

CHINA

PICTORIAL

1969 4



Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Revolutionary Fighters

The revolutionary fighters' long-dreamt-of happy moment has arrived! When our great leader Chairman Mao with firm steps comes into the reception hall, the revolutionary fighters are very excited. Filled with the most profound proletarian feelings they cheer again and again: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao! Sincerely wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life!





Our most respected and beloved great leader
and great supreme commander Chairman Mao.



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receive revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on January 25 received 40,000 and more revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country.

Accompanying Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin at the reception were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing, Wen Yu-cheng and others.

The reception of the revolutionary fighters by our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao took place at a high tide in the revolutionary mass movement in which army-men and civilians throughout the country, placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, were vigorously carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation. This reception gave China's hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians tremendous inspiration and strength in their struggle to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Among those who had the honour of being received were representatives of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking; delegates to the congresses of "four-good" companies and to the conference on the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training from the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Logistics Department, the navy, the air force, the artillery corps, the armoured corps, the railway corps, the signal corps and the anti-chemical corps of the P.L.A. and the P.L.A. units under the Peking Military Command; members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of the national defence industry; delegates to the conference on grasping revolution and promoting production of the metallurgical industry; members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class jointly run by the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building; delegates attending conferences in specialized fields; and revolutionary comrades from other fields.

The revolutionary fighters' long-dreamt-of happy moment arrived! Our great leader Chairman Mao in excellent health and high spirits came into the hall with great pleasure to receive the comrades from all parts of the

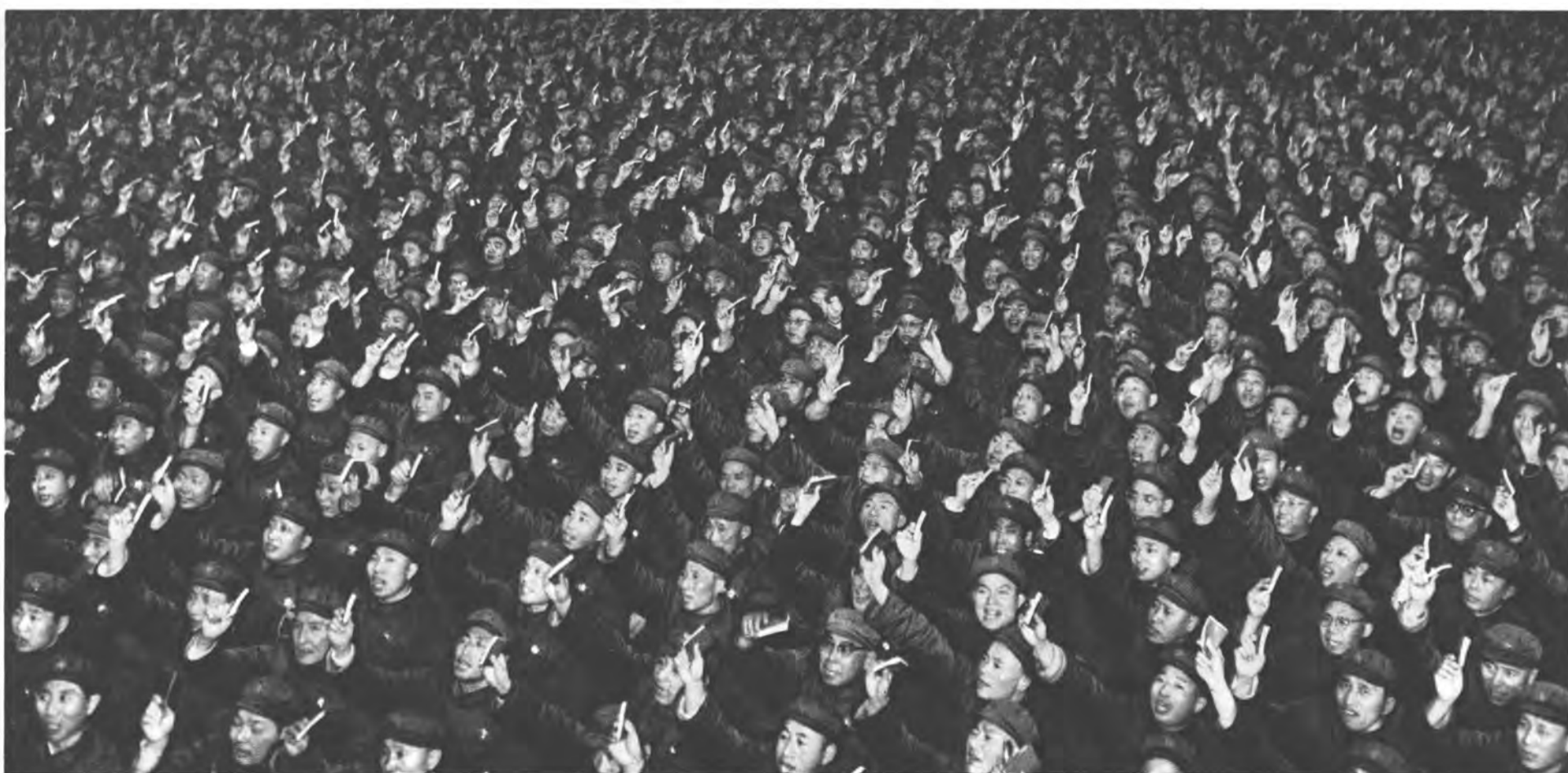
country. The whole hall was astir with joy and everybody enthusiastically cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin very happily and affectionately waved to the revolutionary fighters and clapped their hands. They cordially shook hands with the responsible comrades from various fields present on the rostrum.

When seeing Chairman Mao, the red sun shining brightly in their hearts, the revolutionary fighters were very excited. Waving the red-covered treasured revolutionary book *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and with profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao, they cheered most enthusiastically, wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life! They shouted the slogans: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The reception ended but the revolutionary fighters were still overwhelmed with happiness. They warmly shook hands with each other and congratulated each other. They joyfully sang again and again. Afterwards, many of the revolutionary fighters went to Tien An Men Square. Standing in neat rows before Chairman Mao's portrait, they solemnly pledged to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, closely rally round the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way, further unfold the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, conscientiously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action**, carry out still better all the fighting tasks set forth by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and greet the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Party with outstanding results in **carrying out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.**

The reception of the revolutionary fighters from all parts of the country by our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao gave the former tremendous inspiration and strength. The revolutionary fighters declare that they will always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and forge ahead courageously to make new contributions in seizing the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.



Greet the Party's Ninth National with Outstanding Achievem



Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking General Knitwear Mill place the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought above all other work. They start the shift every day with the study of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

The P.L.A. personnel helping the Left at the Peichiao Woodworking Factory, Peking, talk with the revolutionary workers and staff members about the excellent situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution.



Congress ents!

HAVING gone through more than two years of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Peking, capital of our great motherland, shows a more vigorous revolutionary atmosphere, and the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought reaches every corner of the city.

Early in the morning, Tien An Men is red-dened by the sunlight. From factories to the countryside and from barracks to government organizations and schools, people sing *The East Is Red* and cheers of "A long, long life to Chairman Mao" resound to the sky. A new day's struggle begins! In Peking, the daily study of Chairman Mao's works and the creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have become the order of the day. Whenever a new instruction of Chairman Mao's is published, an upsurge of studying, propagating and implementing it is immediately launched, and the sound of gongs and drums rises over the city. Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds are held throughout the urban and rural districts. Since the beginning of the year, congresses of activists in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and meetings to report on application have been held to extensively exchange experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and in earnestly implementing Chairman Mao's series of recent instructions. "Place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything" has become the most resounding militant slogan of the masses of P.L.A. fighters and civilians in Peking. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action** is the fundamental reason for the current excellent situation in Peking.

The revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking General Knitwear Mill fulfilled their 1968 production task 78 days ahead of schedule. Following this, with a militant spirit they started to work on the task for the brilliant year 1969. The workers said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is our life-blood and our soul. It shows us the correct orientation and leads us from victory to victory." This year, the first decision made by the mill revolutionary committee was to call a congress of activists in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to run Mao Tse-tung's thought



Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Chemical Works warmly see off their representatives to the second congress of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Peking Bureau of Chemical Industry.

study classes in a big way, and raise the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a new level.

