.



On February 7, 1969, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique directed its frontier authorities to send two armoured vehicles and two cars carrying fully armed frontier troops to cross the central line of the main channel of the ice-bound Ussuri River and intrude into the Chenpao Island area in Heilungkiang Province, China. The left side of the picture shows the southern end of China's territory Chenpao Island. The arrow indicates the central line of the main channel of the Ussuri River. The land and mountains on the right side of the picture are the eastern bank of the Ussuri River, Chinese territory lying east of the Ussuri River that, under the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" imposed on China in 1860, was annexed by tsarist Russian imperialism.

# Hundreds of Millions Angrily Denounce for Its Towering



Fully armed Soviet revisionist frontier troops in armoured vehicles and cars brazenly intrude into China's Chenpao Island area. Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty immediately warn them, ordering them to halt their provocation and preventing them from intruding further.



Chinese frontier guards in a tit-for-tat struggle reason with the Soviet revisionist frontier troops who intrude into China's Chenpao Island area. Devoid of all arguments, the Soviet revisionist frontier troops have to pull back their armoured vehicles. However, a petty officer of the Soviet revisionist frontier troops (5th from the left) keeps on making trouble.

The Chinese frontier guards rebuff another provocation by Soviet revisionist frontier troops. The latter flee helter-skelter from China's Chenpao Island area and head for the eastern bank of the Ussuri River.



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# ns of Armymen and Civilians Throughout China nce the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Crime in Encroaching on China's Territory

**A** RMYMEN and civilians in the cities and countryside throughout the country took part in the demonstrations and protest meetings to denounce the towering crime of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. From March 3 to 12, the total participation figures exceeded 400 million. This fully displays the solidarity of the 700 million Chinese people and their great heroic spirit of fighting against the enemy. It also shows that

the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are invincible. If the Soviet revisionist renegade clique dares continue intruding into the sacred territory of China, the Chinese people are sure to break the backbone of the invaders with even more mighty iron fists!

## Army and People in Chenpao Island Area Angrily Denounce Soviet Revisionists' Armed Intrusion into China's Sacred Territory

- ① China's frontier guards and the local revolutionary masses in a common cause against the enemy denounce the monstrous crime of the Soviet revisionist armed intrusion into China's sacred territory.
- ② Giving eyewitness accounts, Chinese frontier guards who were wounded by the gunfire of the Soviet revisionist frontier troops intruding into China's Chenpao Island and medical personnel, angrily expose the crime of aggression by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.
- ③ Fishermen of the Hutou Fishery in Hulin County, Heilungkiang Province, have always engaged in fishing activities on Chenpao Island. Citing a large number of facts, they sharply denounce the towering crime of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which employed the base trick of a thief crying "stop thief" to distort the facts in an attempt to cover up its armed invasion of China's territory.

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Army men and civilians in the capital hold huge, powerful demonstrations, angrily denouncing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its monstrous crime of invading China's territory Chenpao Island.

**Hundreds of Millions of Army men and Civilians Throughout China  
Angrily Denounce the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique  
for Its Towering Crime in Encroaching on China's Territory**



The broad revolutionary masses in the capital, filled with the greatest indignation, shout loudly with raised arms in front of the Soviet revisionists' embassy: "Down with the new tsars!" "Down with Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism!" "We pledge to defend the sacred territory of our motherland to the death!"

Armed men and civilians of Heilungkiang Province and the city of Harbin hold a rally to strongly protest against the Soviet revisionists' intrusion into China's territory Chenpao Island.

*Telephoto*





On March 8, in Urumchi, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, 200,000 army men and civilians hold a rally and demonstration. They firmly declared: We must sharpen our revolutionary vigilance, maintain full battle array and be ready at all times to deal destructive blows at all enemies who dare to invade our country. *Telephoto*



Shanghai revolutionary workers with rifles in their hands angrily denounce the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its new crime of frantically opposing China. *Telephoto*



The broad revolutionary workers of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company, in the forefront of the fight against revisionism, held rallies and demonstrations one after another to indignantly denounce the series of grave anti-China incidents created by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They declare that they must transform indignation into strength, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production and through their practical action of making more and better steel, deal telling blows at the Soviet revisionist provocateurs.

*Telephoto*

Militiamen on the outskirts of the city of Kwangchow hold armed demonstrations. They declare that they must hold a gun in one hand and a hoe in the other, strengthen preparedness against war and resolutely smash the aggressive ambitions of Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism.

*Telephoto*



Revolutionary masses of various nationalities in the city of Sining, Chinghai Province, hold a rally to indignantly protest against the Soviet revisionists for encroaching upon China's territory Chenpao Island.

