CHINA
PICTORIAL

1970 1



QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO

Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

* * *

Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.



The blooming mill newly built by the Capital Iron and Steel Company is now in production.



Revolutionary Emulation Under

① The revolutionary emulation campaign in full swing at the Capital Iron and Steel Company.

② Making steel for the revolution. The first bloom is rolled out by the blooming mill of the Capital Iron and Steel Company. Construction of the mill was completed during the revolutionary emulation campaign.

③ To advance their ideological revolutionization, steel workers run a Mao Tsetung Thought study class before the furnace.

④ Exchanging experiences gained in the revolutionary emulation campaign together with the representatives from the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company.

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Socialism



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"UNITE to win still greater victories." This great call of Chairman Mao's inspired the masses of revolutionary workers and staff members of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, in mid-September, 1969, to initiate a proposal to the iron and steel companies in Wuhan, Paotow, Taiyuan and Chungking: Unfold a campaign of socialist revolutionary emulation to **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war"**; learn from each other, help each other and, by making outstanding achievements in revolution and production, bring honour to our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

The proposal won the immediate and enthusiastic response of the revolutionary masses of the four fraternal units and of other fronts as well. A mass campaign to compare with, learn from and surpass the advanced developed and was soon in full swing.

This is a new thing arising from China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, a brilliant product of the unprecedented popularization of Mao Tsetung Thought, and a necessary result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Keeping in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, **"We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness"**, the masses of revolutionary workers and staff members of the Capital



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Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Capital Iron and Steel Company visit the "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, Peking. They are learning modestly from fraternal units.

Iron and Steel Company modestly learned from other fraternal units during the campaign. They studied repeatedly the experiences of advanced units in Peking, and sent representatives to the iron and steel companies in Shanghai, Anshan, Taiyuan and other fraternal units to learn. In this way they found out in what respects they lagged behind and mapped out appropriate measures to catch up. The workers said: Our emulation is first of all emulation in political thinking, it is emulation in revolution, unity and progress. It differs from the kind pushed by Liu Shao-chi, emulation purely in "production, targets and technique", emulation for fame and gain.

Prompted by the proposal for revolutionary emulation, the company carried the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a new high. In order to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of production, the steel workers made good use of what little time they could squeeze before and after every heat of steel to run Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. Once in making a heat of steel, the charging door of furnace No.2 got stuck. With no thought about his own safety, veteran worker Yang Hsin-chen rushed up to clear away the obstacle, braving the roaring flames. He said afterwards, "Chairman Mao teaches us to fear neither hardship nor death. We must combine study with application. The more time we save, the more steel we can make and the heavier blows we can deal imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries."

Using Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon, the iron and steel fighters, in speeches and articles, carried out deep-going and sustained criticism of revisionism. At criticism meetings organized by shifts and work groups, the workers, by studying a quotation from Chairman Mao and using it to repudiate a revisionist viewpoint of Liu Shao-chi's, would solve a practical problem and further enhance their consciousness. For instance, the third company had been assigned the task of building a blooming mill. The 6th squad of the company was put in charge of installing and adjusting the electrical equipment of the central control room. On receiving the task, most of the comrades of the squad advocated self-reliance in carrying it out. But a few comrades had reservations. "This task is

Earnestly carrying out the proposal to unfold a mass movement of revolutionary emulation, and launching one upsurge after another of revolutionary mass criticism.



too complicated for us. We can't do it without engineers." In the light of such thinking, the head of the squad first led everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, **"The working class must exercise leadership in everything."** They then rigorously criticized Liu Shao-chi's fallacy that "experts should run the factory".

"That scab Liu Shao-chi's drive to put experts in charge," said a veteran worker angrily, "was nothing but lack of faith in the working class. He looked upon the workers as hired slaves. Chairman Mao has given us the right to be masters of our own affairs, therefore we must have high aspirations!" With all more keenly aware of their responsibility as masters of the state, they struggled hard, fulfilling their task well and at high speed. Electricity passed through without a hitch.

Since the beginning of the emulation campaign, the members of the revolutionary committees at various levels in the Capital Iron and Steel Company have been enthusiastically going to the forefront of production to take part in collective labour, thus putting into practice Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Remain one of the common people while serving as an official."** They make every effort to apply the principle of doing a fixed job with fixed time, quality and quantity specifications. As a result, they have established close ties with the masses, promoted their own ideological revolutionization and ensured the deep-going and sustained development of the emulation campaign.

"The magnificent ideological and political flowers will eventually result in rich economic fruit. This entirely conforms to the law of development." At present, the situation in production at the Capital Iron and Steel Company is excellent. With the production plan for September overfulfilled, output of iron in October exceeded the planned figure by 14.11 per cent, and that of steel by 10.42 per cent. Many shifts, work groups and shops are setting new records continuously. In the mass campaign for technical innovation the "three-in-one" combination has brought forth not a few new achievements.



Sun Feng-chiang, Party member and vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee, has a heart-to-heart talk with the workers. He has taken the lead and set an example everywhere, making a contribution to the success of the revolutionary emulation campaign.

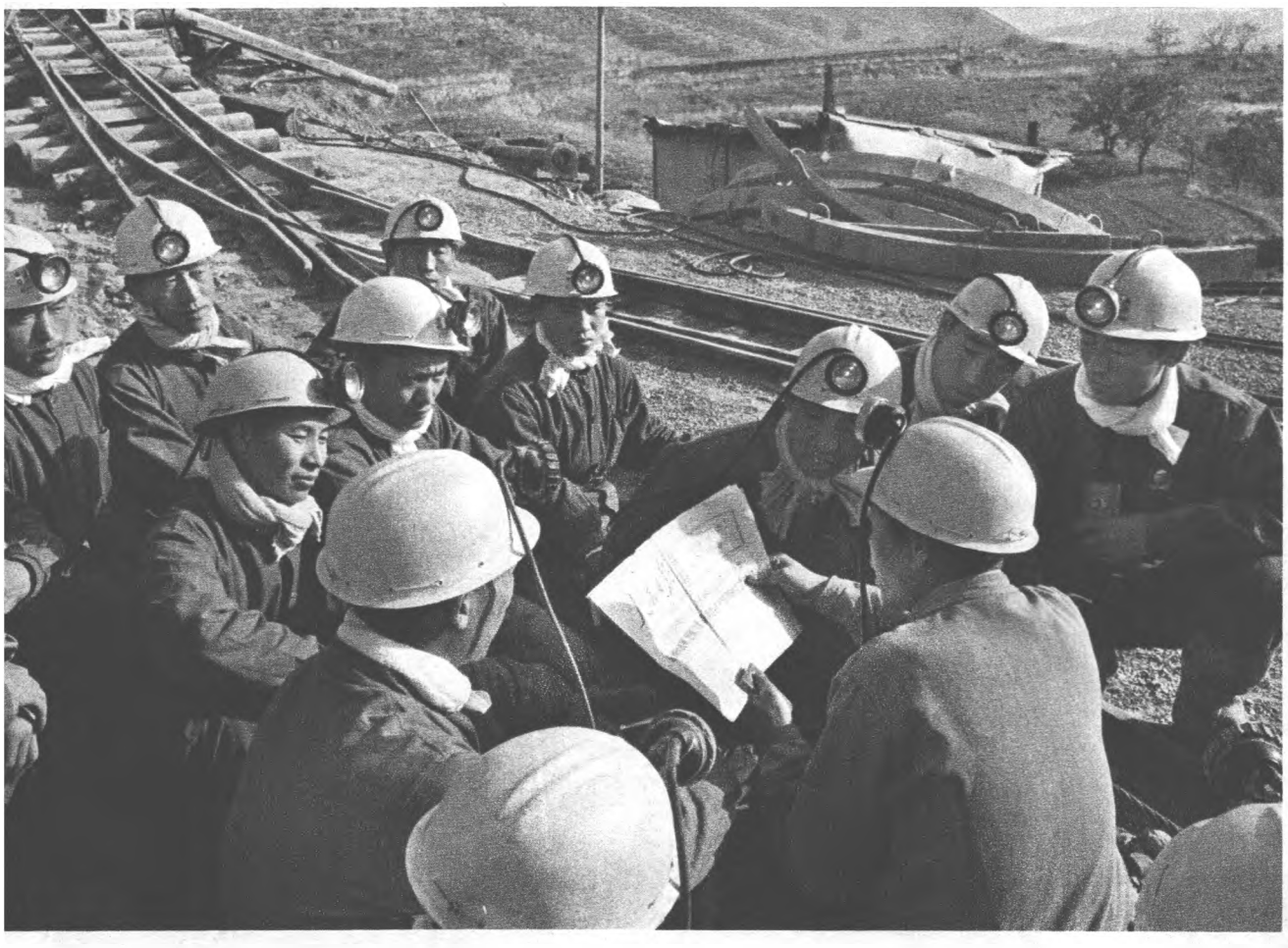


A swift pace is set at the coking plant. During the revolutionary emulation campaign, the situation of production at the Capital Iron and Steel Company is excellent.

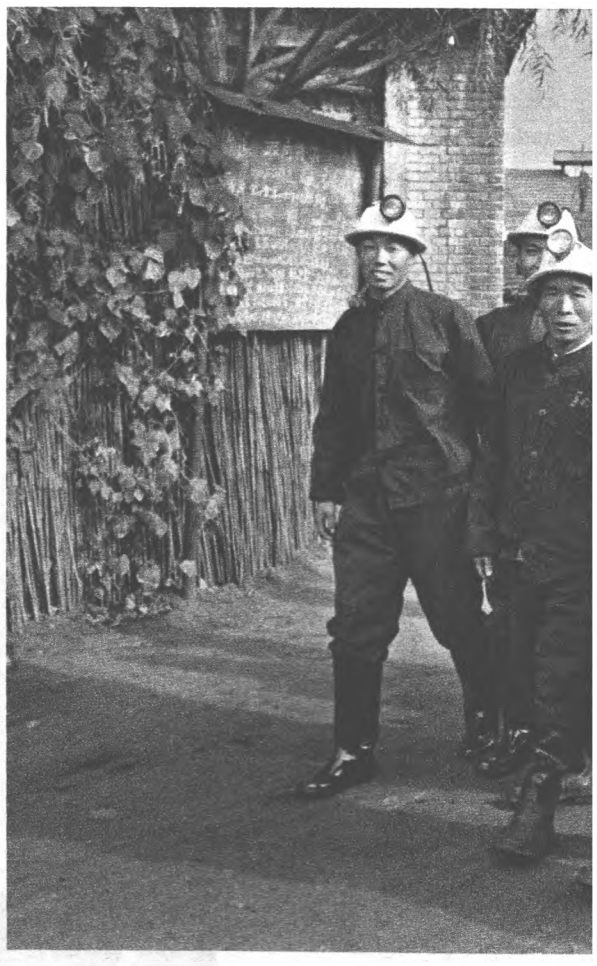


Shift A workers of the No.6 furnace of the steel mill at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company work energetically in order to produce more and better steel for the state. The company has launched a revolutionary emulation drive in enthusiastic response to the proposal of the Capital Iron and Steel Company.

Comrades of the construction battalion of the Oppose Revisionism Coal Mine under the Fengfeng Mining Administrative Bureau discuss the proposal for revolutionary emulation brought up by the Capital Iron and Steel Company.



Han Cheng (right front), veteran Party member, Wu Hung-ti (centre front), veteran cadre, and Ma Chi-ming (left front), veteran worker, on their way to work at the Red Flag Coal Mine under the Fengfeng Mining Administrative Bureau. Together with the workers they actively grasp revolution and promote production in the revolutionary emulation campaign.







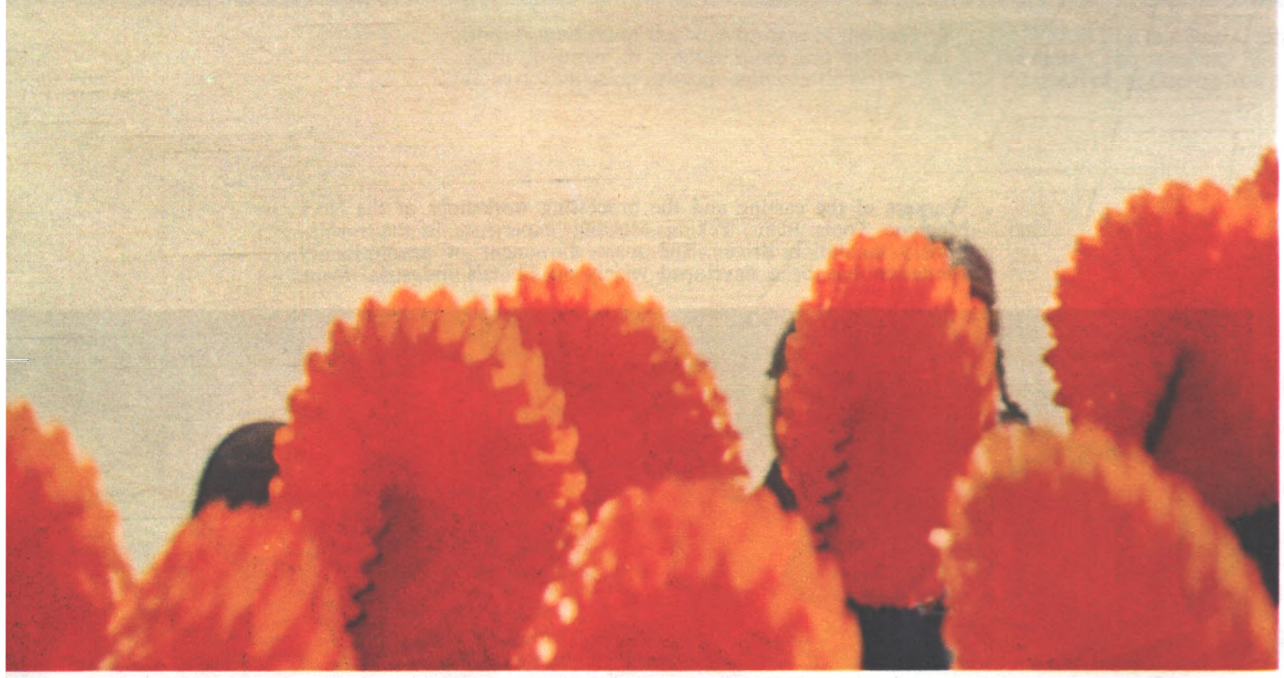
In the large rolling mill of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, Kuo Chien-to (left), Party member, and Wang Mao-hai, worker, formed "a red pair" in the Party consolidation movement. The revolutionary emulation campaign accelerated the advance of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Workers of the casting and the processing workshops of the No.1 Machine Tools Plant, Peking, exchange experience in the revolutionary emulation drive. The mass movement of revolutionary emulation has been developed widely on China's industrial front.