Closely following the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, the working class of the capital set up China's first worker Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, which in co-ordination with the P.L.A., entered Tsinghua University on July 27, 1968. Since then, China's working class heroically mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all fields of the superstructure. This is a great

event in the 60's of the 20th century. During these months, in accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", over 1,000 worker and P.L.A. Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams marched into schools and other units which have not carried out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation well, bringing about a completely new atmosphere in these places. An upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation unprecedentedly thoroughgoing in nature is developing vigorously. The prole-



The Revolutionary Committee of Tsinghua University was set up on January 25. This is a great achievement of the capital's working class in leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the field of the superstructure.

A Mao Tse-tung's thought study class run by the Chungkuochiang Revolutionary Neighbourhood Committee, in the Tsungwen District.



tarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has gone deeper into the minds of the people, and the great proletarian cultural revolution is rapidly developing towards all-round victory.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Historical experience merits attention. A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." The revolutionary masses of the capital earnestly implement Chairman Mao's recent instruction and study the history of the two-line struggle deeply, bringing about a new high tide of revolutionary mass criticism. The revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Hsinhua Printing Press continue the sustained, penetrating repudiation of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and actively launch unceasing attacks against a handful of class enemies. With profound proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao, they spare no effort to print Chairman Mao's treasured red books at the highest speed and with the best quality, thus making a new contribution to the unprecedentedly large-scale popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The revolutionary workers and staff



Yin Wei-chen, activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and national labour model in agricultural production, studies *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* together with the commune members.

Poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chushui brigade, Hanchuang commune, Pingku County in the Peking area, learn from the Tachai people the revolutionary spirit of relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle with nature. In some 20 days, they transformed 200 *mu* of dry land by the riverside covered with boulders into good fields.



打倒大叛徒大内奸大工賊刘少奇



Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking People's Machine Building Plant furiously open fire on the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the plant at a workshop's on-the-spot criticism and repudiation meeting.

After having succeeded in creating a disk type silicon power diode up to the advanced level of the 60's, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Transformer Factory successfully produced a high power silicon rectifier unit.



members of the factories and mines throughout the city have gone a step further in learning from the P.L.A. and have launched a mass movement for the creation of "four-good" companies and for striving to be "five-good" fighters.

The great proletarian cultural revolution gives a strong impulse to the development of the productive forces. In 1968, the city's industrial production increased considerably. At present,





Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Instrument Factory study Chairman Mao's works every day and often hold meetings to exchange experience in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

a new leap forward in production is emerging. Technical innovation and technical revolution is developing vigorously on a mass scale, with new products and new technology appearing one after another. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts of Peking, with the assistance of the P.L.A., earnestly carry on struggle-criticism-transfor-

mation. They firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. Last year, they overcame a serious drought rarely seen in history, and reaped a bumper harvest. Following this, they carried out water conservancy projects on a large scale and launched a high tide of learning from Tachai to strive for a still better harvest this year.

The revolutionary masses on various fronts

and the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. in the capital are determined to go all out in order to fulfil all the fighting tasks set forth by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and to greet the Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with even more outstanding achievements.

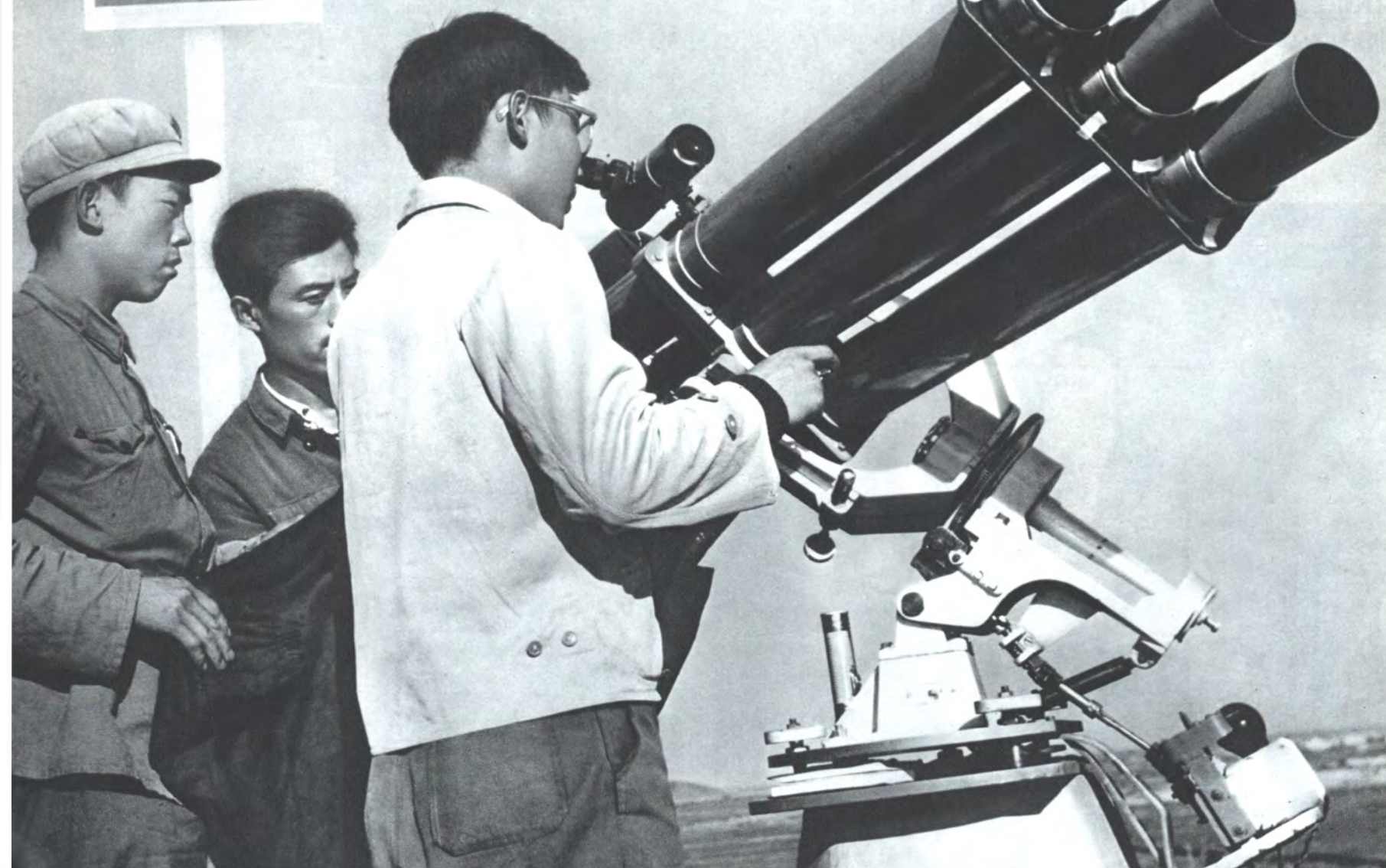
Revolutionary workers and staff members of the February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant take firm hold of revolution and vigorously promote production. The January production level of the main products set an all-time high. Members of the "Grasp Revolution and Promote Production Shock Team" of the locomotive workshop repairing a locomotive.



The Chinese people have high aspirations up with and surpass advanced world levels in

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Explore the Secrets of the Sun