*Telephoto*



# THE BEST EDUCATION

**I**T is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." In response to this great call of Chairman Mao's, tens of thousands of the capital's young people, full of revolutionary heroism and aspirations, have gone in one group after another to the sacred place of revolution, Yen-an, where Chairman Mao once fought. They have gone there to settle down in the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Comrades in the rural areas should welcome them", the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants along the banks of the Yenho River considered it an event of great happiness to welcome the revolutionary young fighters

coming from where Chairman Mao lives. Decorated gates were put up in every village and brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants performed the *yangko* dance and set off firecrackers to welcome these new commune members. They invited the new-comers to their heated earthen beds and served them a "meal to welcome kith and kin" made of millet — a local crop of Yen-an.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants unanimously declared: "Chairman Mao puts these youngsters under our care. This shows Chairman Mao's great faith in us poor and lower-middle peasants. We must give them a good education!" In Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes they rigorously repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the big renegade

Liu Shao-chi. They said angrily: "That black-hearted wolf Liu Shao-chi advocated 'studying in order to be an official' and 'studying in order to earn money' to lead young people down the wrong road."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yen-an area, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, cherish the greatest love for Chairman Mao and they are most loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In making arrangements for the young intellectuals who had come to settle down in the countryside, the first important thing they did was to educate them in the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao and in revolutionary traditions. As soon as the young people arrived at the village, many old Red Guards, old village cadres and old former chairmen of the women's salvation societies,





In front of the former home of Chairman Mao in Wangchiaping, veteran fighter of the Red Army Hao Chih-hu tells the story of how Chairman Mao sent his son to the countryside to take part in manual labour.



Young people with education from Peking arrive in Yen-an, sacred place of revolution. They are going to settle down in the countryside.

In front of the cave in which Chairman Mao once lived, Lei Chih-fu, member of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tsaoyuan commune of Yen-an, pins brightly shining badges of Chairman Mao on the jackets of the educated youth.



Studying *Serve the People* before the tomb of Comrade Chang Szu-teh.

An old poor peasant of the Tsaoyuan commune gives the young people who have settled there a vivid account of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and urges them always to be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

from their own experience, gave the youngsters a vivid, detailed account of the great meritorious deeds of the great leader Chairman Mao in leading the revolution in north Shensi. They led the young people to visit the places where Chairman Mao had fought, as well as the caves which had served as quarters for the Party's Central Committee, the schools of the border region and the Eighth Route Army, and the fields they had cultivated. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tsaoyuan (Date Garden) brigade led the young intellectuals to the front of the cave in Tsaoyuan where Chairman Mao once lived and presented them with the treasured red books and brightly shining badges of Chairman Mao. They told the new-comers: "It was while living in such a simple cave that our great leader Chairman Mao led the army and people of the whole country to victory in the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation. He has made great contributions to the Chinese revolution and the emancipation of mankind." They added with significance and deep emotion: "Yenan's loess caves are revolutionary; there is Marxism-Leninism in Yenan's caves. They are your best university."

In front of Chairman Mao's former home in Wangchiaping, veteran Red Army fighter Hao Chih-hu told the educated young people who settled in Hsiapiankou brigade the story of



how Chairman Mao sent his son, Comrade Mao An-ying, to the "university of labour" in the countryside after his graduation from a university abroad. Very much moved, they immediately reviewed Chairman Mao's article *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* written in Yen-an. They recited aloud: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be 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."

Thirty years ago in this brilliant article, Chairman Mao pointed out the bright road for revolutionary youth of the whole country; and the act of Chairman Mao 23 years ago in sending his son to the countryside to take part in manual labour today educates in a most profound and practical way the capital's young intellectuals who have settled down in Yen-an. They love each river and hill, each flower and tree there. They are determined to be earnest pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants all their lives, striving to become like the people of Yen-an, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. With resolution, they take up the revolutionary torch of Yen-an, to hand it down for generations to come.

Grandma Li Fu-hua who took part in land reclamation and production in Nanniwan together with the fighters of the 359th Brigade, presents the treasured red books and some tools to the educated youth on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanniwan.

On the land of Nanniwan which the 359th Brigade reclaimed years ago, the poor and lower-middle peasants lead the educated young people to launch an upsurge in production.



# Mao Tse-tung's Thought Comes to the Life of Our Family



Chen Wu-hu's family hold a meeting to "fight self, repudiate revisionism".

**M**Y name is Chen Wu-hu. I'm a member of the Taitou People's Commune in Yangcheng County, Shansi Province. There are seven in our family. Our eldest son has joined the P.L.A. Besides my wife and I, there are still two girls and two boys at home. Our elder daughter Hua-jou is a member of a basic militia unit.