During the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the 32-ton tip truck designed and produced by Chinese workers appeared in the parade reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao.

CHINA PRODUCES 32-TON TIP TRUCKS

RECENTLY, the first lot of Chinese designed and made 32-ton tip trucks for mines came off the assembly lines with flying colours. This heavy-duty tip truck is 7.5 m in length, 3.55 m in width and 3.5 m in height. It weighs 21.6 tons. Although it requires a technical design of comparatively advanced level, it was successfully designed and produced in just a little over six months. Such speed is rare in the annals of China's motor industry.

With the rapid development of China's mining industry, the need for heavy-duty tip trucks became more and more urgent. Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."** In accordance with this teaching, the workers had long ago proposed to produce heavy-duty trucks themselves.

But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents did their utmost



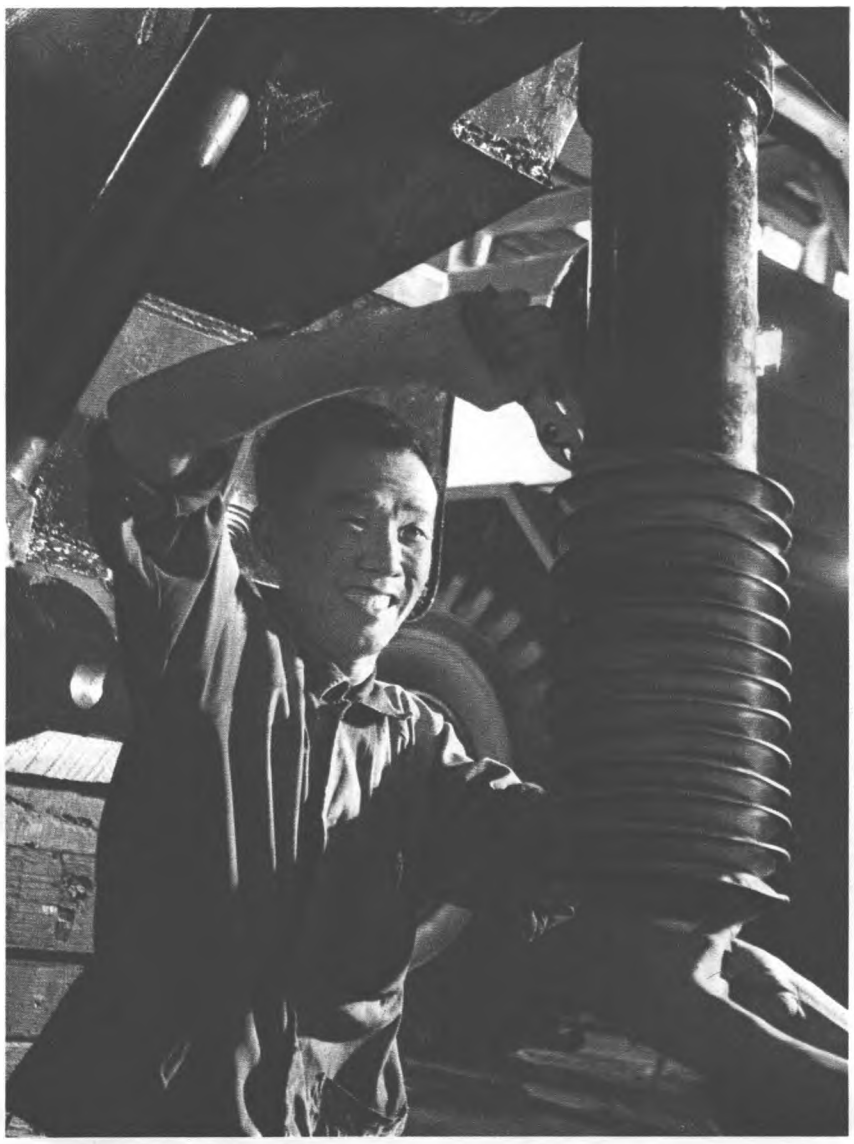
to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and came up with the absurd reactionary policy, "Import motor vehicles from abroad, make spare parts at home." They tried in a thousand and one ways to obstruct the production of heavy-duty trucks.

Like a thunderbolt the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution completely shattered Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed the fetters which had restricted the development of the social productive forces for so long. In January 1969, in line with Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"**, the Shanghai working class courageously resolved to take upon itself the glorious task of producing heavy-duty trucks. The Shanghai Truck Plant, the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant, the Shanghai Chassis Plant and the Shanghai Automobile Gear Plant organized a "three-in-one" group with workers as its main force. Its members went to the mining areas to investigate and hear from the miners themselves what sort of heavy-duty tip truck they wanted. There they learned that the imperialists and modern revisionists had been trying to make things difficult for China in this very respect. They were filled with anger. On their return home when they made this known, the broad worker masses were bursting with indignation. They unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and declared that the first lot of 32-ton tip trucks must be produced by the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. They would never give up until they had reached the goal. Throughout the course of designing and production, they lacked technical literature and data. But Chairman Mao said, **"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** Under the guidance of this teaching of Chairman Mao's, they broke down foreign conventions and adopted the V-type 400 h.p. diesel engine with 12 cylinders, the hydraulic torque converter and oil-air suspension. These and many other advanced structures and techniques were used to meet the requirements of operation and reduce the labour-intensity of the driver. In the course of trial-production, they overcame difficulties by studying Chairman Mao's brilliant article *On Practice* and others, taking the essence of the articles as a beacon. Whenever a problem cropped up, they discussed it together and tried to find a way out. They adopted methods like "ants gnawing at a bone", and overcame difficulties such as shortage of equipment. Relying on their own strenuous efforts, they at last produced this lot of tip trucks on schedule.

Assembling the 32-ton tip trucks.







Technician Hsu Hsueh-hua of worker origin who took part in designing the truck works at the Shanghai Truck Plant. The working class played its leading role in designing and manufacturing this lot of trucks.

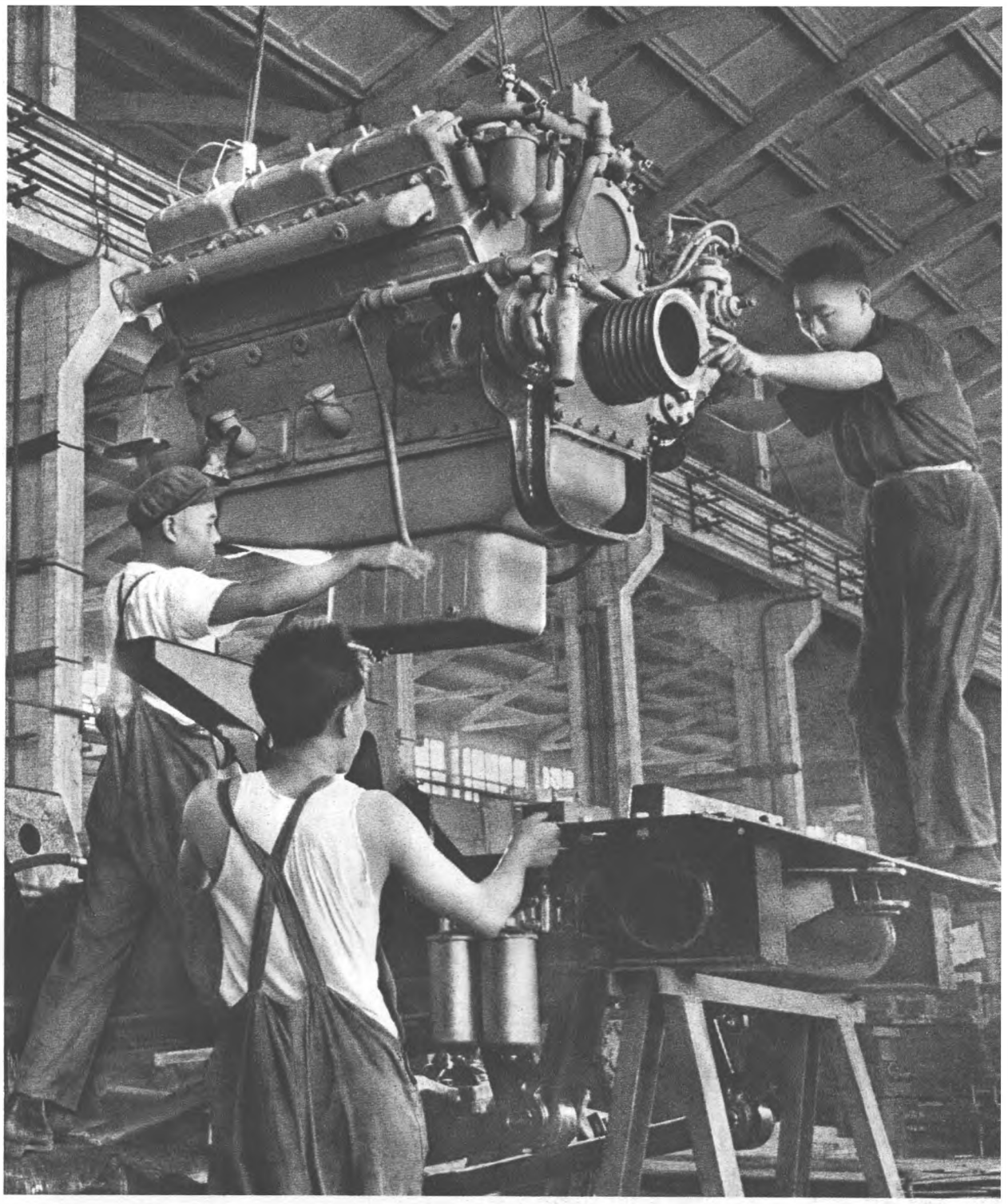


Designing and manufacture of the 32-ton tip truck proceed simultaneously under the direction of the "three-in-one" group with workers as its main force.

Right: Assembling the engine. The V-type 400 h.p. diesel engine with 12 cylinders was produced by the workers of the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant at maximum speed.

Below left: Workers of the Shanghai Chassis Plant join in assembling. Over 100 plants in Shanghai and other places throughout the country made contributions to the manufacturing of these trucks.

Below: Workers of the Shanghai Automobile Gear Plant carry out the oil-pressure test on a spare part they produced.