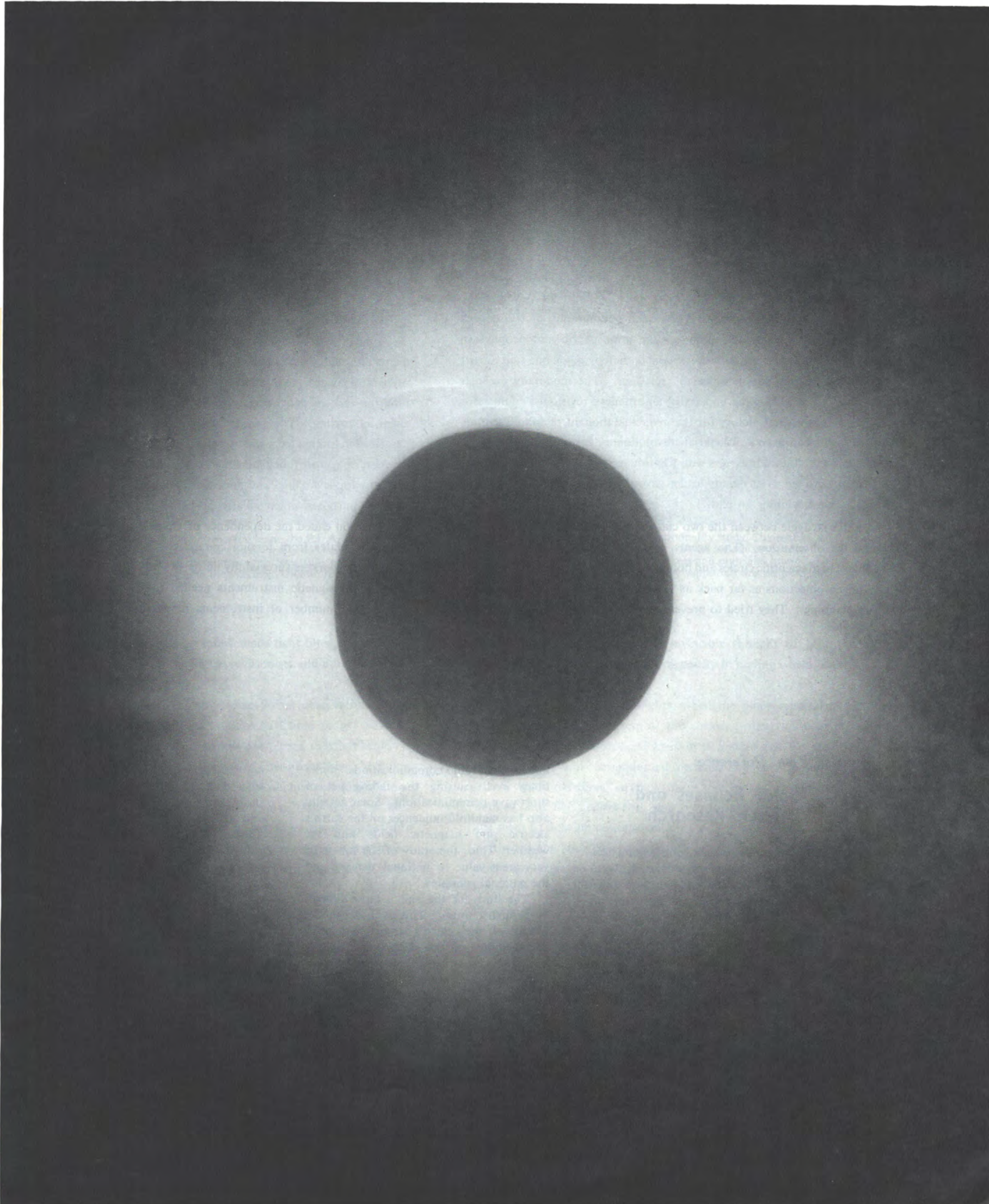
Revolutionary youths and a P.L.A. fighter with a China-made telescope prepare actively for the observation before the battle. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on self-reliance, China's workers, peasants and soldiers, and revolutionary intellectuals produced all the instruments needed in this comprehensive observation of the total solar eclipse in the short time of only several months.



they have ability, and they will certainly catch
the not too distant future.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Total solar eclipse took place over the western part
of China on the afternoon of September 22, 1968.



Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Explore the Secrets of the Sun

AMID the song of decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a Chinese scientific research group conducted an unprecedented, comprehensive observation of a total solar eclipse in western China on September 22, 1968. This group, led by the working class, consisted of over 100 workers, commanders and fighters of the P.L.A., revolutionary cadres, revolutionary scientific personnel and revolutionary young people.

They carried out ground and airborne observations in places in western China where the total or partial solar eclipse could be observed. They achieved brilliant successes, making new contributions to China's scientific research work directly serving the country's socialist construction. This puts China in the advanced world ranks of solar eclipse research.

The dozens of research items included combined observation of the effect of solar active regions on the ionosphere, airborne and ground observations of the corona-zodiacal light, and geophysical and atmospheric effects during the solar eclipse. Rich comprehensive information about the effect of the solar active regions on the ionosphere was obtained in co-ordinated radioastrophysics and ionospheric physics observations. The corona-zodiacal light observation was carried out aboard an aircraft with a non-hermetic cabin at an altitude of 11,000 metres, and the observed locations reached much farther out from the solar limb than ever before achieved by any other country. Very clear photographs of the corona were taken and considerable data on the atmospheric and geophysical effects of the total solar eclipse were obtained, thereby going one step further in the study of the "sun-moon-earth" relations. The monopoly on solar eclipse materials held by the imperialist and modern revisionist countries is ended. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

The proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader gave this project warm concern and support from beginning to end.

A fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines raged around the observation. The agents of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in scientific circles and bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" raised objections as far back as 1962 at a conference on scientific research planning. They tried to prevent this observation on the pretext that

"the conditions for the observation are poor, no positive results can be achieved and it will not be of much scientific value".

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao thoroughly smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in scientific circles, and stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of the workers and personnel in scientific research. Some "nobodies" in the Chinese Academy of Sciences again raised this topic last March and won the support of the proletarian revolutionaries in scientific research institutes and of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the departments concerned.

Comrades participating in the comprehensive observation exposed the despicable criminal activities of the Soviet revisionists, and thoroughly repudiated the towering crimes in the field of scientific research committed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They were determined to win victory in this political battle against imperialism and revisionism and to catch up with and surpass advanced world scientific and technological levels.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The working class must exercise leadership in everything.**" In fulfilling the task of observing this total solar eclipse, the working class boldly conquered the position in scientific research and gave full play to its wisdom, talents and infinite creativeness. They took part in the whole process of this project from designing, manufacturing, installing and testing the instruments to carrying out on-the-spot observations and data analysis. In exercising direct leadership at many important observation posts, the workers inspired the observation team to always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put proletarian politics to the fore and maintain a spirit of vigorous militancy.

The workers shouldered the difficult task of making the needed instruments although they lacked equipment and data and were short of time for preparatory work. Young women workers at a factory fulfilled in a short time the task of producing extra large pieces of glass with anti-reflection chemical coating. The area coated was over twenty times that of the size described in foreign technical literature. This was a miraculous achievement.

Also in a short time Chinese workers made the country's first high sensitive, low fog-level, fine- and uniform-grained photographic plates for astronomical purposes which greatly surpassed advanced world levels. This new creation ended the dependence of China's astronomical work on photographic plates from foreign countries.

Chinese workers successfully designed and made in a little over a month all the geomagnetic instruments needed for the observation. They also produced a number of instruments never made before in China.

For Your Reference:

Solar Eclipses and Their Research

A solar eclipse is a natural phenomenon. When the moon passes between the earth and the sun and the three form almost a straight line, the phenomenon of the sun being hidden by the moon is an eclipse of the sun. There is a partial, or a total, solar eclipse according to whether a part, or the whole, of the sun is covered. When the central part of the sun is hidden, it is called an annular solar eclipse.

The sun is a globe of extremely hot gas. The activity of the sun has a great

influence on radio communications, sometimes even causing the fading out of shortwave communications. Solar activity also has manifold influences on the earth's electric and magnetic fields and the weather. Thus, the study of the sun is of very great value to national defence and the national economy.

The study of the sun is quite difficult in ordinary times. This is because the effects of the earth's atmosphere may distort many of the phenomena on the sun or make it impossible to observe them from the earth. The influence of the earth's atmosphere makes it particularly difficult to observe the outer part of the sun — the corona. During a total solar eclipse, however, the moon slowly covers

and then uncovers various features of the solar disk, giving us an opportunity to study some of these features separately and their effects on the ionosphere. Though it is ordinarily possible with the help of various modern advanced instruments to study the sun, it becomes far more favourable at the time of a solar eclipse.

More than 3,200 years ago, China's labouring people carried out and recorded the first observation in human history of a total solar eclipse, leaving mankind valuable scientific assets. This time, China made a tremendous achievement in this large-scale comprehensive observation of a total solar eclipse and planted the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought high up in the field of solar eclipse research.



Members of the observation team, the P.L.A. fighters and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Uighur nationality study Chairman Mao's works at the work site of the geophysical observation ground. In this observation of the total solar eclipse, all-out co-operation based on communist spirit was fully embodied. Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and from various parts of the country actively supported this project.

In addition, they also produced an interference light filter in just a few months. It is superior to that of the Soviet revisionists and up to advanced world levels.

In 1958 under the signboard of "joint Sino-Soviet observation of the annular solar eclipse", Soviet revisionists came to China to get hold of data on this eclipse. After the observation was completed, they left behind a worn-out radio telescope antenna and shamelessly described this as "helping China develop radio astronomy". Later, the Khrushchov revisionist clique took back even this worn-out radio telescope antenna. This time, the task of making radio telescope antennae of advanced world level was successfully fulfilled in only three months in co-operation with revolutionary scientists by the workers at a P.L.A. factory who had turned out China's first radio telescope antenna.