One day after our great leader Chairman Mao called on the people of the whole country to run study classes, she and our youngest son Hsiao-chu said: "Let's run a family study class!" I agreed. Then the children suggested choosing a leader. "Well, since I'm head of the family," I said, "I certainly should be leader of the study group!" But our elder daughter said: "We should choose as leader the person whose words and actions best conform with Mao Tse-tung's thought." In discussing the matter further,

the children all agreed that Hsiao-chu studied Chairman Mao's works the best. We chose him as leader, while Hua-jou was chosen as tutor.

At first, in the study class we did nothing but read the "good old five" articles. Then Hua-jou led us to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." "Well, let's discuss how to apply it then," I suggested. The words were hardly out of my mouth when Hsiao-chu said: "Our family should act according to Chairman Mao's teaching to 'fight self, repudiate revisionism'. Father's full of self-interest — he'd better be the first to fight self!" I quickly retorted: "What do you children know about anything? What selfishness have I got to fight?" But Hsiao-chu said: "Dad, you can't say that! A few days ago, when the production

# mands

Told by Chen Wu-hu, a poor peasant commune member

brigade held a meeting to discuss how to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions, you didn't let me attend. You kept me at home making rope and even said you would give me ten *fen* to buy some candy. Isn't this selfishness?" My second son Liu-chu interrupted us saying: "If you just talk about following Chairman Mao's teachings, but do not fight your own selfishness, you are a revolutionary in speech only." One after another, my children went on criticizing me. I was at a loss for words.

At that turn of affairs, their mother broke in: "You children don't know what's what! Don't we depend on your father for what we wear and eat?" Hsiao-chu said: "Today we have enough clothes to wear and enough food to eat. All this we owe to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is the saviour of us poor people." Hua-jou then posed this question: "In the old society, our family also depended on father for a living. Why is it that in those days we were so poor?"

This hit squarely at my old wound. I said: "In the evil old society, at 13 I became a hired hand for a landlord. I worked like a beast of burden and ate the same swill as the pigs and dogs. Your mother had but one pair of trousers which she wore for more than ten years. In those years, the Japanese invaders came often to mop up. Your aunt and her eight-month-old baby were stabbed to death by them." I paused. The whole family were bathed in tears. Then I went on: "It was only after Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party led the people to strike down the Kuomintang reactionaries, the landlords and the local despots, that we poor people were liberated and started a happy life. How true it is that dear to us as are our father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer still; great as are heaven and earth, what we owe to the Party is greater still."

At this moment, Hua-jou asked me again: "Dad, should we follow Chairman Mao's teachings and fight selfishness?" I said with remorse:



Elder daughter helps mother in studying Chairman Mao's works.



As an expression of support for the collective, Chen Wu-hu gives the brigade 38 *yuan* to buy date tree saplings. He had originally put aside this money toward his daughter's marriage.

Chen Wu-hu leads his children to take an active part in productive labour.



## ***Mao Tse-tung's Thought Commands the Life of Our Family***

"Your father was wrong. Ever since liberation, our life has been steadily improving. Yet my first thought has always been how to increase our family possessions, and so I have not been very much concerned about the collective. If I go on like this, I'll slip into the mire of capitalism. I was poisoned by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi. All my mistakes boil down to one — I did not study Chairman Mao's works well or follow his teachings closely."



Comrades of the brigade's revolutionary committee chat with Chen Wu-hu's wife, Liu Hsiao-wei. They show concern for the Chen family study class.

From that time on, we have persisted in fighting self and repudiating revisionism in our family study class. I especially have done so, even bringing to light for criticism instances of my selfishness which no one else knew anything about — things which happened years ago. The children seeing that I had made some progress said: "We should learn from father", and made me leader of the study group.

Loyalty to Chairman Mao must be expressed through action. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." In the past, I paid lots of attention to my personal well-being while giving little thought to the interests of the collective. For several years after our son joined the P.L.A., the brigade gave me a subsidy each year. Through study, I came to realize: My son joined the P.L.A. to defend our motherland. Our family income is enough to cover our expenses, so it is not necessary for us to accept the aid. The money should be used to develop socialist collective production instead. In our family study class, we unanimously decided to refuse any further help from the brigade. For this we were commended by the brigade's revolutionary committee.

Our family study class has helped us all to revolutionize our thinking and raise our class consciousness. There are altogether six households in our compound. Hua-jou and I organized militia members and the poor and lower-middle peasants there to study Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle. We rigorously repudiated Liu Shao-chi's absurdity of the "dying out of class struggle". We sharpened our vigilance and helped the revolutionary committee of the brigade ferret out an enemy who had been hidden for more than 20 years.

Recently my wife, on hearing that I was to give a report outside on how we creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, said: "You shouldn't just talk about how good our family is, bragging for fear that others will not know!" "Our family's progress is due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought," I answered, "I am not going to speak of the merits of our family but rather show how great the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought is!"



Chen Wu-hu tells commune members his family's experience in running a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class.