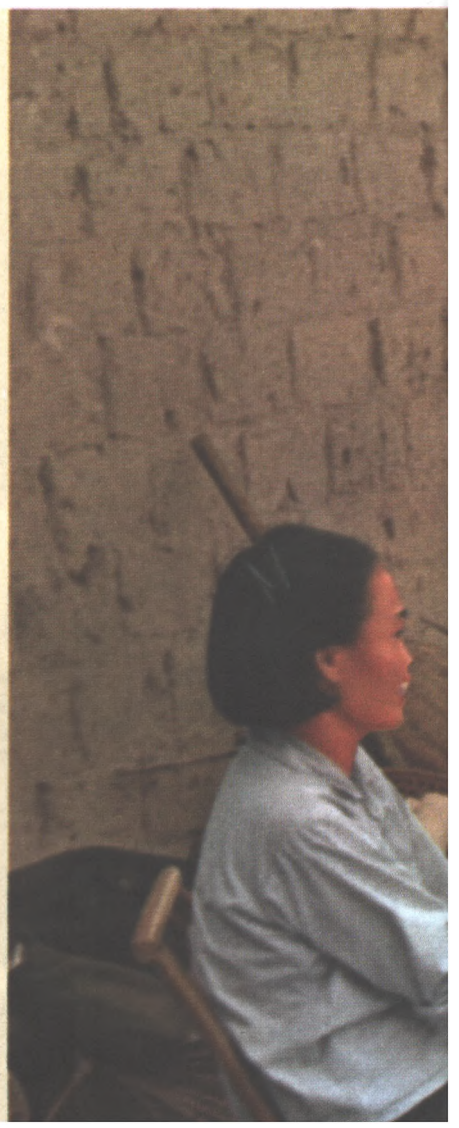


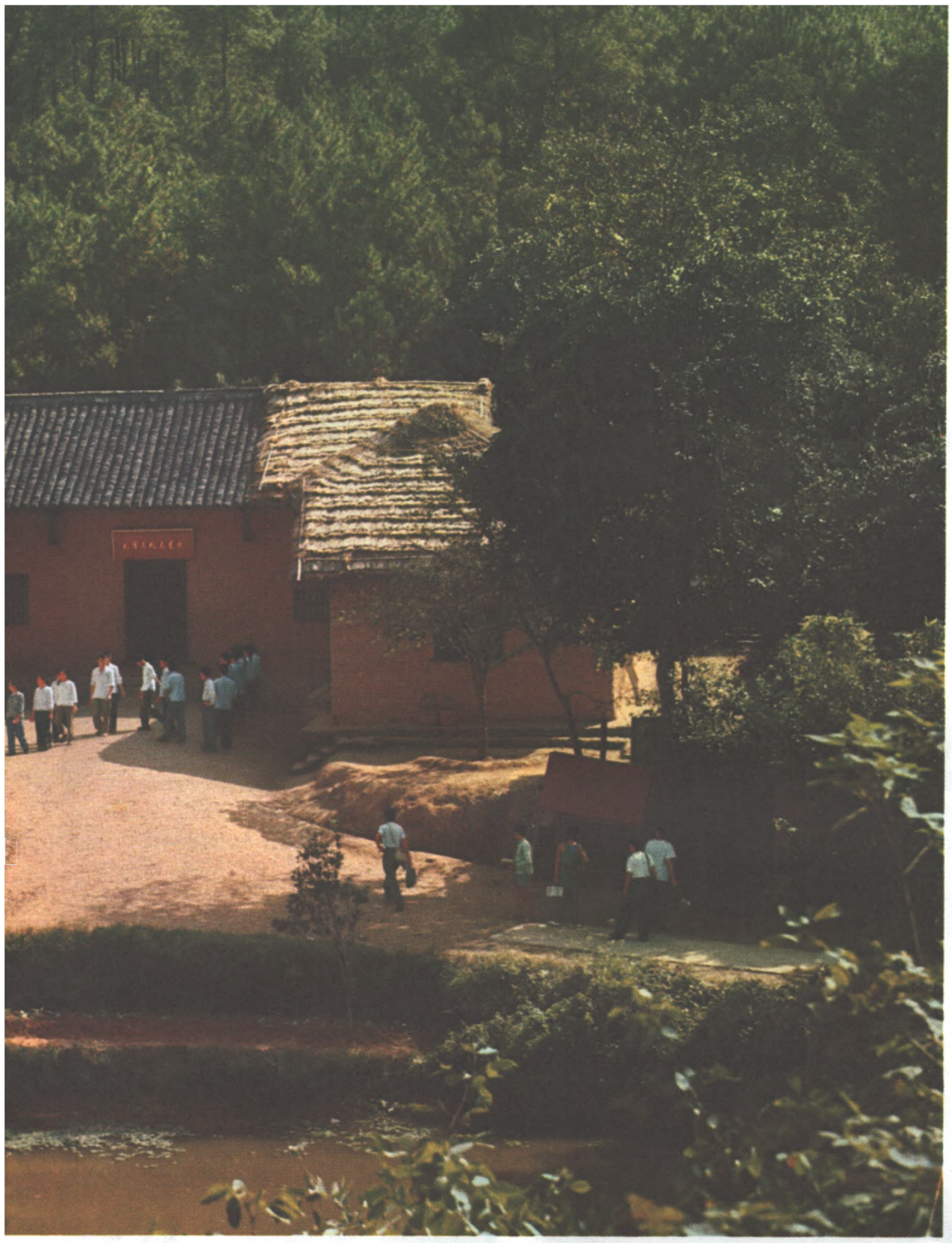


The Shaoshan Brigade Party Branch, Loyal to Chairman Mao

Upper: In 1925, upstairs in his old home, our great leader Chairman Mao personally set up the earliest and staunchest branch of the Chinese Communist Party in China's countryside—the Shaoshan Party branch.

Right: The Shaoshan brigade Party branch of glorious revolutionary traditions held an enlarged meeting of the Party branch committee to earnestly implement Chairman Mao's great call, **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."**





SHAOSHAN is the birthplace of our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Sons and daughters of Shaoshan were the earliest to bathe in the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought. Forty-five years ago, Chairman Mao personally founded the earliest and the staunchest Party branch in China's countryside — the Shaoshan branch of the Chinese Communist Party.

For decades, this Party branch, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, led the heroic sons and daughters of Shaoshan in persistent and most bitter struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Japanese imperialists. They fought valiantly, and advanced wave upon wave. More than 30 outstanding Party members gave their lives for the revolution. Mao Fu-hsuan, secretary of the earliest Party branch, and four other comrades—Pang Shu-kan, Chung Chih-shen, Mao Hsin-mei and Li Keng-hou—who were among the earliest Party members, all heroically sacrificed their lives for the revolution.

After the nation-wide liberation, the Party branch of Shaoshan, carrying on its glorious revolutionary traditions, led the Party members and the revolutionary masses to stride forward on the road of socialism. They followed the instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao, **"Get organized!"** Thus, getting rid of various obstructions, they formed mutual-aid groups, and, advancing from there, eventually joined in establishing a people's commune. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agent in Hunan, seeing that they could not prevent the Shaoshan people from resolutely following the





Returning from the Party's Ninth Congress, Mao Tse-jen, secretary of the Shaoshan brigade Party branch took an active part in manual labour, and did meticulous ideological work during breaks.

socialist road, came out to suppress the masses. In waging tit-for-tat struggles against them, the Party branch carried the movements for agricultural co-operation and for the formation of the people's commune forward swiftly and vigorously. When China was in temporary economic difficulty because of serious natural disasters for three successive years, the big renegade Liu Shao-chi, seizing the opportunity, stirred up an evil wind of restoring capitalism. In 1961, a so-called central work team came to Shaoshan, intent on carrying out an experiment there for "the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households". At the time, the Party branch of the Shaoshan brigade led the Party members and revolutionary masses to visit Chairman Mao's old home to make an on-the-spot study of Chairman Mao's great teaching, **"Only socialism can save China"**, so as to arm their minds with Mao Tsetung Thought. When the so-called central work team tried to force the Party branch to carry out the experiment, members of the Party branch resolutely replied, "This means restoration of private ownership! We'll never go back to the old way. We're determined to take the socialist road charted by Chairman Mao."

During the vigorous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Party branch of the Shaoshan brigade gave full play to the spirit of continuing the revolution, carried out resolute struggles against the class enemies and valiantly defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In August 1966, the agent of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi in the former Hunan Provincial Party Committee came to Shaoshan and slandered the students of Changsha who were rebelling against the capitalist roaders in power. He said that they were "creating disturbances" and that the situation was "terrible", in a vain attempt to compel Shaoshan's poor and lower-middle peasants to issue a "statement" supporting him. The Shaoshan brigade Party branch immediately organized the Party members and the masses to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* and the "16 Points" worked out by Chairman Mao personally. Then all of them were enlightened and clearly understood that the main target of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is those within the Party who are in

authority and are taking the capitalist road. The students rising in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders was fine; it was not "terrible" at all. The Party members and the masses of the Shaoshan brigade firmly replied, "Write a statement supporting him in repressing the students? Never!" Later the Party branch again smashed a plot on the part of Liu Shao-chi's agent in Hunan. This time, when Red Guards from all parts of the country were visiting Shaoshan to study, he had vainly attempted to obstruct and sabotage their activities. The Shaoshan brigade, composed of only 211 families, warmly received 100,000 Red Guards who were travelling for exchange of experiences in the revolution.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Shaoshan brigade Party branch has become stauncher and more vigorous than ever. Not long ago, a number of advanced proletarian elements who had come to the fore during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were taken in as Party members by the Party branch. The mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has been further developed both in scale and depth by the Shaoshan people.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 27-year-old secretary of the Shaoshan brigade Party branch, Mao Tse-jen, led the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. He and the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely stood on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and reaped bumper harvests of grain year after year. Thus, they have won victories in revolution as well as in production. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out,



Liu Hsiu-hua, deputy-secretary of the Shaoshan brigade Party branch takes part in productive labour. She has always closely followed Chairman Mao in waging revolution.

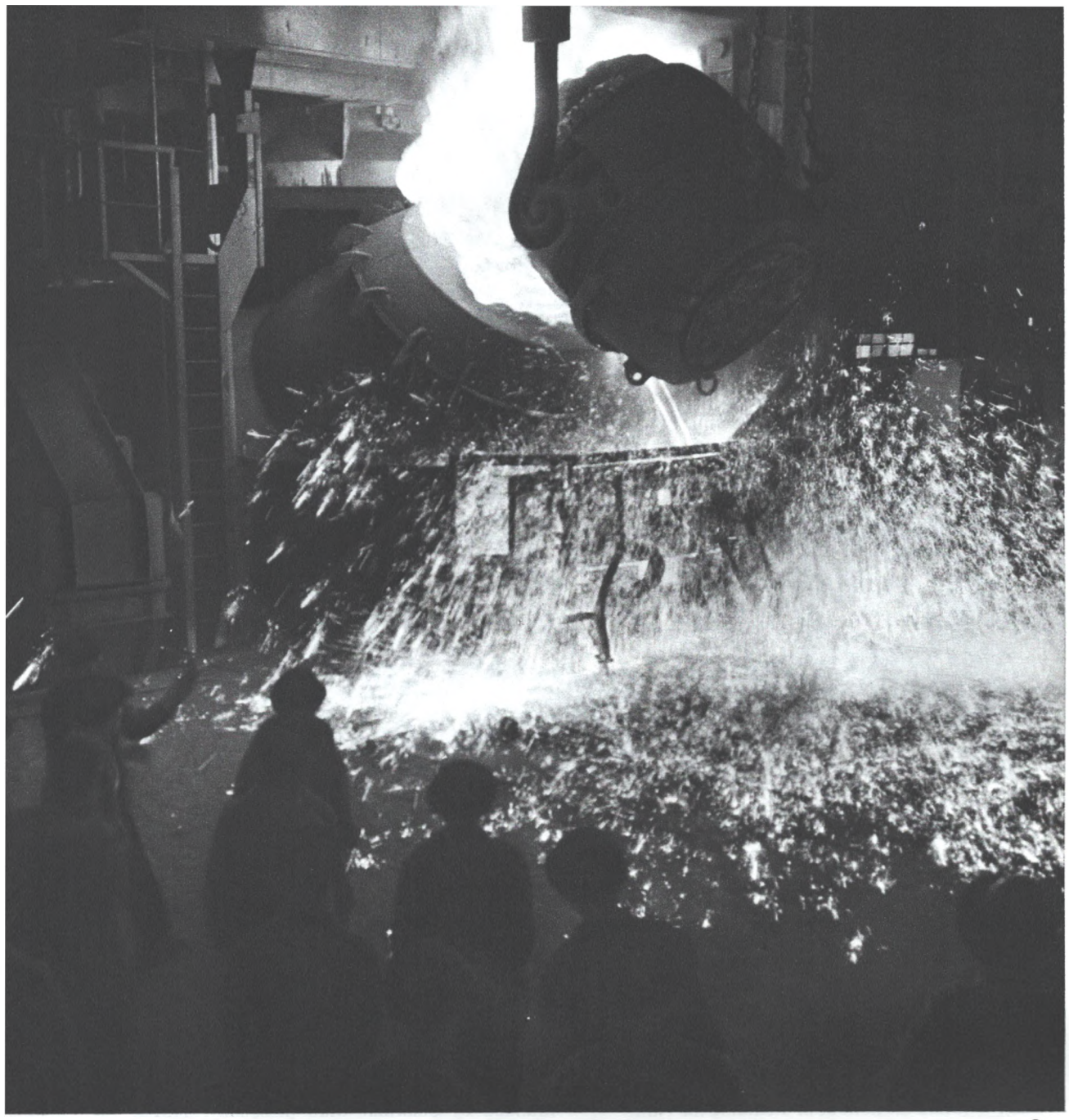
"Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." Comrade Mao Tse-jen always keeps this teaching of Chairman Mao's in mind, fighting against conceit in the face of achievements and remaining modest when praised.

Last April, on behalf of the Shaoshan Party branch, he had the honour of attending the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. On the day after his return from the meeting, he took an active part in manual labour. Together with the commune members, he made adobes for building new granaries in order to be prepared against war and natural disasters.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Unite to win still greater victories"**, Comrade Mao Tse-jen and all the other Party members are determined to build the Shaoshan Party branch, founded by Chairman Mao personally, into a stauncher and more vigorous one and to lead the masses forward in the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao to seize greater victories.

Militiamen are studying Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in the exhibition hall in Chairman Mao's old home. The Shaoshan brigade Party branch often gives the militiamen education in revolutionary traditions.







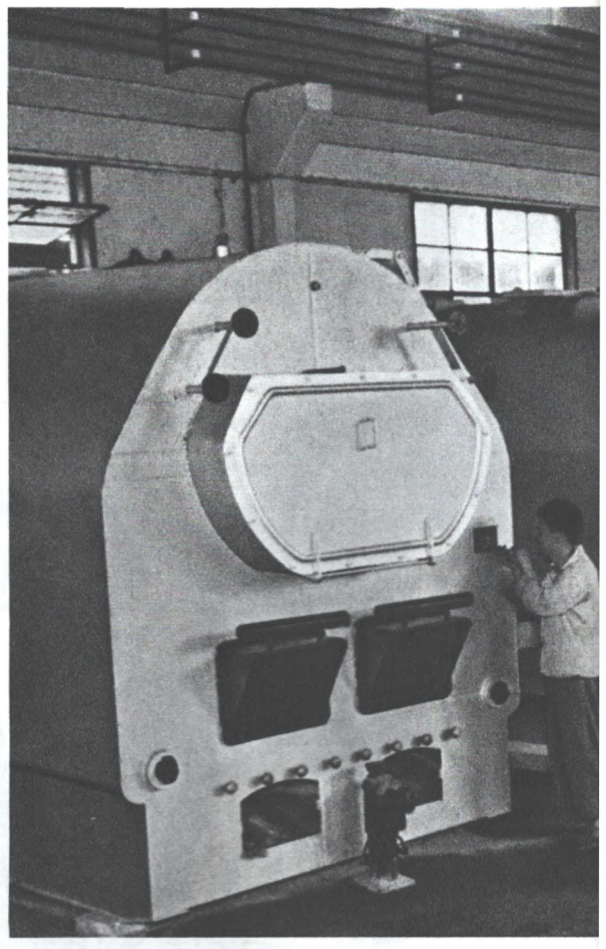
New Products New Techniques New Installations