In the course of carrying out their tasks, commanders and fighters of the Chinese P.L.A. defied hardships, volunteered for heavy jobs and carried forward their dauntless heroism and revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self, thus making new contributions in serving the people. Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region enthusiastically supported this project.

The revolutionary scientific personnel and revolutionary young people were re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of the

observation project. Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, they advanced courageously in scaling world peaks of science and made new contributions.

In their successive trial flights, when the plane reached an altitude of 10,000 metres, some members of the airborne observation team had to lie down. Acute high-altitude sickness was a stern test for all of them. At this juncture, P.L.A. comrades led the team members in studying Chairman Mao's "good old three" articles (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) to encourage them to fight on courageously.

Inspired by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the members of the airborne observation team displayed revolutionary heroism and flew at an altitude of 11,000 metres in a non-hermetic cabin, thus breaking the world record of 9,000 metres set by a foreign country in airborne solar eclipse observation from a non-hermetic cabin. They obtained the world's most complete information from a solar eclipse observed aboard an aircraft.

The brilliant results attained by the observation confirm the absolute correctness of the policy that scientific research should serve proletarian politics and construction in national defence and the national economy. They show the heroic spirit of the Chinese people who have high aspirations and the ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR TIENTSIN

SANTIAOSHIH is an industrial district of Tientsin with a long history. It is the cradle of the Tientsin working class. As early as around 1860, landlords and merchants, making use of the favourable land and water communications in the vicinity, set up some foundries and machine-building industries. In order to make big profits, the capitalists lured children of bankrupt peasants into these factories. The workers were made to do heavy labour in dilapidated, smoke-filled workshops. They were cruelly exploited. For a long time these workers lived a miserable existence. It was Chairman Mao who saved them from this living hell. So the working class of Santiaoshih has a very high class consciousness and is most loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this area's working class, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, at every crucial moment of fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, closely follows Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and fully plays its role of both leadership and main force, thus setting a brilliant example for the four million people of Tientsin.

In August 1966, our great leader Chairman

Mao made public a great revolutionary document, "Bombard the Headquarters", which points out the orientation for victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Filled with bitter hatred for the exploiting classes and with boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the Santiaoshih workers held high the great banner of "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries". They rose in a mighty rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. In January 1967, the proletarian revolutionaries seized back that part of power usurped by them. When the class enemy attempted to undermine production, they energetically propagated the great instruction of Chairman Mao, "Grasp revolution and promote production", and staunchly remained at their posts of both revolution and production, thereby crushing the enemy's plots.

In September 1967, when Chairman Mao issued the great call for achieving the revolutionary great alliance, the workers of Santiaoshih quickly spread Chairman Mao's latest instruction to every factory and every worker. Within three days, over 60 factories had achieved the revolutionary great alliance.

When Chairman Mao issued the great instruction, "Revolutionary Committees are fine!",

the workers immediately studied it in earnest and seriously acted upon it. Soon revolutionary committees were established in all factories. Thus the factories in this area were the first to become solid red in Tientsin.

The Santiaoshih workers have come to understand deeply the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching that the workers should take part in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Many veteran workers who are filled with intense hatred for the old society have formed a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team that has become well-known throughout the city. They go to factories, schools, government organs and residential areas to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought. Citing their personal experience in the old society, they expose and denounce the vicious crimes of capitalist exploitation, and rigorously expose and repudiate the towering crimes committed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in trying vainly to restore capitalism. In the past year or more, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team made up of veteran workers has given reports to nearly one million people in over 1,000 units. It has made an important contribution in heightening the political consciousness of the revolutionary

Using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command everything, workers of Santiaoshih greet the convocation of the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party with practical deeds.



WORKERS

masses and implementing all of Chairman Mao's recent instructions, thus energetically promoting the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in factories, government organs and schools throughout the city.

Since the working class took power in both revolution and production in the factories, production of all the factories in Santiaoshih has risen generally and sharply. The movement for technical revolution and technical innovation is progressing vigorously. The output of many products has surpassed the highest record in history.

With the help of the P.L.A. personnel supporting the Left, teams and workshops of the Tientsin No. 1 and No. 2 Weighing Instrument Factories developed a campaign of "red pairs helping each other". They put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and exchanged experience in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works to revolutionize their thinking. They also helped each other in production. As a result, the two factories fulfilled their 1968 plan 57 and 56 days ahead of schedule respectively.

Several veteran workers of the Tientsin Machine Tool Accessory Plant, through the crea-



The working class has grasped the power over education. After the Tientsin Weighing Instrument Factory took over the Tientsin No. 46 Middle School, the school made great achievements in struggle-criticism-transformation. The school's revolutionary committee discussing its work.

After becoming a member of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, outstanding Party member Wang Wen-hsing, veteran worker of the Tientsin Weighing Instrument Factory, maintains the qualities of the working class, never divorcing himself from productive labour.



tive study and application of Chairman Mao's works, successfully trial manufactured China's first high precision adjustable centering chuck. It has been put into production in batches and a weak point in the manufacturing of sets of precision machine tools is thus eliminated.

The workers were all inspired and elated when Chairman Mao's latest instruction, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything", was relayed to them. They went into action at once. In order to give leadership to the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure, each of the factories selected a tenth of its workers who are among the best to take part in the city-wide worker Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams. After entering Tientsin Engineering Institute and other units, they carried out penetrating and painstaking ideological and political work among the revolutionary masses. They led them to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and, citing their personal experience, conducted education in class struggle by recalling the bitterness of the past and comparing it with the happiness of today. This greatly raised the consciousness of the revolutionary masses in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and enabled the struggle-criticism-transformation to be developed more deeply.

Tempered in the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of Santiaoshih are becoming more and more steeled. They are determined to greet the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party with even more outstanding achievements.



Veteran worker Teng Tzu-ping who worked as a child-labourer from the age of six in the old society, is now a standing member of the Hungchiao District Revolutionary Committee, Tientsin. He is speaking at a city-wide meeting to exchange experience in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works.





Upper: A veteran worker recounts how he was cruelly exploited by the capitalists in the old society, to give the students a profound lesson in class struggle.

Left: Workers of the Tientsin Weighing Instrument Factory repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.



Centre right: Veteran worker Wang Fu-yuan (second left), now a member of the municipal revolutionary committee, was cruelly exploited by the capitalists in the old society, so that nine of his fingers were crippled. He directs the work of the sculptors in the Santiaoshih class education exhibition hall.

Below right: Some veteran workers of the Tientsin Machine Tool Accessory Plant succeeded in trial producing China's first high precision adjustable centering chuck. Veteran worker Chang Yu-fa introducing the experience of trial producing the chuck to workers of other factories.





Making a tunnel for the revolution. The greater the hardships, the greater the honour and drive.

BATTLE IN A TUNNEL

— *Revolutionary Mass Repudiation in the 7th Company of a P. L. A. Railway Corps Unit*

Liu Ju-liang (right), company commander, has a heart-to-heart talk with the fighters in the tunnel.



Never Forget Class Struggle

by Chia Hsiu, Deputy
Political Instructor

We fighters of the Chinese P.L.A. railway corps study Chairman Mao's works every day. The more we study, the closer we are to Chairman Mao, and the more we hate the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. This lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries who has committed innumerable crimes, trumpeted for all he was worth about the "dying out of class struggle" and opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. He also used such sinister wares of egoism as "merging private and public interests" to corrupt the revolutionary fighters



Reciting quotations from Chairman Mao before starting work.

Platoon leader Chou Teh-chang discusses with the fighters how to better grasp revolution and promote production.



NEL

and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks. This shows that class struggle, far from dying out, is still extremely sharp and fierce. Tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have heightened our consciousness of class struggle. Deep in our mind is Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle."

Our company's Party branch often organizes the comrades of the whole company to carry out penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Although work in the tunnel is very busy, as soon as a blast is heard, we all gather together, and while the smoke is clearing, hold an on-the-spot repudiation meeting to denounce Liu Shao-chi. Moreover, we repudiate and discredit him with practical action.

BATTLE IN A TUNNEL

Throw the Bourgeois Junk onto History's Garbage Dump

by Chou Teh-chang,
Platoon Leader

Liu Shao-chi used such bourgeois sinister wares as "merging private and public interests" and "losing a little to gain much" in an attempt to lead the revolutionary fighters onto the evil revisionist road of chasing after fame and gain. His scheme will never succeed.