Two-and-a-half-year-old Ting Hung-ping leading the whole family in singing a quotation from Chairman Mao set to music.

# The Whole Family Is Red

**D**URING the vigorous great proletarian cultural revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought has been propagated and popularized on an unprecedented scale among hundreds of millions of people. Their spiritual outlook has undergone a profound change and numerous stirring happenings have occurred. Among these, for instance, are the deeds of the Ting Lai-yu family Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team.

Ting Lai-yu is a poor peasant of the Lunghua brigade in Polo County, Kwangtung Province. His family of eight includes six children, the oldest 14 and the youngest not yet three. Cherishing boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, they enthusiastically propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought in literary and art form. With song and dance, they warmly praise Chairman Mao, the great Chinese Communist Party and the

great Chinese People's Liberation Army. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers give them a name: "The 'Whole Family Red' Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team".

Before liberation, oppressed by the exploiting class, Ting Lai-yu's family lived a life worse than that of beasts of burden. When he was 13, his parents died one after the other of poverty and illness. His five brothers and sisters either died of starvation or were sold. Within a year,



Ting Lai-yu and his wife, Chang Chiung, educate their children to recall past bitterness and think of present happiness so that from their childhood on, they will cherish boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao.

Defying hardships, Ting Lai-yu and his family cross mountains and rivers to actively propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.



Ting Lai-yu found himself the only survivor of the family. When Ting's wife Chang Chiung was young, she was also sold as a slave-girl to a landlord's family and underwent untold sufferings.

The east is red; the sun rises. After liberation, Ting Lai-yu was emancipated and became master in his own house. He raised a new family and lived a happy life. Now his family again has eight members. But the two families, just as the old society and the new, are poles apart. Ting often teaches his children: Now that we are emancipated, don't forget the Communist Party; we owe our happiness to Chairman Mao!

In March 1967, with the enthusiastic help of the People's Liberation Army, a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class was set up in Ting Lai-yu's family. This further promoted their ideological revolutionization and aroused an inexpressibly deep class feeling of loyalty to Chairman Mao. Every member, with the exception of Hung-ping who is less than three, can recite the "good old three" articles and over 100 quotations from Chairman Mao. Every bit they learn, they apply, combining study with application. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the life-blood of the revolutionary people. They feel that in addition to studying and applying well Mao Tse-tung's thought themselves, they should also propagate it among more people. They study and practise every day. So far they have learned to sing more than 100 revolutionary songs and perform 50-odd minor revolutionary items of literature and art.

They disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought with soaring enthusiasm, giving expression to their boundless love for and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao. Ordinarily they perform for the local poor and lower-middle peasants. When arrangements for them to go on tour are made by the departments concerned, they think nothing of crossing mountains and rivers to perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are always compiling material about the moving deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants which shows their fervent love for Chairman Mao, elaborating it and arranging it into new items. Whenever a new instruction of Chairman Mao's is published, they find it set to music in the newspaper, learn to sing it as quickly as possible, sometimes adapting dance movements to it, and propagate it among the revolutionary masses. At present, a total audience of 400,000 have enjoyed their performances. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers acclaim them as "singing what is in the bottom of our hearts and expressing our deep feeling of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao".



A dance, "Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production", is being performed for the poor and lower-middle peasants in the field.

Ting Lai-yu's daughters are making a design, "Sunflowers Turn Towards the Sun", to express their boundless love for Chairman Mao.



# A "P.L.A. TACHAI" MARCHES



Commanders and fighters of a regiment under the Shenyang Military Command battle against the sand and rocks of the riverbank near their barracks.

Yesterday's bank of rocks and sand has been turned into good fields.