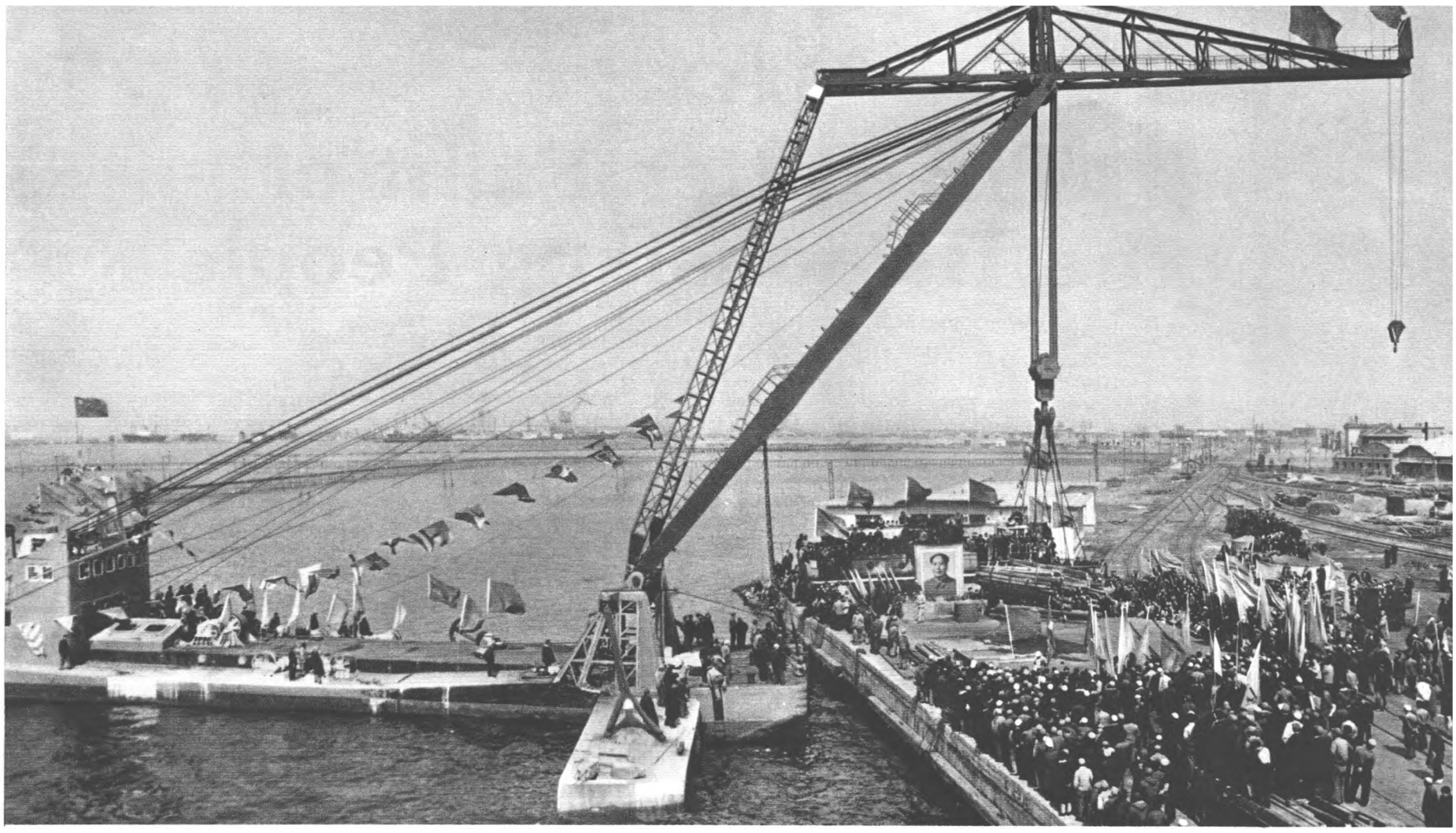
① Another large pure-oxygen top-blow converter, designed and manufactured by China's own efforts, has been successfully completed and put into operation in Shanghai. This is another new victory won by the Shanghai iron and steel workers in the course of implementing with practical action Chairman Mao's great principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".** This converter of modern advanced technical level took only 25 days to install, which is a fourth of the time needed for installing one of the same type in the early stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with better engineering quality into the bargain.

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② The first electronic high-speed telegraph receiver for messages in Chinese has been produced. It was designed and manufactured by Chinese workers and scientific and technical personnel in the post and telecommunications field. Using semi-conductors and other new types of components and adopting electrostatic recording, this high-speed receiving equipment automatically translates signals and prints characters. It translates and prints 1,500 Chinese characters per minute, which is 75 times as efficient as a translator, thereby raising the speed and quality of telegraphing to the advanced world level. Here, the personnel concerned are appraising the performance of the receiver.

③ The Tungfanghung phototelegraphic apparatus for transmitting newspapers has been successfully produced by China. This equipment can transmit a full page of newspaper through the carrier channel to a place thousands of *li* distant in a very short time. Thus it enables the masses of people in remote areas to read the newspapers without delay, to learn the policies and principles of the Party quickly and to disseminate the great Mao Tsetung Thought more rapidly.

④ This large floating crane streching over a 10,000-ton steamer can lift cargo from the hold and lower it on the wharf beyond. Its total suspension capacity reaches 175 tons. This crane was successfully designed and manufactured by Chinese revolutionary workers of the Hsinkang Harbour, Tientsin, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, **"Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."**

⑤ Boilers of a new type produced by the Shanghai Hongqi Boiler Plant. Inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth Congress, the revolutionary workers of the Tungfanghung, the Hongqi, and other boiler plants in Shanghai went all out to renovate the outmoded boilers left by the imperialists which consumed large amounts of coal. They formed a "three-in-one" trial-production group composed of workers as its main force, technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres. Working at full speed, they succeeded in making many new types of boilers which not only consume less coal and generate more heat, but are lighter, cheaper and highly automatic. They contribute greatly to economizing coal for the state.

⑥ Giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, revolutionary workers of the Harbin Bearing Plant succeeded in trial-producing a multi-purpose coal unloader. This machine, operated by a single person, can unload a carload of coal within 15 minutes.



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The Bitter Fight of the Hsiaohsiang People

HSIAOHSIANG in the south-eastern part of Yushu County, Kirin Province, was formerly the stock farm of the Kwangming People's Commune. In 1962 the farm was discontinued, leaving 12 poor and lower-middle peasant households and four middle peasant households to form a production team. At that time, its labour force consisted of eight women, the same number of old men and three young people. There were six old oxen, two donkeys and a broken-down cart. The 208 *mu* of very poor farmland they owned, was scattered on slopes, gullies and ravines.

Soon after the establishment of the team, owing to the hard conditions, some people became discouraged about transforming their poor land and considered leaving the place. They said, "Half a dozen *li* or so away from here things are a lot different! Why should we wear ourselves out in these poor ravines!"

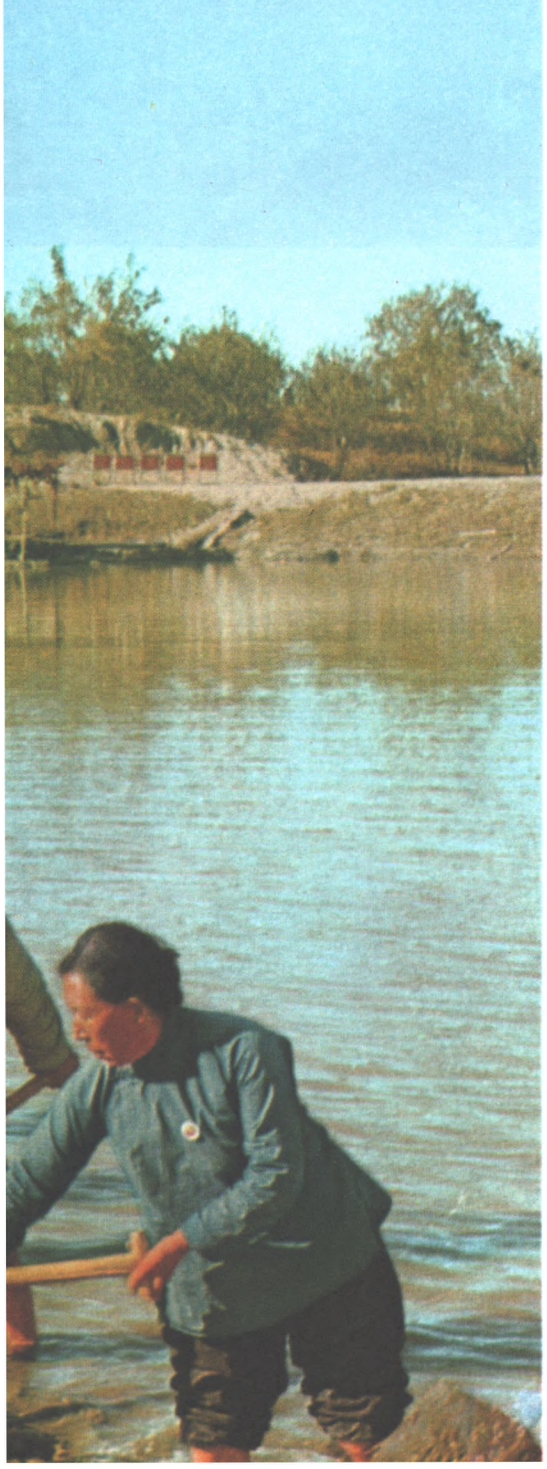
Confronted with this situation, Chi Tien-yun, woman Party member and the team's political instructor, followed Chairman Mao's teaching, **"The poor peasants have always been the main force in the bitter fight in the countryside."** She organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study again and again *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on self-reliance and arduous struggle. Then she gave the team members a problem for discussion: Should they give up the barren hills altogether, or transform them and make them serve socialism? She also went to do painstaking ideological work among the families which had contemplated moving. As a result, the consciousness of the masses was raised. Those who had thought about leaving changed their minds; those who had intended to stay became even more resolute. Aunt Chang, an old poor peasant, said, "We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, and show will-power worthy of poor and lower-middle peasants. Even if the wells of Hsiaohsiang dry up and the earth cracks, we must strike root and wage an arduous struggle here. We won't die with our minds at ease if our production team is not a success!"

Determined to change their destitute prospects, the Hsiaohsiang people advanced step by step in the face of difficulties. In the winter of 1963, in spite of severe cold, men and women,

Members of Hsiaohsiang Production Team scoop up river mud in the drive for a richer harvest in the next year. They have been fighting hard for seven years, determined to change their "poverty and blankness".



A "four-good" family studying current events. Everybody is concerned with state affairs.

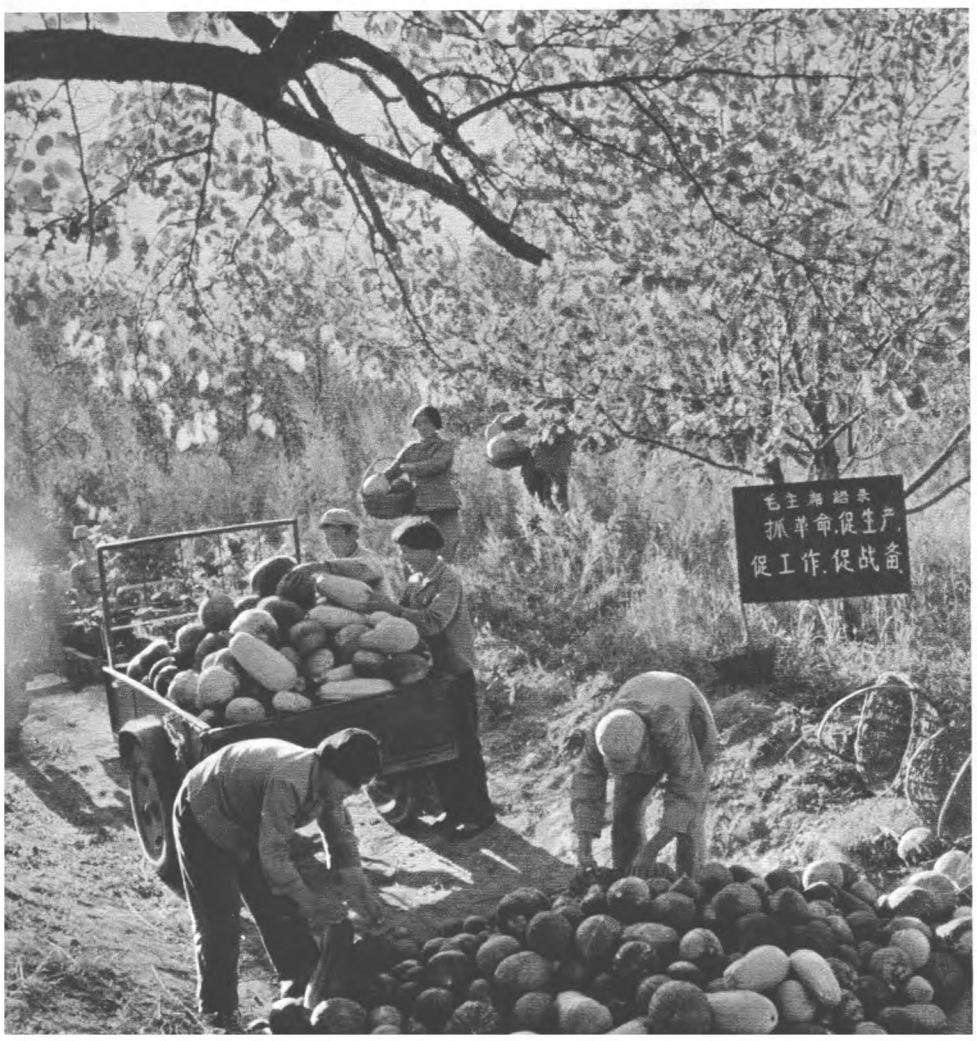




Chi Tien-yun, Party member and political instructor of Hsiaohsiang Production Team, is known among the members as the "good leader".

Team leader Sun Chung-yu joins the members in taming mountains and rivers.

Their first walking tractor.



A scientific farming group composed of cadres, veteran peasants and young people study the growth of a new strain in an experimental field.





the Hsiaohsiang people brought in the first rich harvest after arduous struggle in 1963, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighbouring villages were elated. But the handful of die-hard capitalist roaders in the former county Party committee were incredulous. They remarked in private, "In a place where not even grass would grow, how could they bring in so much grain? Surely they must have some 'black land' up their sleeves!" And so they had Hsiaohsiang's farmland measured six different times during 1964 and 1965, but could find not a square inch of land which the team had not included in its records. The Hsiaohsiang people said indignantly, "You can use your damned string to measure our land, but not our revolutionary will to wage arduous struggle!"

The Hsiaohsiang people also drew up a five-year plan of struggle with nature. In 1965, braving the cold spring weather, over 20 commune members started building a reservoir. Carrying with them the "good old three" articles, standing barefoot in the muddy ice-water, they fought hard for 18 days, erecting a dyke 62 metres long. When the reservoir was completed, they stocked it with 10,000 fry and used water from it to irrigate five *mu* of paddy field.

Then the people sent by the capitalist roaders in the former county Party committee came again and went on rounds up and down the mountain. They said to the team cadres, "Hsiaohsiang is not a bad place at all—plenty of grain, fish and fruit. You must fix output quotas to individual households and practise the system of piece-work, then you'll do even better in production." Their intention was to lead the Hsiaohsiang people down the blind alley of individual farming. The Hsiaohsiang cadres and masses gave tit for tat, rejecting Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister ware. They retorted: We farm for the revolution, not for the sake of survival. We won't take that evil road.