We are railway corps fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Month after month and year after year, we work devotedly to build socialism. When we come to a mountain we make a tunnel, when we meet a river we build a bridge. We say goodbye to one high mountain to climb another steep peak. After conquering the frigid cold of the north

we fight the stifling heat of the south. With industrious hands we build one tunnel, bridge and railway after another throughout our beautiful motherland. We feel extremely happy to be able to work for socialist construction. We deem it an honour to go through hardships for the revolution. The greater the hardships, the greater the honour. Chairman Mao's teaching to "serve the people whole-heartedly" inspires us to advance and gives us the greatest strength. We will definitely throw such bourgeois junk as "losing a little to gain much" onto history's garbage dump.

For the Revolution, Go Where the Difficulties Are Greater

by Tung Ho-wen, Fighter

Last year, the tunnel where we worked was flooded by 6,000 tons of water a day. Working

in the water, comrades found it hard to drill bore-holes and light the fuses. When a hole was only two feet deep, water spurted out over your face and body, soaking your cotton-padded jacket and pants and filling your rubber boots. It was so cold it made you shiver all over. But however great the quantities of underground water, our resolve to conquer it was greater by far. Cold as it was, our hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao were always burning hot. Reciting in unison "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", we charged forward; the subterranean water had to make way. For the revolution, we will "go where the difficulties are greater". Liu Shao-chi's "losing a little to gain much" is a thoroughly selfish world outlook.

Bury the "Philosophy of Survival"

by Chang Teh-jung,
Squad Leader

To restore capitalism, Liu Shao-chi rabidly spread the poison "love yourself" and "protect your own life and health" to corrupt our souls, in a vain attempt to make us give up the proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting bravely and fearing no sacrifice. All his reactionary fallacies, however, have been repudiated by our numerous heroic acts.

Once a short circuit of the wire in the tunnel started a fire, igniting the dynamite and the water-proof explosives. To protect state property and his class brothers, platoon leader Chou Teh-chang flung himself at the fire with no thought for his own life. In a flash, he was thrown several metres by the blast of the explosion, landing on the track, all covered with wounds. At the moment, his thought was to be "... more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself". Bearing excruciating pain, he crawled and groped about with difficulty in the tunnel, searching for his class brothers. I was also wounded and had lost consciousness. With his last ounce of strength, he pulled a broken airpipe in front of my face to disperse the smoke and bring in fresh air. When I regained consciousness, I found the platoon leader lying unconscious beside me.

Chou Teh-chang's heroic spirit of "looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life" buried Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of survival". I will learn from his example. My life has been given me by Chairman Mao, it is by no means my private property. To protect Chairman Mao and the interests of the revolution, I dare to give my life and will always fight on selflessly.

Conscientiously study the history of the struggle between the two lines. Chang Lo, a veteran Party member and a poor peasant, is the fighters' good teacher.





Chia Hsiu (right, front), deputy political instructor and representative of the 7th company, pace-setting "four-good" company of the railway corps, is given a warm welcome by his comrades on his return from Peking. He saw the great leader Chairman Mao during his participation in the second congress of "four-good" companies of the railway corps. This is the greatest honour for the commanders and fighters of the 7th company.

Repudiating Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on Party building at a meeting of the company's Party branch.





群星大队合作医疗工作会议

用毛泽东思想统帅一切

毛泽东思想

把医疗卫生工作的重点放到农村去

一切为了人民健康

At a meeting, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chunhsing brigade discuss how to carry out the co-operative medical service in 1969.



A "barefoot doctor" Tan Yungngo (right) is putting on a bandage for a commune member in the field.



Co-operative Medical Service Is Fine!

IN the area of the Chunhsing brigade in Changshih People's Commune, Chuchiang County, Kwangtung Province, diseases were rampant before liberation. In Chienchia Village over 800 families either died off or fled. The houses collapsed and the lands lay waste. It became a place where "Thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee".* After liberation, under the care and leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the health of the poor and lower-middle peasants has been greatly improved. However, because the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, the backward state of inadequate medical care in the countryside saw no radical change. Once the poor and lower-middle peasants fell ill, even with a cold or the flu, they had to walk dozens of *li* to the commune's clinic.

In 1957, under the guidance of the great thought of Chairman Mao on agricultural co-operation, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chunhsing brigade, developing the revolutionary spirit of initiative and relying on the collective strength which had been organized, set up a co-operative medical service.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade took the power of leadership over medical and health work firmly into their own hands at the very beginning. In carrying out co-operative medical service, a "three-in-one" leading group composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and medical personnel was established, and meetings of the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants were called once a year to decide on the guiding principles and measures to be taken. The brigade, teams and commune members jointly contribute to the medical fund according to their medical needs and financial situation. The patients only pay a registration fee, but need not pay for medicines. This system embodies

* From a poem by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

the communist spirit as taught by Chairman Mao: "All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." This is a great revolution in the field of medical and health work and a tremendous victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought occupying the position of rural medical work.

Since the co-operative medical service was started 11 years ago in the Chunhsing brigade, it has been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are grateful to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, who have solved their problem of medical care, and praise the co-operative medical service, saying: "Now, those who are well can guard against disease. Those with minor ailments can be attended to immediately. Those who are seriously ill can rely on the collective for treatment. Our health is well guaranteed."

Chu Ju-hua is a poor peasant commune member. Before liberation, nine of his 11 brothers and sisters died because there was no money for medical fees. After the co-operative medical service was put into effect, all three members of his family were cured of serious diseases. With tears in his eyes, he said: "If we had been in the old society, my whole family would have died; it is Chairman Mao who gave us a second life."

When a poor peasant commune member Tseng Tso-chiao, bitten by a poisonous snake, was in urgent need of a transfusion, more than a dozen poor and lower-middle peasants immediately volunteered to donate blood. Thus she was saved.

Chu Fu-cho, another poor peasant commune member, has a family of seven. In the past ten years and more since he joined the co-operative medical service, the whole family has never asked for treatment, but he still pays a fee every year. He actively supports this medical system, saying: "If my class brothers and sisters are ill, it is the same as if I am ill; to con-

Rigorously repudiating the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi at the site of Chienchia Village.

Chienchia Village has a new look. Commune members are studying Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung before setting out to the field.





An old poor peasant Chou Kuang-tsan is giving a lesson on class struggle to the team's medical workers, who are also full-time labourers in production.

tribute money is a matter of course."

Tan Yung-ngo, a "barefoot doctor" who engages in labour part time, was chosen and trained by the poor and lower-middle peasants. She creatively studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought and serves them wholeheartedly. Often late at night she goes to treat poor and lower-middle peasants who are ill. Once when she herself was unwell, she still made her way with the aid of a stick to the poor and lower-middle peasants to give them medical care. The poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to carry her

on her round of visits, but she kindly refused, saying: "Don't hold up agricultural production on my account, I can get about on my own by walking slowly."

After the co-operative medical service was put into effect, the backward state of deficiency in medical care in the countryside was changed. Chienchia Village of the past has been transformed into a new prosperous socialist village.

A sharp struggle between the two lines took place throughout the course

Actively carrying out Chairman Mao's policy of putting prevention first in medical and health work.



of adopting and maintaining co-operative medical service in the Chunhsing brigade. This struggle was focused on whom the medical and health work should serve and who should hold the power of leadership over it. The handful of capitalist roaders headed by Liu Shao-chi ordered a drastic reduction in rural medical and health services, trumpeted for "individuals paying medical expenses" and "private medical practice", and did their utmost to peddle "san zi yi bao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household) and other counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister wares with the vicious purpose of undermining the collective economy and the co-operative medical system. The Party branch of the brigade, all along resolutely persisting in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, led the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall the misery they suffered before liberation, comparing it with the happiness in the new society, recall the bitterness brought on by working individually, comparing it with the happiness brought on by the co-operative and the people's commune, and recall the suffering when they had to pay their medical expenses individually, comparing it with their well-being since adopting co-operative medical service. In this way the level of consciousness of the broad masses of the commune members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was increasingly raised and they resolutely hit back at the numerous attacks from the revisionist line in medical and health work.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chunhsing brigade, especially in the course of more than two years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, have continuously consolidated and developed the co-operative medical service. In accordance with the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" they have trained a contingent of medical and health workers and formed a network of medical and health service. They persist in taking the road of self-reliance, mobilize the masses to collect medicinal herbs, popularize folk prescriptions and methods of treatment which have proved effective, and promote the integration of Western and traditional Chinese medicine. They have reduced the expenses of co-operative medical service. They carry out the guiding principle of putting prevention first to reduce the incidence and spread of disease. Protection of the commune members' health has effectively promoted production and the further development and consolidation of the collective economy.