# AHEAD

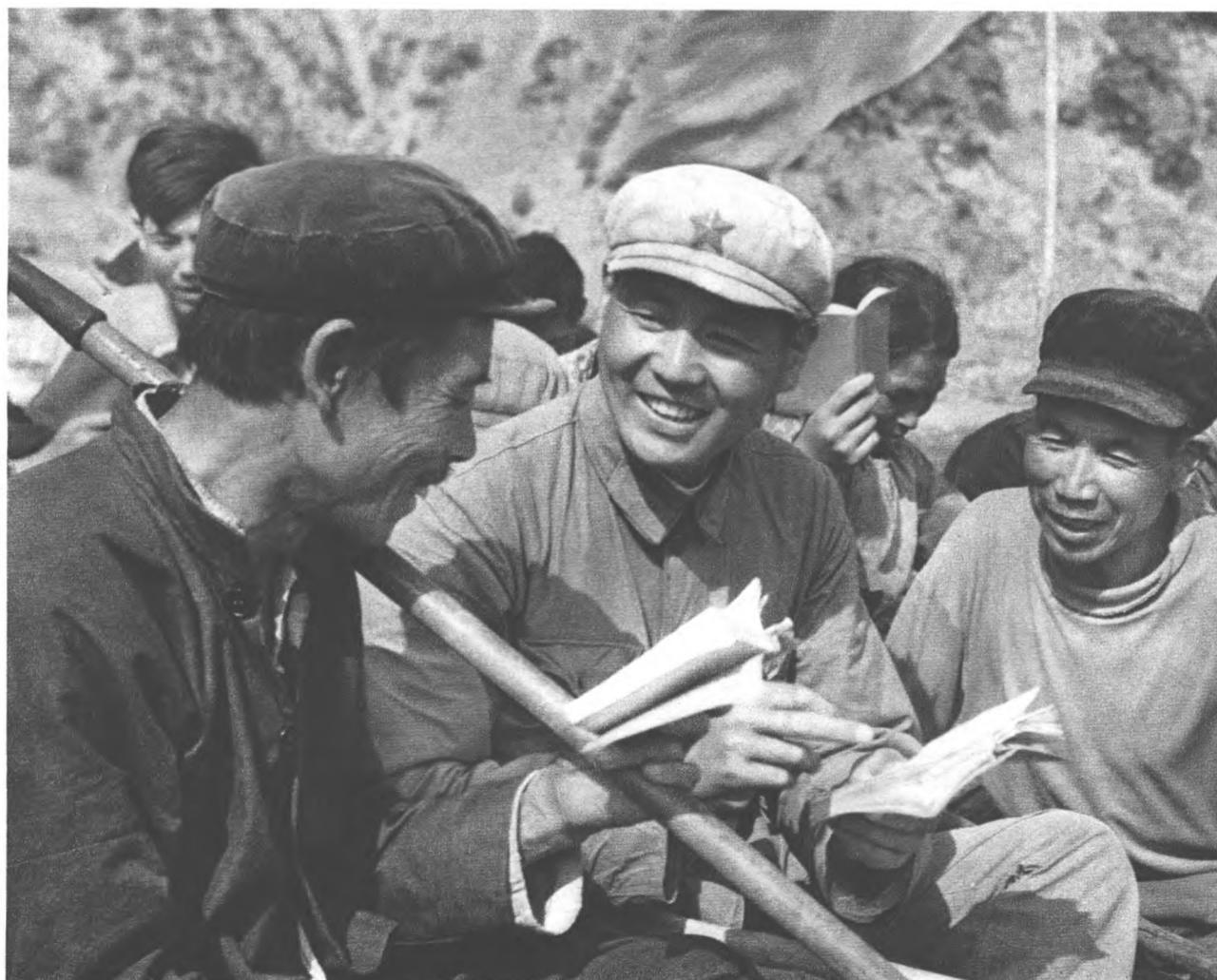
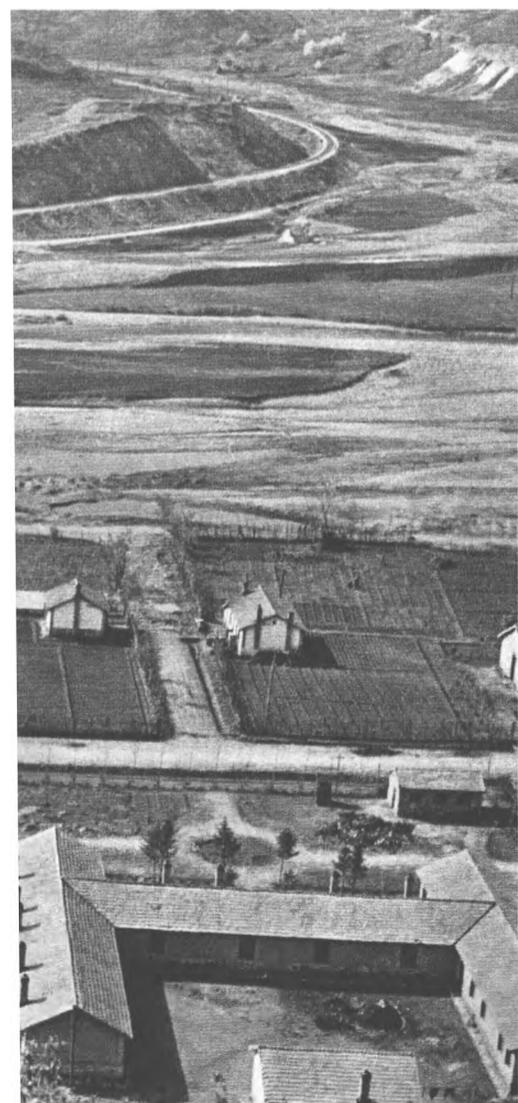
IN his "May 7" instruction, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this great school, our army men should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and its side occupations." In accordance with this great teaching and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commanders and fighters of a regiment under the Shenyang Military Command developed the glorious tradition of the P.L.A. of being not only a fighting force, but also a working and a production force. Taking the Tachai people as their example, they transformed a sandy beach near their barracks into good fields by relying on the power of their own shoulders and hands. There, harvests are guaranteed in spite of drought or water-logging.