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Hsiaohsiang people, closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, have waged heroic struggles against the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. Kicking aside the stumbling blocks on their road of advance, they pushed revolution and production vigorously. Their five-year plan was fulfilled in three years, and their poor team was turned into a rich one. In addition to a reserve fund of close to 10,000 yuan, they have 14 draught animals, 3 carts, a walking tractor and equipment for threshing, husking and grass cutting. In 1968, in spite of severe drought, the Hsiaohsiang people fought hard and gathered an exceptionally good harvest. Per *mu* output averaged 670 *jin*. With that it became the foremost team in the county in per unit area production on arid land, each of its members supplying the state 2,300 *jin* of marketable grain.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth Congress, the Hsiaohsiang people are determined to develop the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and score even greater victories in revolution and production following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A rich harvest.



old and young, went all out to collect fertilizer to transform the poor land. They gathered 800 cartloads in a couple of months. After spring ploughing began, the men sowed and carried out careful, intensive cultivation. The eight women formed a water conservation team. Carrying picks and spades, with Chi Tien-yun in the lead, they trekked over all the slopes and ravines. In 45 days of hard-fought battle, they dug up tree roots, cut away brambles and dug a drainage course for each plot. As a result, they gathered a bumper harvest that year. Per *mu* output averaged 407 *jin*. For the first time, Hsiaohsiang sold the state 16,000 *jin* of marketable grain.

In the past six years, the Hsiaohsiang people have persisted in improving their fields. They linked their 55 plots into 28 pieces and applied over 50 cartloads of fertilizer to every *mu*. The drainage courses were deepened and extended to prevent loss of water and soil or silting up. The barren mountains were afforested with 15 *mu* of timber trees and over 4,000 fruit trees. The aspect of "poverty and blankness" was fundamentally changed.

In its course of advance, the Hsiaohsiang Production Team experienced a sharp struggle between the two classes and two roads. When

HEROIC PARATROOP



ERS

THE third company of a paratroop unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a company with glorious revolutionary traditions. During the War of Liberation, closely following our great leader Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of this company fought south and north, and made many contributions to the people. In a battle of interception in 1947, they held their position firmly, and heroically beat back seven consecutive attacks of the enemy, cutting off the retreat of two enemy divisions. They co-ordinated with the main force in wiping out the enemy completely and were commended by the leadership.

Responding to Deputy Supreme Commander Lin Piao's call, the commanders and fighters of the third company launched the movement for building a "four-good" company. They put proletarian politics in command, studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living



They make good use of the time before jumping to concentrate on studying Chairman Mao's works in order to use Mao Tsetung Thought to command their training.

The commanders and fighters of the third company are always on the alert. They board the plane quickly and prepare for drill in parachute jumping.



Comrade Wang Yuan-kuei shows others how to land.



way, took over and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions of the company, and fulfilled its various tasks brilliantly. As a result, it was cited a "four-good" company for seven years in succession. Its representative had the great happiness to be cordially received by the great leader Chairman Mao three times and attended the second congress of representatives of "four-good" companies of the Air Force.

In training, the Party branch of this company followed Chairman Mao's teaching **"Education should be revolutionized."** It organized all the fighters to rigorously criticize the bourgeois military line pursued by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching, to break through foreign restrictive regulations and to reform the system of training in parachute jumping. Through concerted efforts, boldness in innovation, and conscientiously summing up their experience, they devised a set of new rules and regulations. Now, after a very short period of preparation, a new fighter can directly board the plane and practise jumping. Wang Yuan-kuei, a new fighter, said thoughtfully: "With Chairman Mao in our hearts, the immense height is no different than the ground. We rely on nothing but the might of Mao Tsetung Thought."

In summing up experience in parachute jumping, the fighters of the light artillery squad said: "The thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is a spiritual atom bomb with which any difficulty can be overcome." Chairman Mao teaches: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."** Accordingly, they proposed bold new procedures in jumping and made outstanding achievements.

Once during a jump, something went wrong with Shang Ching-fu's parachute. As he dropped, the parachute brushed past another fighter, Comrade Tung Hui, who is a Party member. The latter realized instantly that Shang, a new fighter without experience, was making his first jump. If the emergency parachute did not open well, an accident might occur. **"All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other."** In a flash, this teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao resounded in Tung's ears. With no thought for his own safety, he quickly stretched out both arms and firmly grasped Shang's canopy. **"Be brave, firm and cool."** Tung Hui used this teaching of Chairman Mao's to give the new fighter confidence. Closely co-ordinating their efforts and encouraging each other, they managed to land safely. When Tung Hui's comrades-in-arms said that they would learn from him, he replied modestly: "In past years of arduous battle, the leader of the third platoon of our company firmly stood in his position for 13 days, and created the brilliant record of wiping out 113 enemies with 130 bullets. As compared with our revolutionary predecessors, I still have a long distance to go. I must earnestly learn from them."

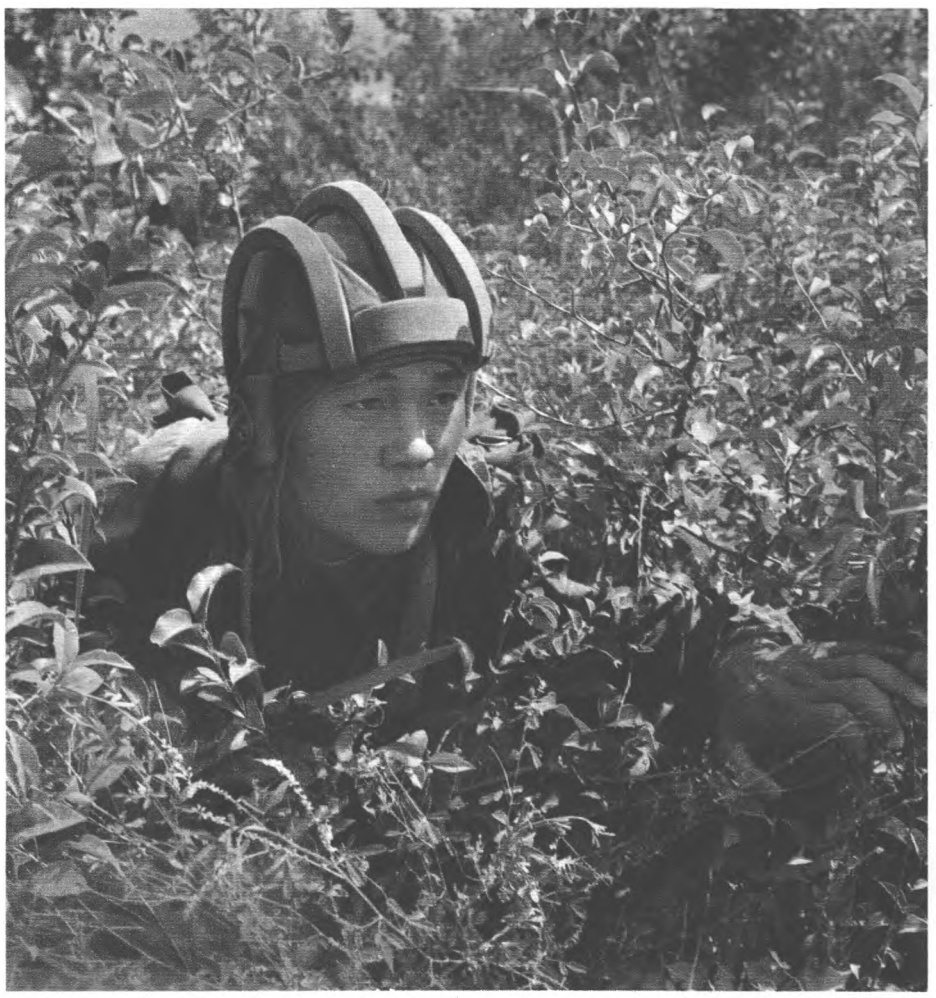
Now, inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth Congress, the commanders and fighters of the third company have launched a new high tide in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. They are determined to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to continually develop the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and to win still greater victories.

The fighters take part in military exercises with the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and with great hatred for the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.



Political Instructor Liang Teh-fa (centre) often joins the fighters in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in fighting self and repudiating revisionism.

Comrade Tung Hui has been awarded a third class merit.



Platoon leader Yang Shan-hsi is giving new fighter Yang Chien-nung a few tips on how to pack the canopy. In training, the fighters teach and learn from each other.



Li Wan-hsi (right) studies *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* in the field together with commune members.

Peasant–College Student–Peasant



Li Wan-hsi (third from right) and the members of the scientific experiment group examine the new variety of potatoes to see how it is growing.

THE great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, **"Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."** This is precisely the bright road taken by Li Wan-hsi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tichiutun Production Brigade, Toupaihu commune, Huaian County, Hopei Province.

Li Wan-hsi comes from a lower-middle peasant family. After finishing primary school, he went back home to take part in farm work. During the labour, by modestly learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he became a master hand at production and, moreover, gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. In 1960, he was sent to study at the Hopei Agricultural University on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants. After completing his studies, he returned home to

resume the life of a peasant, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Though he had resisted and fought the revisionist line on education at the university, the comfortable life had had a harmful effect on his ideology. Back in the village, he joined in the farm work every day but he was not as stout-hearted at it as before. Once when preparing manure, the other commune members stood right in the muck. But Li, reluctant to get into it, stood at the edge of the pit, now and again throwing in a spadeful of earth or a bundle of straw. Seeing his shortcomings, an old poor peasant came to his home and said to him: "Wan-hsi, you are a son of us poor and lower-middle peasants. It was only with Chairman Mao's support that you were able to go to university. We must live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao! You really shouldn't put on such airs and go around behaving like a college student!" Li was deeply moved. He earnestly studied Chairman Mao's works and mulled over his problems from all angles.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **". . . . the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals."** These words enlightened Li and he made up his mind to really integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants in ideas and feelings. From then on, he learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants their noble quality of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and their revolutionary spirit of whole-hearted dedication to the public interest. In doing farm work, he no longer feared dirt or fatigue. He went wherever work hands were needed and where conditions were hard.

Once Li and other commune members were assigned to haul soaked hemp out of a pit of filthy water. He was the first to jump into the muddy pit and worked with a will. Although he was spattered all over with dirt he was happy. Another time, he and other commune members were breaking ice on the river preparatory to leading off water to irrigate their farmland. Suddenly, a dam sprang a leak. Prompted by Chairman Mao's teaching of serving the people **"wholly"** and **"entirely"**, he plunged into the icy water and filled the breach with his body. After a battle, the breach was repaired by him and other commune members. The poor and lower-middle peasants were much moved: "Wan-hsi has not forgotten what he was. He takes the same road as we do!"

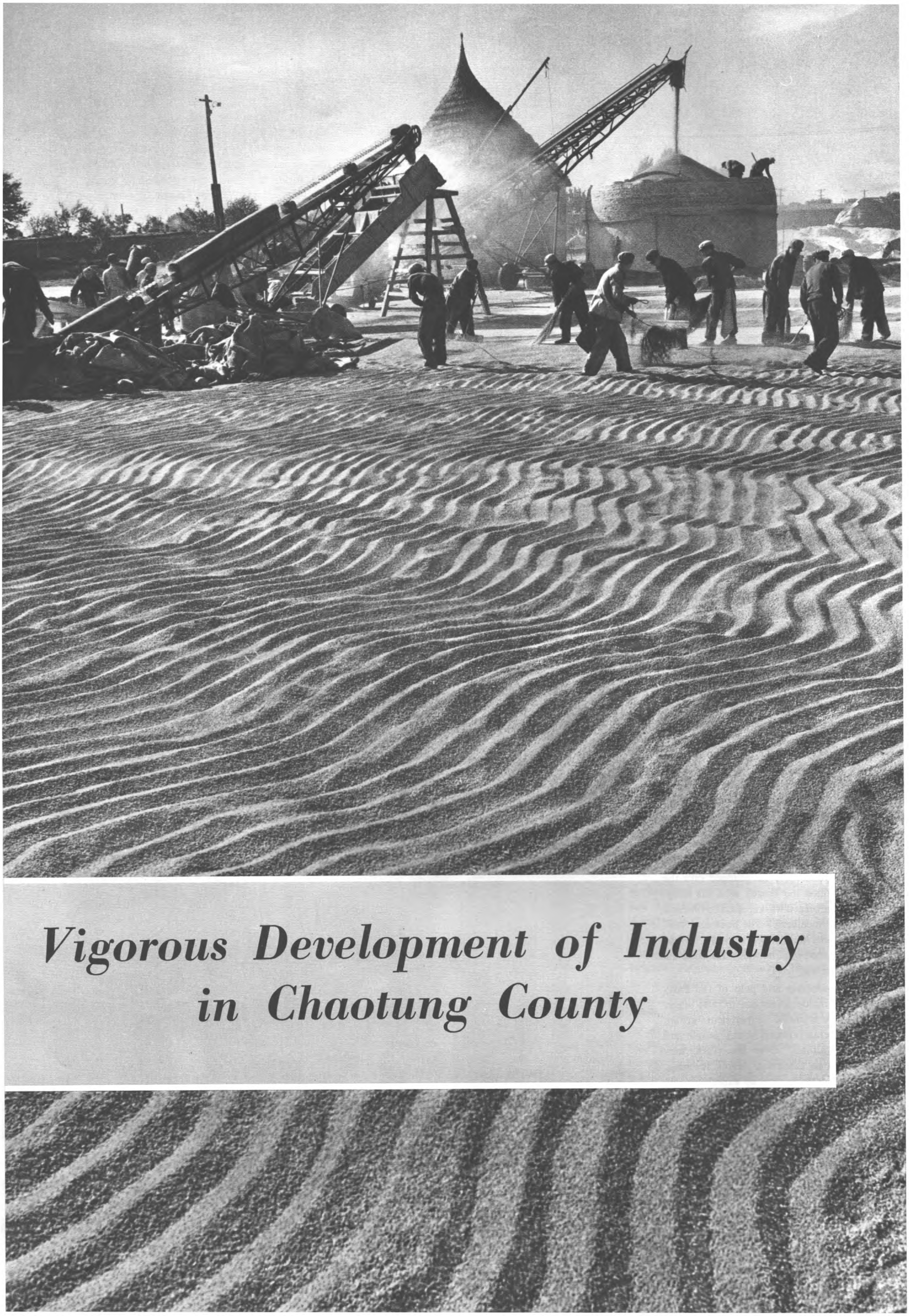
With the leadership and help of the Party branch of the brigade, Li set out to raise bigger grain crops. A scientific experiment group, made up of veteran farmers, young people and cadres was organized. Over the years, they acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."** They overcame all kinds of difficulties, and through experimentation, succeeded in breeding a new double-hybrid variety of corn. Also they developed better strains of high-yielding millet such as "Big White", "No.2 Yellow" and others, as well as a new variety of sorghum which is resistant to sandstorms. Now, the output of these main crops is four times as high as before. In general, the good strains of all crops have been popularized throughout the brigade. In addition, he has trained more than 130 agro-technicians for the commune.