Take the road of self-reliance. Folk doctors and medical workers are collecting medicinal herbs.

The co-operative medical service protects the health of the commune members.



A Vigorous Mill Revolutionary Committee

CONSCIOUSLY applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action, the Revolutionary Committee of the Tientsin Jute Textile Mill has brought the mill under the unified leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the help of the P.L.A. Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the mill. Thus it has become a vigorous, powerful and militant headquarters.

Within the mill revolutionary committee, an idea, whether of the chairman or a member, which is in accord with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will be acted upon. If different viewpoints occur among members of the revolutionary committee, through principled debate they use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their thinking and action. At the end of last year, when discussing the production plan for 1969, there were

two different opinions: Some comrades held that since most of the mill's machines were from the 30's, it would be good enough if the output could be increased by two per cent over the high production of 1968. Others thought that although the equipment is old, there is still latent potential to be brought out; what is more important, the broad revolutionary workers and staff members, tempered and tested in the

Revolutionary committee members, together with workers, study *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.



tee

Members of the mill revolutionary committee earnestly study Mao Tse-tung's thought and the series of Chairman Mao's recent instructions and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything.



great proletarian cultural revolution, have greatly raised their level in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought; this is the decisive factor.

Confronted with this difference of opinion, the revolutionary committee ran a special Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. With this problem in mind, they again and again reviewed the great teachings of Chairman Mao, "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and "The masses have boundless creative power". They soon unified their thinking and realized: Machines are an important factor in production, but not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is man. It is just as Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power." Then, the revolutionary committee gave the draft plan to the masses for discussion. Through a full exchange of opinions, a production plan to increase output 15 per cent over that of 1968 was worked out. Practice showed that a plan, made on the basis of earnestly studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and concentrating the correct ideas of the masses, encompasses a leap forward and is feasible. In January of 1969, the mill completed the monthly quota two days ahead of schedule, thus getting the year off to a good start.

In the practice of struggle, members of the revolutionary committee deeply realized: In order to further implement Chairman Mao's

extremely important instruction, "The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership", they must put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, keep close ties with the masses at all times and extensively solicit opinions from the masses. Each revolutionary committee member invited three or four veteran workers to be his teachers, to help him politically and ideologically. For some time, one of the members seldom went to the workshops or took part in manual work, because he was occupied with his routine work. His teachers sharply criticized him in good time. Afterwards, in the light of this situation, the revolutionary committee fixed Thursday and Saturday as days when all members take part in manual work. Besides, it also established a series of systems such as joining a shift as an ordinary worker does, and half-day office work, half-day manual labour. The mill revolutionary committee persists in regularly conducting "open-door" rectification, calling on workers' and staff members' families during holidays and frequently holding meetings for soliciting opinions and criticisms, in order to forge closer ties with the masses, accept their supervision and promote the revolutionization of their own thinking.

Because they closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, various kinds of tasks in struggle-criticism-transformation throughout the mill have been completed comparatively well. A vigorous and lively atmosphere is manifest in both revolution and production.



打倒叛徒内奸王贼刘少



Carrying out in a penetrating and sustained way revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

Among the revolutionary committee members or between members and masses, if they have something to say, they say it in good time to one's face, not behind one's back.





The revolutionary committee members regularly take part in manual work in order to maintain the character of the labouring people. A member solicits opinions from workers while working in the shop.



The revolutionary committee leads the revolutionary masses to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. At a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, one of the committee members makes a mobilization report on the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines.



Taking in Fresh Blood in the Defending Chairman Mao's Revolu



The fighters of the anti-aircraft machine gun company developed a deep-going movement for studying the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. They are collectively studying Chairman Mao's "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China".

Struggle of Revolutionary Line

CHAIRMAN Mao teaches us: "We Communists ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of mass struggle." The Party branch of an anti-aircraft machine gun company of a Chinese P.L.A. air unit took up the task of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training in Lankao County, Honan Province, where Chairman Mao's good pupil Comrade Chiao Yu-lu once worked. In the struggle to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it placed the activists who had applied to join the Party, on the forefront of the class struggle, to face the world



In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle", Comrade Shen Fu (centre), Party branch secretary, constantly gives the comrades education in classes and class struggle so as to raise their consciousness in the two-line struggle.

Ho Shuang-hsi, squad leader and new Party member, led comrades of the whole squad together with poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shuangyangshu brigade to vigorously repudiate the towering crimes of the big renegade Liu Shao-chi in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.





The Party branch organized the whole company to learn from Comrade Chiao Yu-lu, Chairman Mao's good pupil, his heroic deeds of boundless loyalty to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. This enabled the commanders and fighters to continuously raise their consciousness in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Ting Chen-chia (centre), member of the Party branch committee, led comrades to visit Yen Hsieh-chung, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Tangchai Production Brigade and member of the Revolutionary Committee of Lankao County, and learn from his noble quality of being boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.



and brave the storm, in order to temper red hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

It has been proved through practice that the tempestuous class struggle is the best classroom for training and testing Party members, and is the best place for cultivating and absorbing fresh blood. In the past two years and more, the Party branch admitted 29 new members who are advanced elements of the proletariat whose consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is comparatively high. In the storm of class struggle, all of them had closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, firmly carried out the series of Chairman Mao's recent instructions and led the revolutionary masses in the battle against the class enemies. The Party branch also took in outstanding rank-and-file members to join the leading work of the Party branch committee, enabling itself to maintain a vigorous revolutionary spirit and fighting power.

The members of the anti-aircraft machine gun company were scattered over the county to help the Left. Under the leadership of the Party branch, each squad worked on its own and each individual in it worked on his own, giving full play to the role of both old and new Party members.

Sun Kuang-chang, kitchen squad leader and new Party member, led the comrades of the whole squad to launch a firm struggle against the class enemies, fulfilling in succes-

sion the task of helping the Left in more than 20 units. In the acute and complicated class struggle, the comrades of the whole company, led by the old and new Party members, continuously raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and thus a completely new atmosphere prevailed. For three years in a row, it was cited a "four-good" company and had the honour of sending representatives to attend the second congress of "four-good" companies of the air force.

Inspired and educated by the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao's "Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" which was republished, the Party branch is determined to arm its members and the commanders and fighters of the whole company with Chairman Mao's theory on uninterrupted revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi, to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to take in fresh blood of the proletariat continuously in order to enable the Party branch always to be a vanguard in defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.



Chao Teh-lung, new Party member, acts according to Chairman Mao's instructions in everything. He fulfilled with flying colours the task of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. Chao Teh-lung and a worker together print Chairman Mao's recent instructions with great dispatch.

With dauntless revolutionary spirit, Tuo Ta-shen (centre), new Party member, led revolutionary masses in resolute struggle against the class enemies to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He and revolutionary masses exchange gains in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works,

After fighter Liu Tsan (second left), a Party member, joined the leading work of the Party branch committee, the Party branch became more closely linked with the masses.





With the nine poor peasant families as its mainstay and the participation of revolutionary teachers and pupils, the administrative committee of the Tuanshan Primary School is discussing questions in teaching.

Nine Poor Peasant Families Run Their Own School for 19 Years

THE Tuanshan Primary School in the Hsichuang commune, Chinchai County, Anhwei Province, has been run by nine poor peasant families of the Tuanshan brigade for 19 years.

There are 114 families in the Tuanshan brigade. Before liberation, only the children of the six landlord and two rich peasant families attended school, while the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate generation after generation.

"The moment the power of the landlords was overthrown in the rural areas, the peasants' movement for education began." Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tuanshan brigade eagerly demanded the establishment of their own school after the land reform. In the winter of 1950, Fang Lin-wang, Pan Chung-ming, Pan Yun-mou and other poor peasants from the nine families founded a primary school for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants entered school for the first time. The poor and lower-middle peasants were ex-

tremely happy, while the class enemies gnashed their teeth with hatred. They commented viciously: "Throughout history only the rich have gone to school and the poor have raised pigs. Who ever saw clodhoppers running a school!"