The local people praise their spirit of hard struggle, citing their cultivated area as a "P.L.A. Tachai". Deeply inspired, the poor and lower-middle peasants said to the comrades: "You have learned so well from Tachai! We are also learning. Let's learn together and advance shoulder to shoulder." This appeal from the masses made the commanders and fighters of the unit realize deeply: Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" has already taken deep root among the masses; to learn from and catch up with

Tachai has already become the urgent demand and practical action of the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The regiment Party committee organized the commanders and fighters to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great instruction: "They [our army men] 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." Through study, all the comrades recognized that they should never forget to do propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm them. They determined to learn even better from Tachai together with the people and to plant the red flag of Tachai, raised by Chairman Mao himself, in every mountain village, to transform the countryside into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They established ties with the 22 brigades of the Yungtien commune near the barracks and dispatched Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams composed of a large number of commanders and fighters to propagate the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the spirit of Tachai among the poor and lower-middle peasants and to study Chairman Mao's



P.L.A. fighters and the poor and lower-middle peasants together run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes at the fields. They are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's recent instructions.



毛主席语录  
 我们一切工作干部，不  
 论职位高低，都是人民  
 的勤务员

Comrades of the "P.L.A. Tachai" Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and the leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Yungtien commune modestly ask for criticisms and suggestions from Kuo Chih-min (first from the right), vice-chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' representative conference.



P.L.A. men build Tachai fields together with the commune members.



P.L.A. men and the commune members of poor peasant origin harvesting maize.



备战备荒为人民

军队



works together with them.

Each brigade has its own study group. All the people, from white-haired oldsters to eight-year-old children, assiduously study and apply the "good old three" articles. They say with deep feeling, "Studying Chairman Mao's writings makes us clear-sighted; following his teachings gives us the correct direction; acting according to his instructions fills us with strength." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are single-mindedly devoted to the collective and to socialism, and are determined to take the Tachai road. In fields covered with ice and snow, they fought with all their might throughout winter and spring, carrying out water and soil conservation on over 3,000 *mu* of sloping land, building over 150 *mu* of terraced fields and afforesting an area of 130,000 *mu*. Thus the Yungtien commune has become an advanced collective of Kuantien County in transforming nature.

The commanders and fighters of the unit together with the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants carried out revolutionary mass criticism, rigorously denouncing the towering crimes committed by the arch renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in attempting to restore capitalism in the countryside. Peikou brigade was deeply poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's

*san zi yi bao*\*. Through mass criticism the commune members' consciousness of the two-line struggle was greatly raised. They came to understand that they should farm for the revolution, and on their own initiative, they actively sent the good manure they had collected to the brigade's fields.

Vice-Chairman Lin said, "The surging mass movement, in turn, always gives tremendous inspiration and education to the army and becomes a revolutionary furnace for tempering and raising the army's political consciousness." In the course of the army and the people learning from Tachai together, the cadres and fighters received an immense education. They said, "The poor and lower-middle peasants' class feeling of boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao has given us a deep education. We must creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought even better, and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao."

\*Larger private farm plots; free markets; operation of small industries and other enterprises responsible for their own profit or loss, which encouraged capitalist competition instead of socialist planning; and allocation of farm production quotas to the individual household instead of the commune, brigade or team, thus undermining the socialist economy.

In celebrating the bumper harvest, armymen and commune members in the fields rigorously repudiate the crime of plotting to restore capitalism in the countryside committed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi.



**FULL OF VIGOUR, THE WORKERS OF THE WUHAN IRON AND STEEL COMPLEX  
GREET THE PARTY'S NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS**



Left: Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex grasp revolution and promote production to make more and better steel as a contribution to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.  
Photograph by Yang Chung-chen



A three-way combination made up of workers, revolutionary cadres and technical personnel improves a tool, raising efficiency six fold.  
Photograph by Yang Chung-chen



**Selected Photographs  
by Workers, Peasants,  
Soldiers and Other  
Revolutionary Masses**

Commanders and fighters of a Chinese P.L.A. unit on Hainan Island help the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Li nationality transplant early rice seedlings during spring cultivation.  
Photograph by Yu Wei-tung

Assisted by the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. helping the Left, 13 elderly women of the Tanghungling Plantation in the Ichun afforested area, Heilungkiang Province, run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, persisting in the daily study of Chairman Mao's works and the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Photograph by Ku Tien-lu and Chien Shao