Tested in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, Li Wan-hsi has won the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants and been elected leader of his production brigade. He puts the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in command in everything. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants united closely in a resolute fight against the class enemies and in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."** Li Wan-hsi, a new type of young peasant-intellectual, is determined to advance heroically under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

In farm work, Li Wan-hsi (right) is not afraid of dirt or fatigue and takes the initiative in doing heavy tasks.





Vigorous Development of Industry in Chaotung County

"TAKE agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts." In acting upon these and other principles proposed by Chairman Mao, the Revolutionary Committee of Chaotung County, Heilungkiang Province, followed the direction of setting up county-run industries to serve agricultural production, and firmly took the road of self-reliance. As a result, industry in the county has developed by leaps and bounds.

Chaotung County's industry started to grow during the mass movement of the Big Leap Forward in 1958. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, various factories at that time persisted in serving agricultural production. But shortly after, a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party energetically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. By 1962, the number of factories serving agricultural production had been slashed down to one half. Those remaining, led down the crooked path of "putting profits in command", neglected the needs of agricultural production in the locality.

Since its founding, the Revolutionary Committee of Chaotung County has persisted in placing Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything. Importance was given to the building of county-run and commune-run industry through self-reliance so as to radically change the whole situation in the county. They went deep among the basic units and boldly mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize the crimes of the capitalist roaders, who had opposed industry serving agricultural production. At the same time, they led the masses in earnestly studying Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction that local industry should serve agriculture. Thus, awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was sharpened among the cadres and masses. The workers said resolutely: There is an instruction from Chairman Mao. There are the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We will follow the road of serving agriculture to the very end without fail! Overcoming all sorts of difficulties, many factories began to produce various kinds of products urgently needed in agricultural production. Service teams were organized to go to the countryside. They repaired farm tools for the peasants and carried out research and investigations. They popularized new agricultural implements and trained rural technicians proficient in both industry and agriculture. Their work was highly appreciated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.



Members of a workers' service team in support of agriculture come to the countryside with farm implements which they have improved, to solicit opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The farm machinery plant in Chaotung County has manufactured large numbers of electric pumps for wells in the countryside.

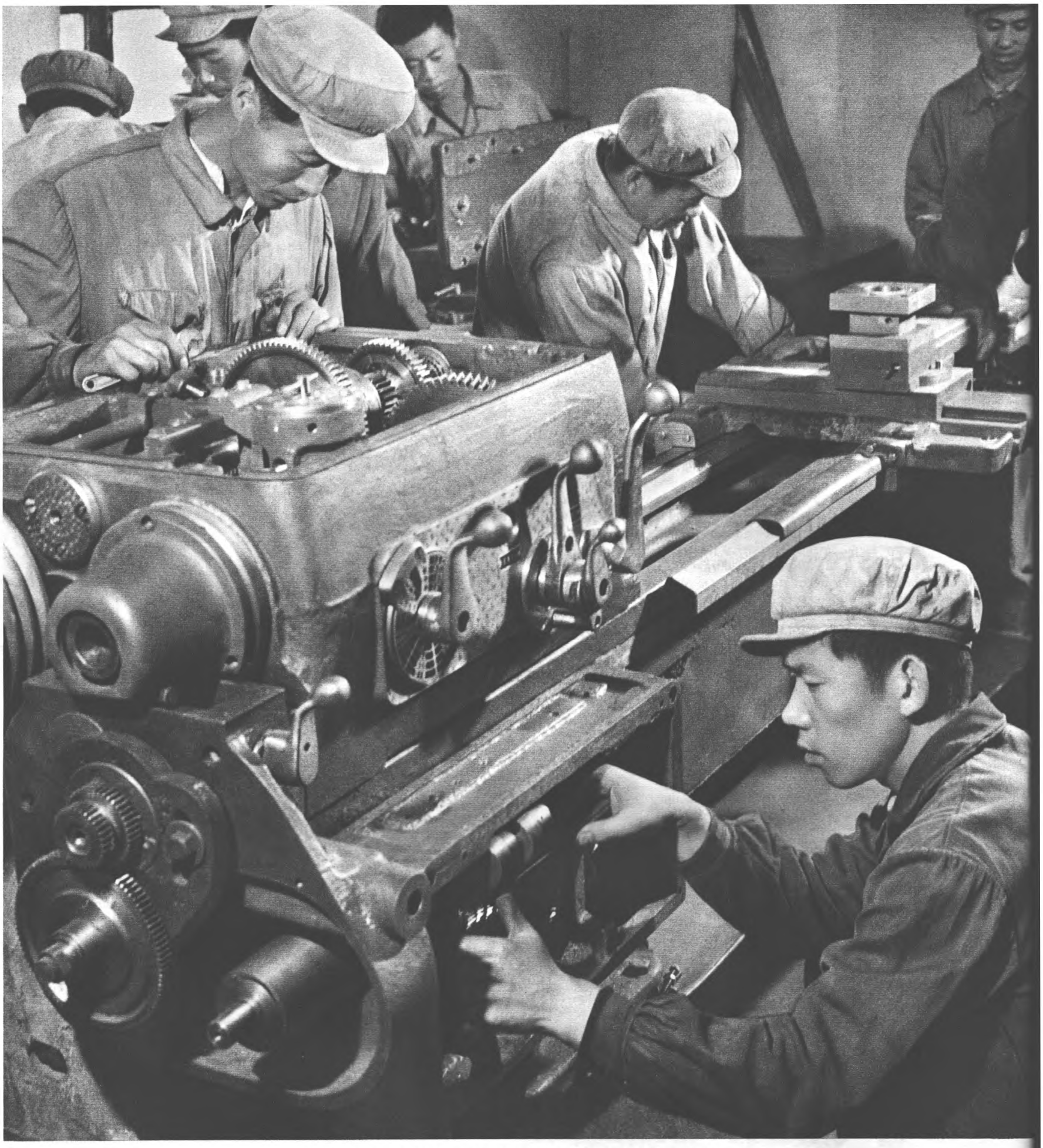


Left: With all-out support from county-run industry, rich harvests in agriculture are gathered year after year in Chaotung.

The county was subject to drought in the spring nine years out of ten. This seriously affected the development of agricultural production. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture"**, the county revolutionary committee placed great emphasis on the building of water conservancy projects. With the tremendous development of this work, the need for well-drilling apparatus and equipment for irrigation and drainage became more and more urgent. In tackling this key problem, the county revolutionary committee mobilized the masses, fully used the method of great communist co-operation, and through self-reliance set up a number of factories to directly serve the construction of irrigation projects. In the course of building the factories the talent and wisdom of the masses of workers were brought into full play. Whatever equipment was lacking, they made themselves. As for building materials, they used what they already had or made do with substitutes. Lacking technical knowledge, they learned through doing and built while learning.

When the pump accessories plant was first set up, there were only three outmoded belt-driven lathes. But, as Chairman Mao said, **"Poverty gives rise to the desire for change."** They waged a big battle to make equipment. Everybody cudgeled his brain for ideas and made proposals. In the past three years the plant has produced 33 sets of mechanical equipment including lathes and planers, thus accomplishing, in the main, mechanization of its own production processes. Once some workers from a jute rope factory came to the countryside on a visit. Learning that there was a shortage of electric wire for transmission lines, they decided to produce it as their contribution to supporting agricultural production. At the time, they lacked both technical knowledge and equipment. But the workers, out of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, gave full play to the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. In the end, with the active co-ordination of fraternal plants, they successfully manufactured machines for twisting and drawing wire and other equipment, and before long went into regular production.

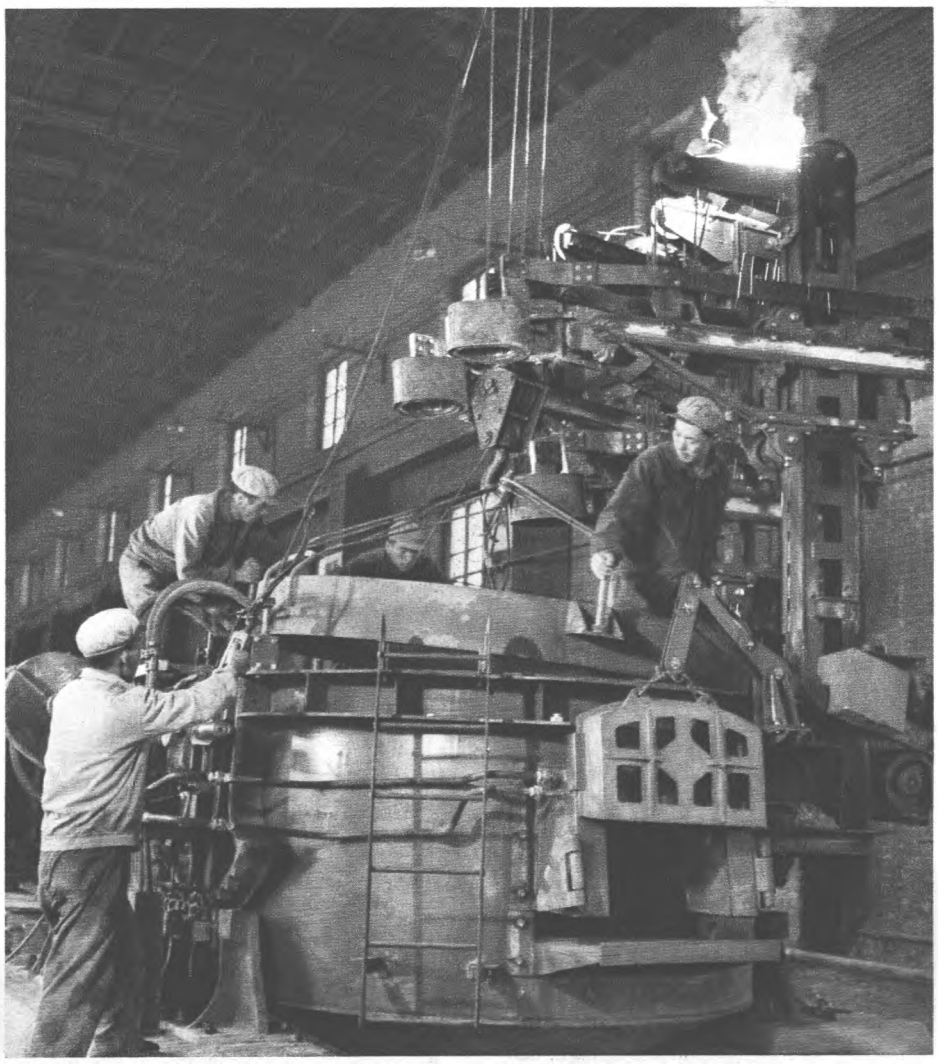
In three years of hard work, factories were constructed one after another in the county for making cement products, generators, transformers and fittings for pumps. About 100 different items needed in the building of water conservancy projects are now manufactured, including



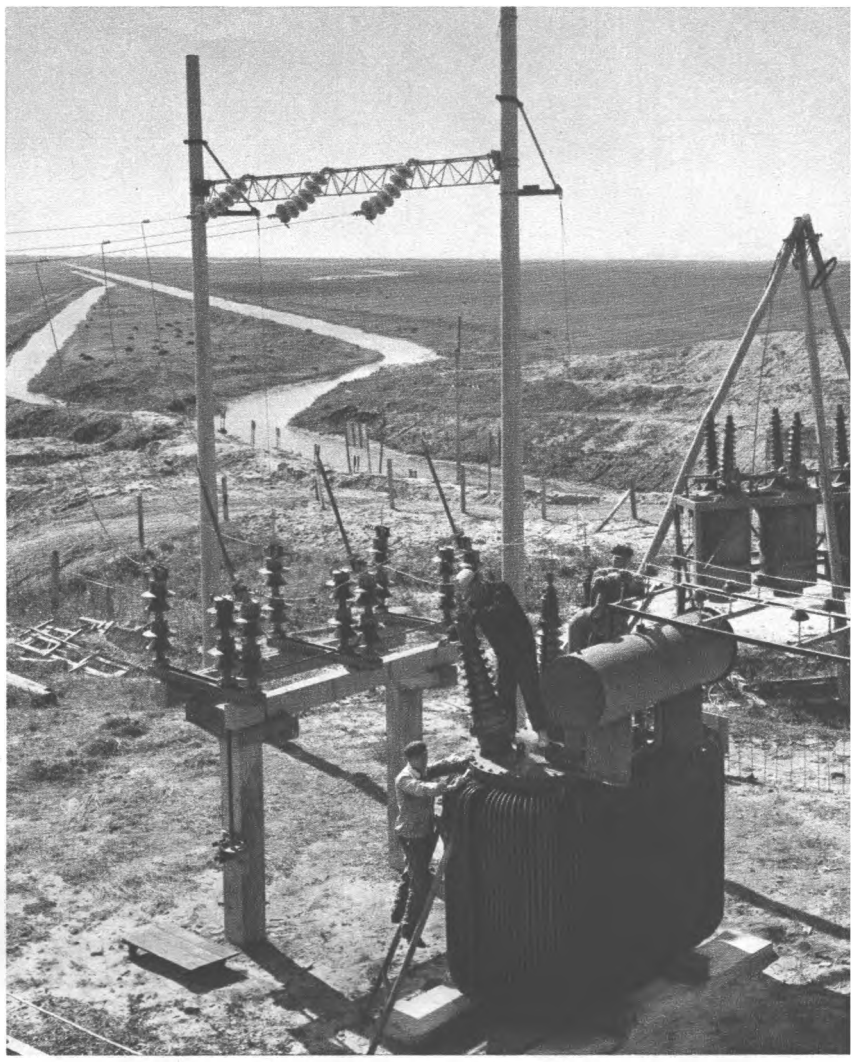
The workers of the Red Flag Machine Building Plant used the method of "ants gnawing at a bone" to make machine tools for their plant.

heads for well-drilling, pumps, cement, generators, electric wire, transformers, rubber hose and so on. In general, they can manufacture all the parts for assembling complete sets of equipment. As a result, the construction of water conservancy projects was greatly speeded up. At present, the projects completed throughout the county include 1,434 wells operated with complete sets of electric pumping equipment, and 97 small-sized pumping stations. In addition, two big irrigation areas—Sungchao and Tokung—have been reconstructed and expanded. Water diverted from the Sunghua River irrigates land of nine people's communes. With the laying of 1,449 kilometres of high and low voltage transmission lines, the area of dry fields brought under irrigation throughout the county has been increased from 607 *mu* before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, to over 1,000,000 *mu*. The area under mechanized cultivation has been expanded from 27 per cent before the Cultural Revolution, to 34 per cent. Although in 1968 the county suffered from a drought of severity seldom experienced in its history, bumper harvests were still gathered in agriculture. The amount of marketable grain sold to the state was greater than in any previous year.