The poor peasants of the nine families, who had suffered great bitterness and harboured deep class hatred, knew full well: Without the power in culture in their hands, political power could not be consolidated and the root cause of their sufferings could not be dug out! They promptly carried on propaganda to teach two lessons of class struggle which had been paid for with tears and blood in the village: In 1944, in order to press-gang Peng Chuan-ping, a poor peasant, into the army, the puppet head of the *pao** sent him to deliver a letter to the puppet township government office. The letter stated: "The bearer of this letter is the draftee of my *pao*. Please detain him." It was only when he was bound hand and foot with ropes that Peng Chuan-ping realized that he had been

*The *pao* was the administrative system by which the Kuomintang reactionary clique enforced its fascist rule at the primary level.

tricked. In 1946, the tyrannical landlord Chang Tao ordered the peasant Huang Tsung-fa to deliver a letter to the puppet township government office. The letter stated: "Huang Tsung-fa is a bandit who has secret dealings with the Communists. Arrest him." The illiterate Huang Tsung-fa was trapped and murdered the following day.

The sufferings of their class made the poor and lower-middle peasants see things clearly. Large numbers of peasants who had been liberated declared with one accord: We poor and lower-middle peasants must seize back the power in culture and exercise the leadership for ever! We are resolved to run the primary school! They sent their sons and daughters to the school one after another, and elected Fang Lin-wang and other poor peasants from the nine families as members of an administrative committee to exercise leadership over the school.

While running the school, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tuanshan brigade, with the nine poor peasant families as their representatives, waged acute and fierce struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line

in education pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. At that time, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Anhwei did everything they could to discriminate against, slander and undermine schools run by the people. The handful of capitalist roaders in the former county Party committee refused to acknowledge the existence of the Tuanshan Primary School. One year, when Chinchai County was appraising the schools, the Tuanshan brigade, listing the many advanced deeds of the Tuanshan Primay School in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, recommended it as an advanced unit. But the handful of capitalist roaders in the former county Party committee not only refused to accept it, but slandered it as "irregular", "unqualified" and "without a future". They did not even allow its teachers to attend ordinary meetings on pedagogical work. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tuanshan brigade said indignantly: "Who cares for the recognition of these overlords. They don't recognize it, but we poor and lower-middle peasants do!"

Attacks and persecution by the handful of capitalist roaders served only to fortify the determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants to keep the school going. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Tuanshan Primary School abolished the old examination system which only paid attention to marks and neglected the pupils' ideology, and did away with the old regulation which restricted the age for entering school. Teaching materials have



Poor and lower-middle peasants often go to the school to call on the pupils and encourage them to study Chairman Mao's works diligently.

Citing the bitter history of his own family before liberation, old poor peasant Peng Chuan-tsung carries on education in class struggle among the pupils.





After class, pupils of a study group conscientiously study Chairman Mao's recent instructions.



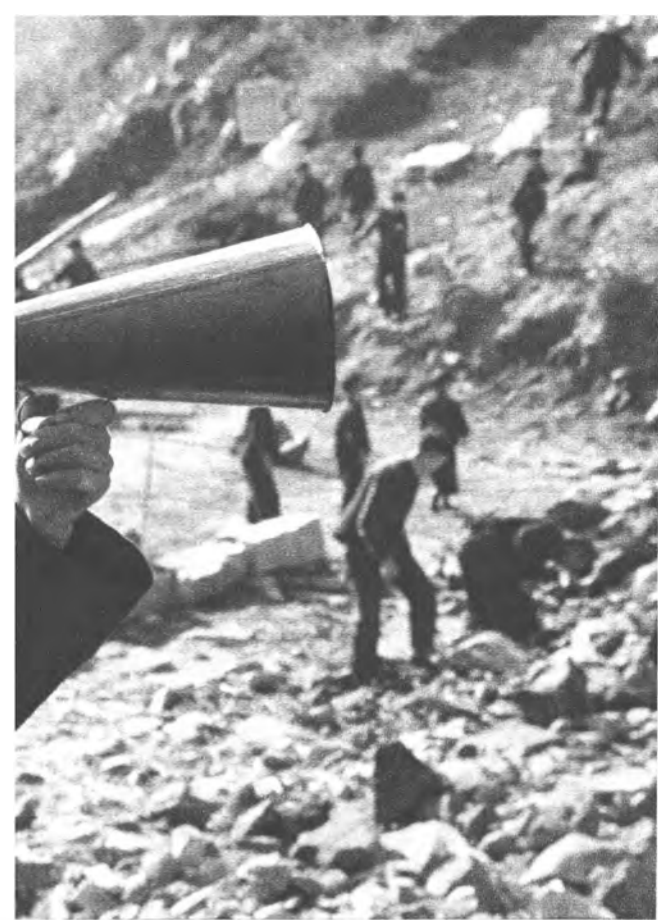
A pupil helps his father study Chairman Mao's works in their family study class.



been simplified. Courses which are unnecessary in the countryside have been eliminated and those which are needed are stressed, such as practical Chinese for the rural areas, book-keeping and reckoning by abacus. The sons and daughters of some poor and lower-middle peasants have to help their parents look after babies or tend draught animals for the brigade. Accordingly, the school permits these pupils to bring their younger brothers and sisters to school or tie up draught animals at the gate when they attend lessons.

In the past 19 years, the nine poor peasant families have led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to put proletarian politics to the fore and educated the pupils of the Tuanshan Primary School in Mao Tse-tung's thought. After graduating, the pupils have returned to their production teams and have played a very good role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Many of them have been commended by the masses as activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the nine poor peasant families and large numbers of poor and lower-middle peasants, with militant spirits, led the revolutionary teachers and pupils of the Tuanshan Primary School to vigorously rebel against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and rigorously repudiate "studying for the purpose of becoming an official", "intelligence first", and other such revisionist sinister fallacies spread by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. They are leading the Tuanshan Primary School to advance victoriously along the proletarian educational line of Chairman Mao!



A student is enthusiastically propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought with a megaphone.



The students use big-character posters as a weapon to thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

Together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the graduates of the Tuanshan Primary School, following the example of Tachai, strive for building a new socialist countryside.



It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their children to the countryside who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university. Let us mobilize. Comrades in the rural areas should

TO THE VAST COUNTRYSIDE

GUIDED by the proletarian revolutionary line of our great leader Chairman Mao and tempered in the struggles of the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of educated young people and town residents of Huining County, Kansu Province, who were long divorced from collective productive labour, have greatly raised their socialist consciousness. One after another they applied to the Huining County Revolutionary Committee and the Cheng-

kuang Town Revolutionary Committee to settle in the countryside and take part in agricultural productive labour, so as to remould their ideology and build a new socialist countryside. The revolutionary committees firmly supported the revolutionary request of the masses. They ran more than one hundred Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds, organizing the educated young people and town residents to study the series of recent instructions of

the great leader Chairman Mao, his brilliant works — the "good old three" and his great teachings such as "Build up our country through diligence and frugality", "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and others. They sternly criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist absurd theories advocated by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, such as "studying in order to be an official", "going to the countryside for gilding" and others, and his criminal

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go to the countryside. Cadres and sons and daughters or university to the old welcome them.

MAO TSE-TUNG

SIDE

plots to perpetuate the separation of the city from the countryside. A town resident, Grandmother Wang Hsiu-lan, said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants work in the villages and contribute their efforts to socialist construction. We were also born with two hands. Why should we stay in the city and live in idleness, depending on others for our livelihood?"

The county and town revolutionary committees made careful arrangements. When the



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- ① The Chengkuan Town Revolutionary Committee runs Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds to arm with Mao Tse-tung's thought the educated young people and town residents who are going to settle in the countryside.
- ② The Huining County Revolutionary Committee puts proletarian politics in the fore and makes careful arrangements for settling people. Here the revolutionary masses of the county are warmly seeing off the educated young people and town residents who are going to settle in the countryside.
- ③ The poor and lower-middle peasants tell the histories of the village and their families to give the new-comers education in class struggle.

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"Comrades in the rural areas should welcome them." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Huining County warmly welcome the educated young people and town residents who have come to settle in the countryside. The first thing they do is to present the new-comers with the treasured red books of Chairman Mao.