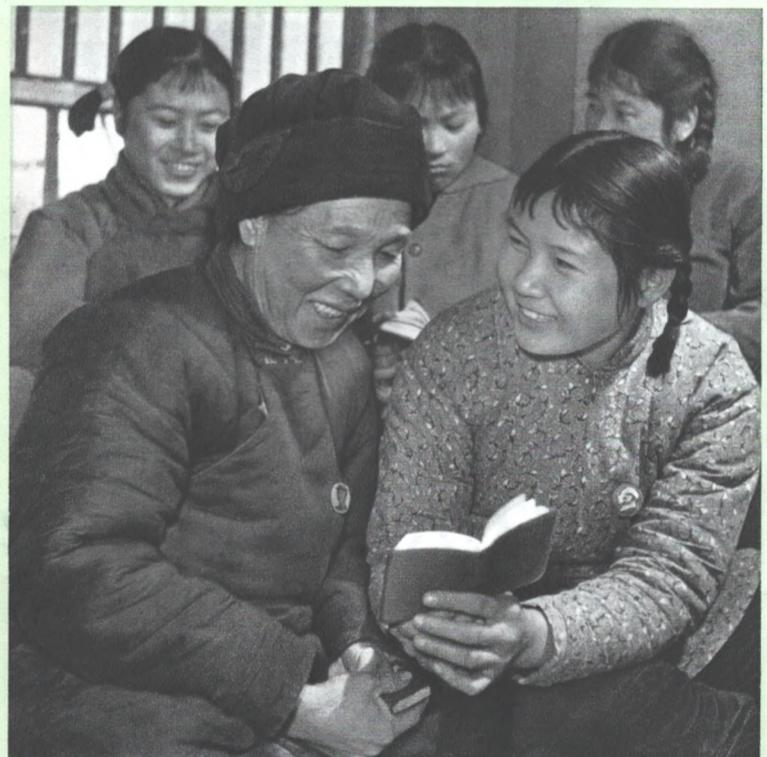
## RE-EDUCATING YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsiaokuang brigade, Chinsien County, Liaoning Province, conscientiously implement the latest instruction of Chairman Mao on re-educating intellectuals. Liu Yu-tien (second from the right), chairman of the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants' association, recounts the history of the two-line struggle in the locality to young intellectuals who have come to settle down there.

Photograph by Wei Tung-wen and Hsuan Tung-wen

Grandmother Kang, a poor peasant, studies *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* together with Wang Mei-hua, a young intellectual.

Photograph by Wei Tung-wen and Hsuan Tung-wen





The Mengsung Primary School often holds meetings for exchange of experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

*Mengsung Primary School  
in Hsishuangpanna*





A poor peasant commune member gives a lesson to the students.

Ming Na (centre), a graduate of the Mengersung Primary School, is an outstanding propagator of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the village. She is helping the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's works.

Ah Sang, a graduate of the school, is now an electrician. He also engages in agricultural production.



## Mengsung Primary School in Hsishuangpanna

NEAR the southwestern border of China, in the Mengsung Mountain Region in Chinghung County, Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, there live the Hani, Pulang, Lahu and other minority peoples. Up to the time of liberation, the entire region had remained in a semi-primitive stage. The people, ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the Kuomintang reactionaries, local officials and headmen, had been forced to flee to the densely wooded mountains, where they eked out a miserable existence. They slept on beds of tree-bark, covering themselves with sedge grass, and ate wild vegetables. To clear the land, they burned the growth on it, using the ashes as fertilizer, and worked the soil with crude implements. Events were noted by knotting cords and cutting notches on trees.

After liberation, led by the Chinese Communist Party, the people of various nationalities struck down their class enemies. Through arduous labour they terraced the slopes and converted wasteland into tea gardens. Production grew by leaps and bounds and their lives improved with every passing day. In 1955, the first school in the history of the mountain region was founded through self-reliance by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the various nationalities with the help of the People's Liberation Army stationed there. This was the Mengsung Primary School.

Throughout the 14 years since the establishment of the school, the poor and lower-middle peasants have raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the backing of the P.L.A., they have held the power of the school firmly in their own hands. They have resolutely implemented the great policy of Chairman Mao: "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", waging repeated, fierce struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Yunnan.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they thoroughly repudiated the reactionary fraud of opposing the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works on the pretext that the national minority areas on the border were "backward" and "special", perpetrated by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They abolished the unreasonable rules and regulations of the old schools and did away with subjects which propagated the reactionary culture of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. They made Chairman Mao's works the principal course and firmly grasped education in class struggle and labour. As a result, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Mengsung Primary School made rapid progress.