Chaotung County has resolutely implemented the principle that industry should serve agriculture. This has promoted a new leap in agricultural production, consolidated the worker-peasant alliance and speeded up in turn the development of industry itself. Total output value of county industry in 1968 was 50 per cent higher than before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With the impetus and support of the county-run industries, commune-run industries have been set up in 25 people's communes throughout the county. Fifty-two per cent of the production brigades have built their own small factories. At present the county is preparing to build a small chemical fertilizer plant and a factory for making insecticides, to keep up with the further development of agricultural production.



The workers of the farm machinery repair plant, using equipment they themselves made and relying on their own efforts, built a small-sized arc furnace for making steel. It will soon go into operation.



Manufactured by the transformer plant in Chaotung County, the 1,800-KVA transformer has already proved useful in the construction of water conservancy projects throughout the county.

A small-sized cement plant.



At the "May 7" cadre school run by the Paiyin District of Lanchow, students persist in the daily study of Chairman Mao's works before the caves they themselves dug.

A Fine School for the Re-education of Cadres

"GOING down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." The revolutionary committee of the Paiyin District in Lanchow, acting in accordance with this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao, sent a group of cadres from government offices at the district level and from units under district administration to the Tungfanghung commune in October, 1968. There they set up a "May 7" cadre school, taking Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive as their guiding principle.

In running the school, they persisted in putting proletarian politics to the fore. Two thirds of the students remained in school to study, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and take part in production and construction, while one third of them went to production teams nearby to integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants and receive re-education from them. They studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, fought self and criticized revisionism. They took part in collective productive labour, lived under the same roof and ate together with them. The two groups of students changed places at regular intervals, those remaining in school going out to the teams, those who were out returning to school. This gave them a better opportunity to temper themselves in an all-round way in the three great revolutionary

Wu Kuang-hsi (right), former deputy secretary of the Paiyin District Party Committee and now chairman of the revolutionary committee of the cadre school. He actively participates in collective labour and conscientiously remoulds his world outlook.

A bumper harvest of vegetables and melons planted on the newly reclaimed saline land.

The revolutionary committee of the cadre school includes representatives of the revolutionary leading cadres, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune and the students. Here, Lo Yuan (second from right), a committee member who represents the poor and lower-middle peasants, discusses the school's building plan with other members.

Students who remain in the school carry out mass criticism regularly together with those who are working in the production teams.



A Fine School for the Re-education of Cadres

movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In the past, some cadres often talked about serving the people, but did not follow through in their actions. This is because they had long divorced themselves from manual labour and practice. By studying in the school and integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the teams, they can now not only direct their practical action with theories they have learnt, but also interpret what they have learnt in practice in the light of theory. In and out of school, they combined study with application, effectively overcoming the bad style of study which divorces theory from practice.

While in the teams, the students established closer and wider ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants and accepted re-education from them. Also, they did mass work, propagated Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party's principles and policies and helped the commune and teams in their tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. In turn, carrying out these tasks promoted their ideological revolutionization and accelerated the development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the cadre school. Moreover those who stayed in the production teams went back to school regularly to study and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in order to round out their education.

The students staying in Tichiatai Production Team received a deep education on seeing how the poor and lower-middle peasants grappled with nature in the revolutionary spirit of **fearing neither hardship nor death**. Once there was a thunderstorm and torrents poured down the mountainside. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they dug ditches at the risk of their lives to bring water to irrigate the crops. They stayed day and night with the poor and lower-middle peasants and established proletarian feelings in their common fight.

The students in the cadre school set out to construct a production base by cutting into the mountainsides to build new farmland. In the course of their work they came up against a stretch of uneven, saline land. Faced with this difficulty, they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and other instructions of his on cadres participating in productive labour. They severely criticized "the dying out of class struggle" and "going to the countryside to gain political capital", fallacies peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. As a result, they raised their consciousness in the class struggle, in the struggle between the two lines and in continuing the revolution. They came to realize that the struggle to transform the saline land was for them a struggle to remould their world outlook. Taking the Foolish Old Man as their example, they studied and applied the local methods used by the poor and lower-middle peasants. After much arduous labour, they at length planted the saline land with grain, melon and vegetable crops, eighteen kinds in all, including tomato, pepper, water-melon and *mitzu* (a kind of millet). Good harvests were gathered.

The method of alternating study in school and integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the production teams is welcomed by the students and the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The students said: In the past, we entered the old Party school and "cultivated" ourselves behind closed doors. The more highly "cultivated" we became, the deeper we sank into the revisionist pit. Today, at the "May 7" cadre school, we combine study with application, in school or out. The longer we stay, the more enthusiasm we have for revolution!

They are determined to temper themselves in this great school of Mao Tsetung Thought into advanced fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The local poor and lower-middle peasants unanimously praised them: "We welcome a cadre school like this; cadres trained in such a school will always be concerned about us. We have full trust in them."



Student Yao Ju-hsien (right), who stays in the Weichikou Production Team, modestly accepts re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Here, he is having a heart-to-heart talk with an old shepherd Wei Hsien.

Student Sung Hsi-ping, who is staying in the Tichiatai Production Team, works alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants.



Forward on the Road of Integrating With the Workers and Peasants

THE revolutionary intellectuals of the Paichuan Agricultural Research Institute in Hsinhsiang Area, Honan Province, following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, are advancing resolutely on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Over the past ten years and more, under the Party's leadership, they have been learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Crossing mountains and rivers, they toured more than a thousand villages in a dozen or so counties throughout the region, collecting nearly 3,000 strains of crops from which they selected 39 quality ones for popularization over large areas. They took up research topics related to the practice of production and the peasants' requirements, and scored fruitful results in 211 of them. They visited over 1,000 production teams and summed up and popularized 23 kinds of farming experience which had proved effective. They also trained over 6,000 agro-technicians for production teams, thus effectively promoting mass participation in scientific experiments in the rural areas.

It was by no means plain sailing for the intellectuals of the research institute to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, for this involved an extremely fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agent at the institute, intransigently pushing a revisionist line in science and technology, stressed "regularization", "administration of the institute by specialists" and "technique first". They went in exclusively for what was academic and scientifically "top-level", and openly spread the fallacy that "going to the countryside is a waste of time". All this led certain intellectuals onto the crooked path of divorcing themselves from politics, holding the workers and peasants in contempt, and seeking fame and position.

A wheat specialist announced that if he was allowed the free use of man power and materials he would surely produce new strains. He picked out seven helpers, worked in the laboratory behind closed doors, and went on with his experiments for 12 years, spending 60,000 yuan. But the result was nil. In 1962, he discovered an "unusually robust wheat sprout" which he at once proclaimed to be a superior strain. But the workers of the institute were wiser and saw at a glance that it was nothing but a barley sprout!

The young scientific and technical personnel of the millet research group resolutely opposed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, they listened to the advice of the poor and lower-middle peasants in over a hundred villages in more than 20 counties, collecting upwards of 800 millet strains, setting down experience in achieving high yields of millet in words running close to a million, and successfully breeding six new strains yielding 20 per cent more than the original local strains. These have since been popularized in five provinces. The poor and





Upper: Scientific and technical personnel of the institute learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and carry out scientific experiments with them.

Left: Scientific and technical personnel of the Paichuan Agricultural Research Institute often work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Right: The workers and scientific and technical personnel of the institute often climb mountains and cross rivers to collect good strains from out-of-the-way mountain villages.



The "three-in-one" group made up of leading cadres, scientific and technical personnel and workers investigate the laws governing the development of cotton diseases.

lower-middle peasants said: Divorced from workers and peasants, the wheat specialist couldn't tell wheat from barley; but following the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, intellectuals are able to make achievements.

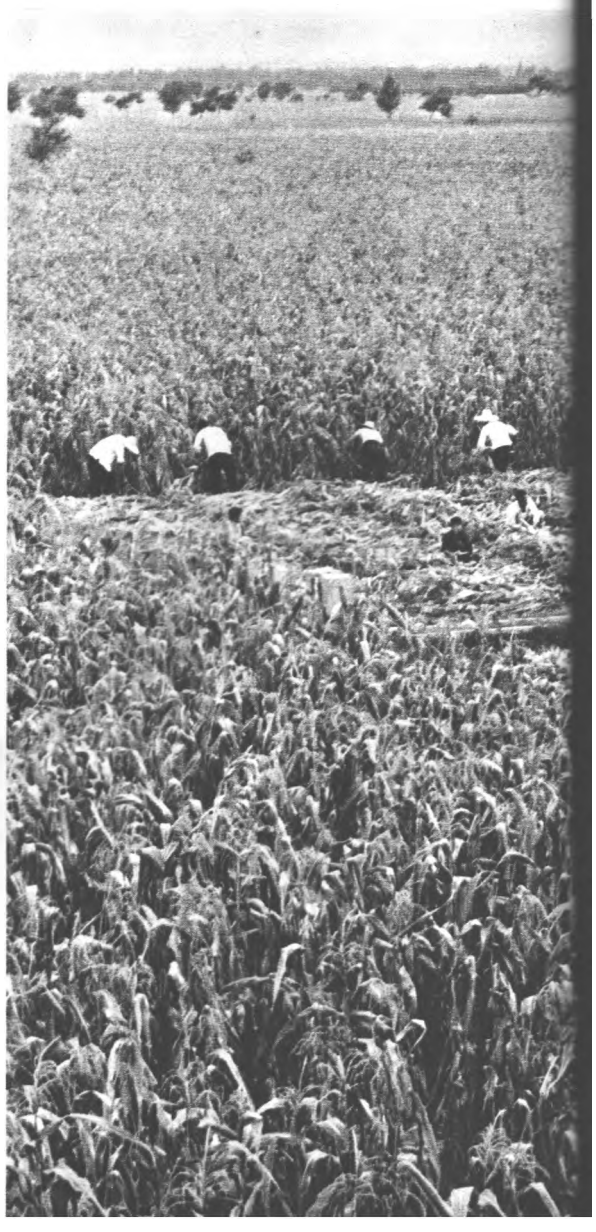
The unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has opened up vaster prospects for intellectuals to integrate themselves with workers and peasants. Firmly following Chairman Mao's teachings, the masses of revolutionary intellectuals are more consciously taking the road of integration with workers and peasants. They have criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and in science and technology. Taking the natural conditions of the whole area into consideration, the scientific and technical personnel from the institute set up 11 scientific research bases in the countryside. They put up at the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants, ate, worked and did research with them and accepted re-education from them. The poor and lower-middle peasants also gave them reports on the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, told them their village and family histories and helped them to remould their world outlook.

In scientific research, they formed a "three-in-one" group — leading cadres, scientific and technical personnel and workers — to tackle problems in local agricultural production which were of urgent concern to the poor and lower-middle peasants. For instance, in some districts there existed the problem of lodging of corn. By investigating and drawing on the advanced experience of the peasants, they adopted a method of transplanting which produced lodge-resistant corn with short stalks and large cobs. Furthermore, it ripened early and brought a high yield.

In Wuchih County, the black rot on sweet potato was serious. According to the masses, high yields could be obtained, but if not properly stored, half the crop would be lost. Putting their heads together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and taking the experience of other places into consideration, comrades of the institute improved the storage facilities and adopted an effective method of raising the temperature to a certain degree to exterminate the bacteria. Thus, in areas where over half the potatoes stored used to rot, the rate of damage was cut down to a thousandth.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers."**

Guided by this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's on the re-education of intellectuals, the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals of the institute have armed themselves with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and are advancing continuously on the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.





Scientific and technical personnel often criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in science and technology together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

Rich harvest of "Hsin Tan No.1" in Huihsien County, Honan Province. The fine corn strain "Hsin Tan No.1" bred by the institute has been popularized in more than 10 provinces. It gives a 50 per cent higher yield than the ordinary strain.