Resolutely following Chairman Mao's teaching, Yang Kuang-hui (left), an educated youth who has returned to the countryside, modestly receives re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Here he is studying Chairman Mao's works together with an old poor peasant, Kuo Chi-fu, while they tend sheep on the mountain.



educated young people and town residents set out, the county revolutionary committee sent special personnel with trucks to take them to where they would live and to see that they were properly settled. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcomed them. They had evacuated rooms, put up portraits of Chairman Mao on the walls, warmed the earthen beds and laid in stores of food grain and firewood for them beforehand. As soon as the educated young people and town residents entered the villages, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them the treasured red books of Chairman Mao and encouraged them to do a still better job in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some old poor peasants recounted the history of the class struggle in their villages and of the misery of their families. They described the ruthless exploitation by the landlords before liberation and the happy life after liberation. This gave the newly-arrived young intellectuals and town residents a profound education in class struggle. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, carrying on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, fighting labour and repudiating revisionism, and doing labour together. As many of the town residents did not know how to do farm work, the poor



After settling in the countryside, Grandmother Wang Hsiu-lan (left) and her daughter-in-law, who were town residents, take an active part in class struggle and productive labour. They are given a high appraisal by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

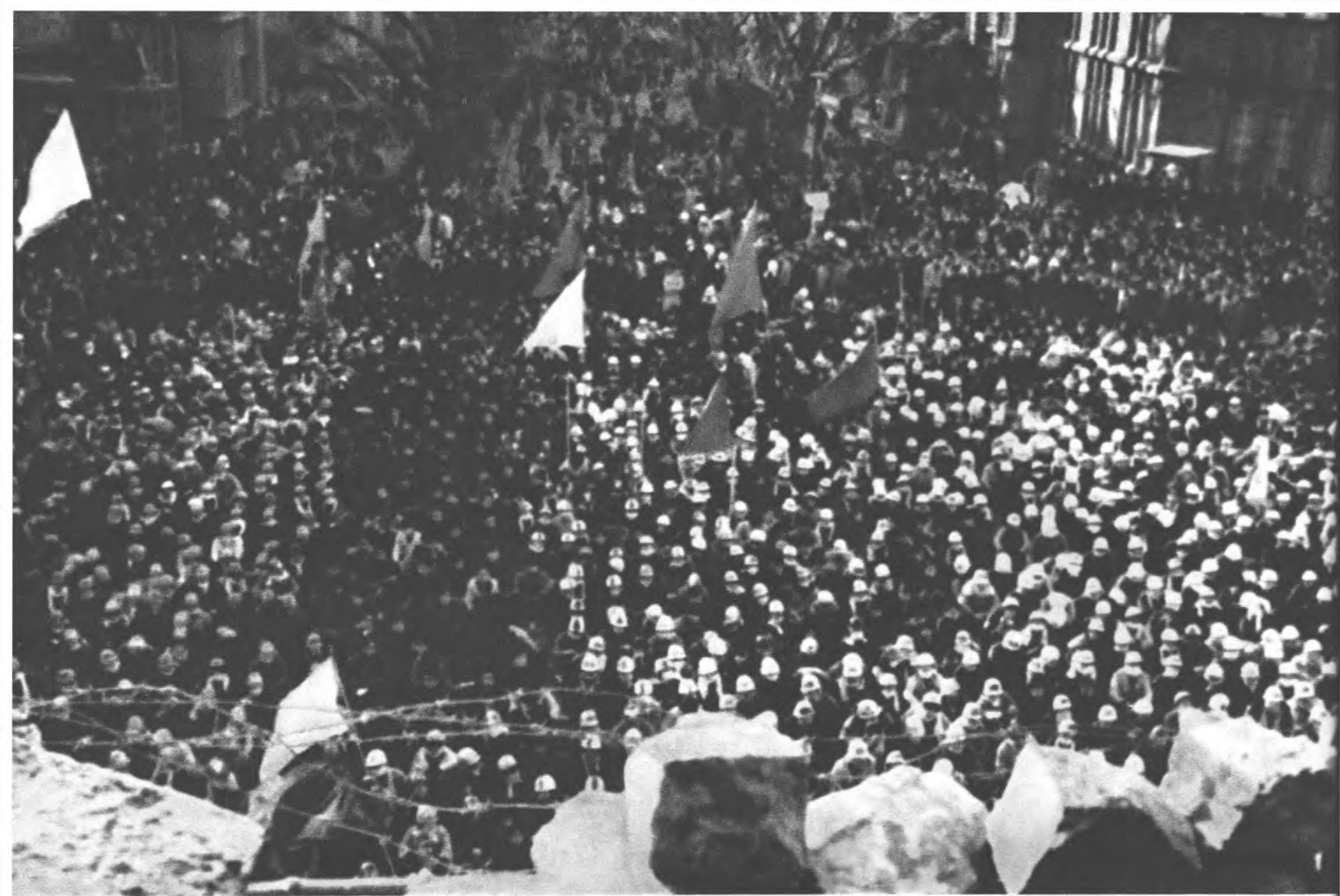
After settling in the Hopan commune, six revolutionary educated girls form themselves into an "iron girls' team". They do labour together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and actively remould their own world outlook.

and lower-middle peasants patiently taught them.

Educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, these young intellectuals and town residents who have settled in the countryside have steadily raised their socialist consciousness. New persons and good deeds have emerged successively. Not long after Yang Kuang-hui, an educated youth of the Chengkuan commune, returned to the countryside, he was commended as an activist in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. Not long after Grandmother Wang Hsiu-lan and her daughter-in-law settled in the Hopan commune, they were respectively elected a member of the brigade revolutionary committee and cashier of a production team.

On December 21 last year, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the recent instruction: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Resounding cheers burst forth throughout the county. Applications and pledges sent to the revolutionary committee came snowing in. In accordance with the orientation pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao, more educated young people and town residents have gone to the vast countryside.





On January 15 this year, 10,000 Japanese students and young workers gathered at Tokyo University and held a mammoth mass meeting to strongly denounce the reactionary Sato government, the university authorities and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party for their crimes in suppressing the student movement.

Telephoto

New Storm in the Japanese People

THE Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle has been surging ahead wave upon wave.

At the beginning of this year, the progressive students in Tokyo University, holding high the great revolutionary banner of "It is right to rebel against reactionaries", staged a huge, militant strike and demonstration and occupied the university to oppose the vicious rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the decadent bourgeois educational system. Their revolutionary actions have thrown the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries into a panic. On January 18, the reactionary Sato government sent 10,000 armed police, supported by scores of armoured cars plus helicopters, to storm Tokyo University. The fascist armed police attacked the progressive students in Yasuda Auditorium and other buildings on the campus. They used large quantities of tear-gas shells and water cannons to ruthlessly suppress the students. However, the dauntless progressive students put up a staunch resistance and dealt a heavy blow at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. They placed a portrait of Chairman Mao over the gate of the university and hoisted a red flag on the roof of Yasuda Auditorium. Holding the treasured red books

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" They severely punished the reactionary police by hitting them with stones, clubs and incendiary bottles. In this heroic struggle, the progressive students of Tokyo University have displayed the staunch revolutionary spirit and heroism of the Japanese progressive youth.

The struggle waged by the progressive students in Tokyo University won powerful support from students of other universities, broad masses of workers and residents of the city. The wave of support for the student movement in Tokyo University has rapidly spread over the whole of Japan. At the same time, the progressive student movement is gradually merging with the struggles of the workers and peasants.

In the face of the tempestuous rise of the progressive student movement in Japan, the renegade features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party have been further exposed. They advised the reactionary Sato government to do some trifling fence-mending so as to deceive the public and shore up the old social order. They



Japanese students heroically fight the reactionary police.

Telephoto

During the anti-U.S. demonstration, the Japanese revolutionary masses, unafraid of suppression by the reactionary government, recite loudly Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and struggle heroically.

ple's Struggle

also tried to lead the progressive Japanese student movement astray and channel it on to the road of reformism in order to sabotage the mass revolutionary struggle. But this despicable and traitorous action of the Miyamoto revisionist clique was seen through and smashed by the broad masses of students.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." The U.S. imperialist policy of reducing Japan to a U.S. base for aggression and enslaving and oppressing Japan politically, economically and militarily has compelled the Japanese people from all walks of life to unite and form a broadly based patriotic united front to wage a resolute struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese student movement is part of the Japanese people's revolutionary movement. Its vigorous development reflects the unprecedented sharpening of the contradictions between the Japanese people and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and presages an even more powerful rise in the storm of the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.





The Japanese revolutionary masses, holding aloft a red banner with "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought" written on it, fight heroically against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party.

New Storm in the Japanese People's Struggle

On November 7, 1968, the young workers and progressive students in Tokyo held a rally and parade for abolishing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and demanding the return of Okinawa. Crowds of demonstrators attack the water cannon of the reactionary police.

Telephoto



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FRONT COVER: Our great leader Chairman Mao

BACK COVER: Pupils of the Hsiang-changlu Primary School, Peking, hold a meeting to exchange experience in the live study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Photograph by our staff

Chinese Weights and Measures

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

1 *li* = 0.5 kilometre or 0.31 mile

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