Over the past ten years and more, the school has trained on the average one graduate for each of the over 400 families of poor and lower-middle peasants of the different nationalities in the mountain region. Some joined the army or were promoted to schools of higher level, while the large majority participated in labour in their own brigades and communes. Quite a few of them took up posts as tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's works, as cadres at brigade or commune level, as cadres of the militia, as accountants, as medical workers and so on. Some have become proficient plasterers, carpenters, electrical and engineering workers or tailors. They are full of vim and vigour. No wonder the poor and lower-middle peasants commend them: "These youngsters can do anything; they can wield a pen, a rifle or a hoe equally well! They are our worthy successors."



Teachers and students of the Mengsung Primary School relentlessly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line pushed by Liu Shao-chi.

Some graduates of the school become the mainstay of the militia and powerful helpers of the P.L.A. in safeguarding the frontiers of the motherland.



# Creation in Medical History

Chou Teh-ming and other comrades study  
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

ON the afternoon of December 13, 1968, Chou Teh-ming, a steel bar fitter on a construction and repair team of the Shanghai Bureau of Light Industry, accidentally touched a high-tension wire in the course of his work in a factory.

Chou Teh-ming was immediately carried to the factory clinic. The medical personnel examined him and found that his pulse had stopped, his heart was no longer beating, his breathing had ceased and his pupils were dilated. Emergency measures were utterly ineffectual. He was already in a state of clinical death.

The ambulance raced to the Hsinhua Hospital like a flying arrow. When Chou Teh-ming was carried into the emergency ward at 3:40 p.m., his heart had already stopped beating for fully 18 minutes.

The doctor on duty promptly examined Chou Teh-ming. He sensed it his duty to try to save this worker comrade. On the other hand, he thought to himself: Foreign medical journals have declared it impossible to revive a patient whose heart has stopped beating for six minutes. Can Chou Teh-ming, whose heart has stopped beating for three times as long,



The workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, at all times and everywhere, arm the medical personnel with Chairman Mao's teachings.



be revived? At this moment, the comrades of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams stationed in the hospital, having heard the news, arrived on the scene. They encouraged the doctor on duty with Chairman Mao's teaching of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely", arousing his determination to do his utmost to save Chou Teh-ming.

Revolutionary medical personnel from the hospital's 11 departments rushed to the emergency ward. With their close co-ordination, the doctor on duty energetically carried out emergency measures. The minutes passed, but the patient still showed no response.

At this critical point, comrades of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams read aloud to the medical personnel in the emergency ward Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Chairman Mao's teaching inspired the revolutionary medical personnel. After a quick consultation, they decided to boldly break with foreign taboos and give the patient an adrenalin injection. This is a drug which old textbooks emphatically forbid in cases of electric shock, because its use might result in fatal fibrillation of the heart although it plays an active role in promoting heart contraction. They decided that should this happen, they would use a defibrillator to counteract fibrillation, and continue with the emergency treatment by opening the thorax for cardiac massage.

After the adrenalin injection, Chou Teh-ming's heart began to beat again at 3:45, 23 minutes after it had stopped. Five minutes

later, he resumed breathing. He was saved! But he was still in a deep coma. His breathing was irregular and he had spasm of the limbs.

Under the leadership of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, the Hsinhua Hospital immediately formed a group for emergency treatment. The group rushed Chou Teh-ming to a hospital affiliated to a P.L.A. medical college where there was a hyperbaric chamber. Filled with profound proletarian feelings, the comrades of the hospital actively co-ordinated with the group in giving emergency treatment. Proceeding in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to grasp the principal contradiction and mobilizing the masses, the group in charge of emergency treatment analysed the situation and took into consideration the different complications which might arise after the heart resumed beating. They held that the main immediate danger was anoxia of the brain and cerebral edema, and promptly took effective measures for prevention. After strenuous emergency treatment, Chou Teh-ming finally regained consciousness after being in a coma for 63 hours.

Now, when his comrades visit him, he always says: "It is Chairman Mao who has given me a second life. I will always follow Chairman Mao in making revolution!" With excitement, he and other comrades sincerely wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The success in rescuing Chou Teh-ming is a victory for the working class in leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the hospitals. It is another triumphant song of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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**FRONT COVER:** Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, China's working class has succeeded on trial in replacing the lead plates used all along in printing with plastic ones. This significant technical revolution creates a favourable condition for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in printing the works of our great leader Chairman Mao.

Photograph by our staff

**BACK COVER:** The workers of the Shanghai Oil Refinery grasp revolution and promote production day and night to greet the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China with even greater achievements.

Photograph by our staff

### NOTE:

In the above table of contents, the title to sketch map page 12 should read: Sketch Map Showing Intrusion by Soviet Revisionists' Troops into Chinese Territory Chenpao Island.

In texts or captions, Heilungkiang River should read Heilung River; Sungari River, Sunghua River; and Ussuri River, Wusuli River.



Revolutionary medical personnel indignantly repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

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(Selected writings between 1941-1945)

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