① The broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kungchai brigade, Maoyanpao commune, Feihsiang County, Hopei Province, go on deeply unfolding revolutionary mass criticism.
Photograph by Chih Hsiang-tung



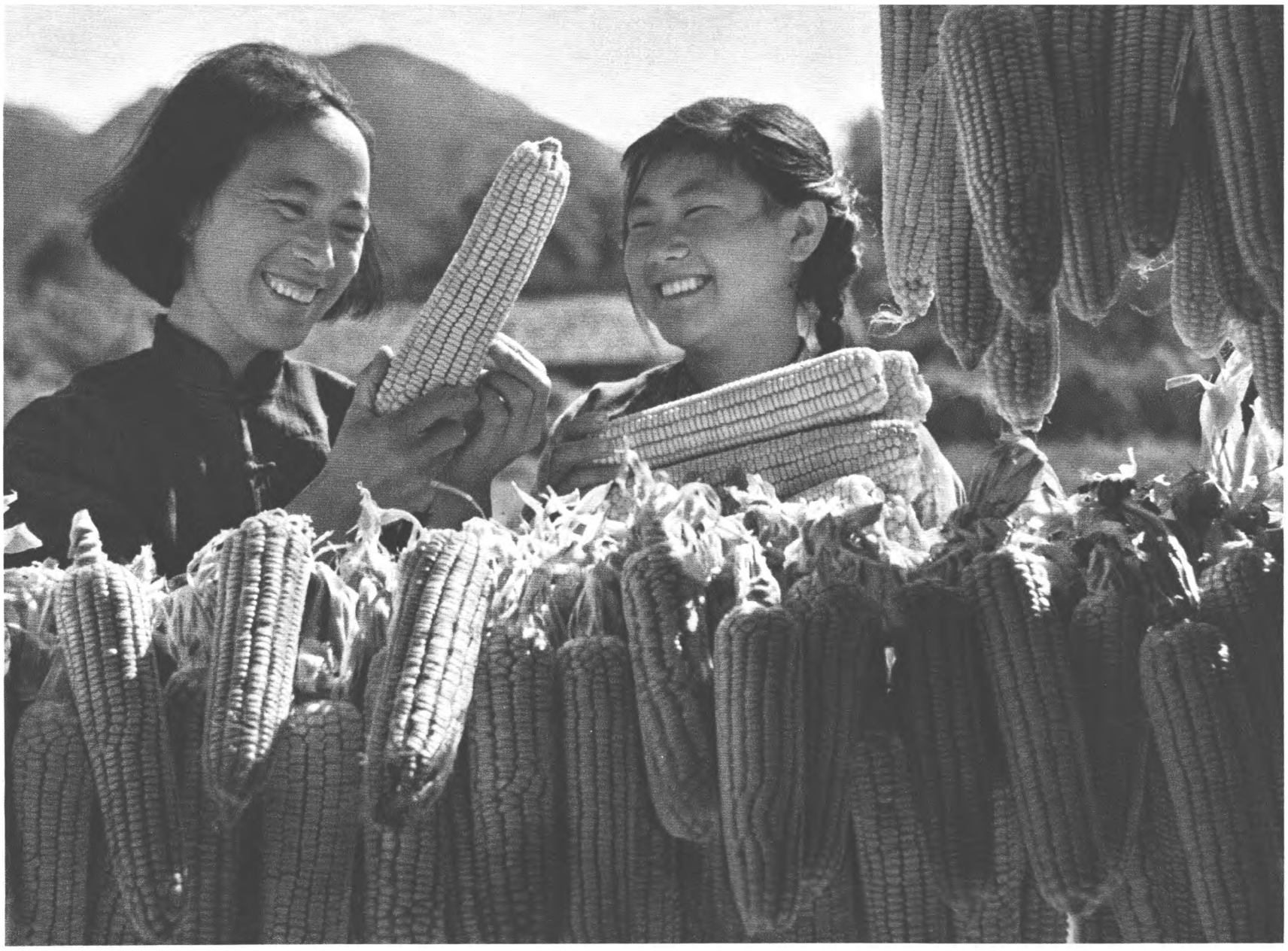
② Fighters of a P.L.A. reclamation farm in Sinkiang firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. Through arduous struggle, they gathered a good cotton harvest in 1969.
Photograph by Mi Hsiu-chung



③ The Huangchien Reservoir. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Taian County, Shantung Province, actively develop water conservancy, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".**
Photograph by Chang Hsien-chung

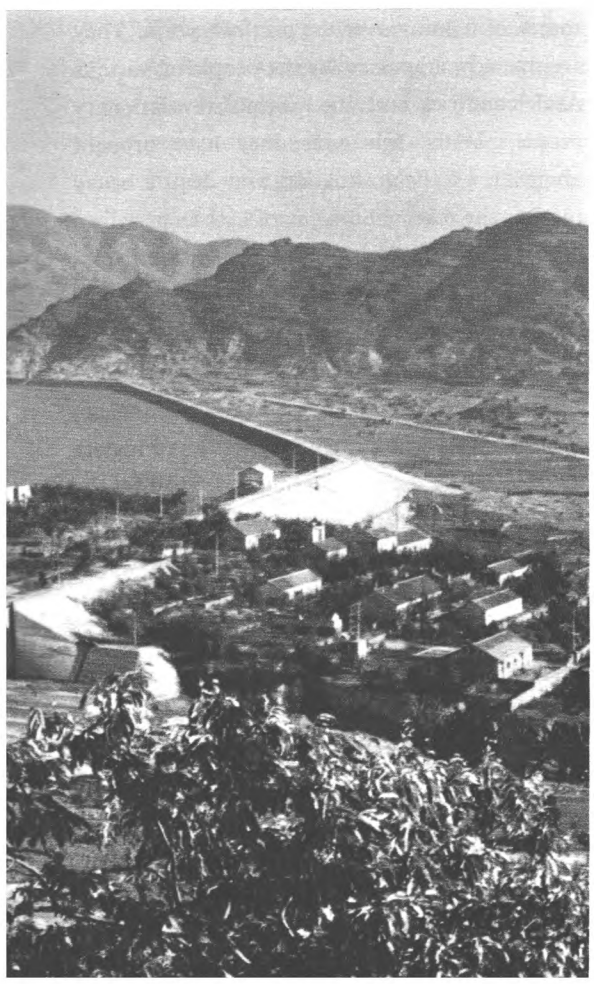
④ Comrade Hsi Jui-hua (left), member of the revolutionary committee of the Chienming commune, Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, and chairman of the Tiaochuangtzu brigade revolutionary committee, selects good strains of corn seed together with a commune member. Once a cadre in a scientific research institution, she returned to her native village in 1962 to do manual work. During recent years, she has persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and in productive labour. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants she formed a scientific and technical research group which was warmly welcomed by the masses.
Photograph by Chang Shu-yuan

⑤ In the mass movement — **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai"**—the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Paishanling production team, Meichih commune, Fengyang County, Anhwei Province, struggled with nature and won another good harvest last year.
Photograph by Chu Li

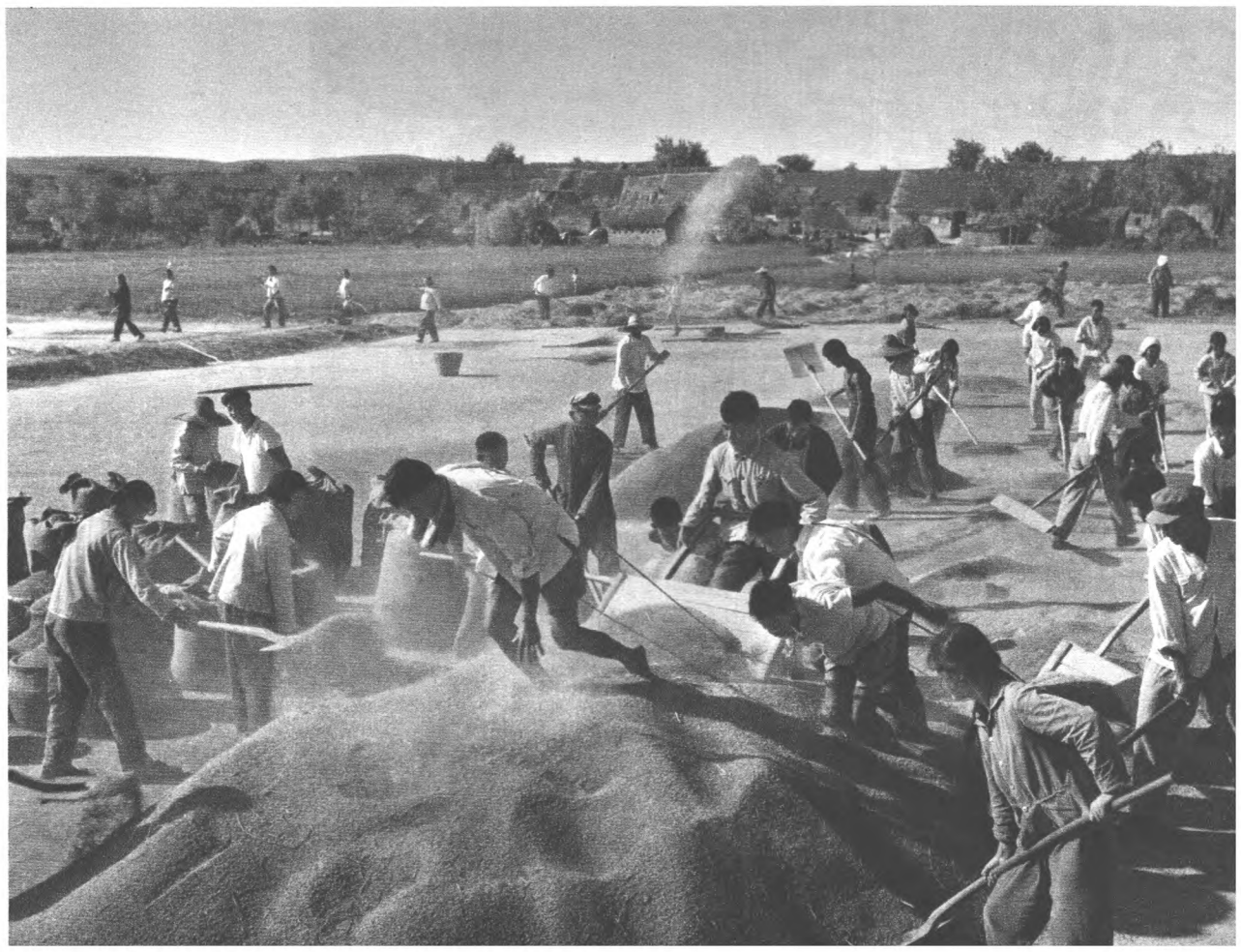


④

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



⑤



A "storm" (Al Assifa) commando unit of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) fighting in the northern mountain areas of Palestine.

The Armed Struggle of the Palestinian People Will Be Victorious!



Palestinian youngsters engage in military training.

THE Palestinian people, who are persevering in their armed struggle for national liberation, have become stronger than ever in the course of fighting over the past two years. They are strongly supported by the people of various Arab countries and the world's revolutionary people. With their guns, they have brought about an excellent situation and dealt a heavy blow to the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle and to occupy and divide the Middle East between them. This has greatly inspired the Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Relying on the support of the broad masses of the people, the guerrilla units formed by the heroic sons and daughters of Palestine have unfolded guerrilla warfare on an ever-increasing scale since the outbreak of the war in 1967. In 1969, their attacks on the Israeli aggressors became fiercer and more frequent. The number of attacks increased month by month, reaching 480 in September alone. Last October, the guer-

rillas successively raided and damaged the radio station and chlorine factory in Tel Aviv, the heart of Israel, the oil refinery and pipe lines in Haifa and the airport in Jerusalem.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people."** The Palestinian guerrillas, who embody the hope and will of the Palestinian people, enjoy their endorsement and support. Numerous workers, peasants, students and women continually keep going to the guerrillas demanding to take part in the fight to liberate their home villages. At the risk of their lives, groups of young people leave the Israeli-occupied zones to come over to the guerrilla training camps. The masses of people actively serve as guides for the guerrillas, protect them in hiding, provide them with information, supply them with food and water, and care for the wounded.

In the Israeli-occupied zones, the rapidly developing vigorous mass movement to resist the occupation co-ordinates effectively with the armed struggle of the guerrilla forces. Within these areas, Palestinian workers, peasants, students, women and businessmen go on one strike after another and hold demonstrations. During demonstrations, they block off the roads, halt traffic and even raise barricades in the streets to fight against the soldiers and policemen of the Israeli fascists.

The development of the Palestinian people's armed struggle has been a blow to the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in their vain attempt to seize the oil-rich and strategically important Middle East area. Therefore, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism harbour inveterate hatred and hostility towards the Palestinian guerrillas. They have tried to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle through a "political solution" in order to realize their ambition of carving up and dominating the Middle East.

But armed struggle has tempered and awakened the Palestinian people. They are seeing more and more clearly that any "political solution" which U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism try to use to settle the Middle East problem is a fraud. In an important political statement, the Palestine National Council reaffirmed "the Palestinian people's insistence on refusing all solutions of surrender". The Palestinian people and the people of various Arab countries are determined to carry the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism through to the very end, until the final victory.



The students of Nablus, Palestine, on the west bank of the Jordan River, demonstrate to oppose occupation of the city by Israel, U.S. imperialism's tool of aggression.



In preparation for fighting the enemy, members of a "storm" (Al Assifa) commando unit enter an area on the west bank of the Jordan River occupied by the Israeli invaders.

U.S.-Israeli aggressor troops' military airport at Lydda under fierce attack by the heroic Palestinian guerrillas.





Standing before the wreckage of the enemy plane, armymen and civilians enthusiastically hail the fresh victory won by our heroic air force unit in the battle to defend the sacred air space of our motherland. They indignantly denounce U.S. imperialism for its towering crime of invading our country.

Resolutely Wipe Out Any Intruding Enemy Plane

AN air force unit of the heroic People's Liberation Army shot down a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane over Central-South China on October 28, 1969. This inspiring news came at a time when the hundreds of millions of armymen and people in the country were responding to the great call **"Unite to win still greater victories"** issued by our great leader Chairman Mao, and were working energetically to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Party's Ninth Congress. This is a victory for the Chinese People's Liberation Army in carrying out Chairman Mao's great directive **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and a new victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought! If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to intrude, the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly wipe out all aggressors resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

The wreckage (right) and markings (left) of the U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane shot down by the heroic P.L.A. air force unit over Central-South China. The identification mark of the wrecked plane carries the following particulars: Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, California, Date accepted 3-3-69, U.S., etc. *Telephoto*



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Welcoming Comrades-in-Arms From the "Country of the Eagle"

Grand Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Liberation of Albania

FRONT COVER: The great leader Chairman Mao.

Photograph by *Hsinhua News Agency*

BACK COVER: Signal-man Chin Ken-chan (front), cited as the "Eagle" in the border area, and his comrades-in-arms inspecting the wires. With the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they overcome dangers and difficulties to guarantee that the lines are clear at all times.

Photograph by our staff

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