

# CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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## **A QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO**

**This army is powerful because all its members have a discipline based on political consciousness; they have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly.**

*"On Coalition Government" (April 24, 1945),  
Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 264*



Our great leader Chairman Mao



## *THE EVERGREEN FRIENDSHIP OF CHINA AND*

**P**RESIDENT Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania paid a state visit to our country from June 18 to 22 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Chinese people warmly welcomed their brothers and comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received President Julius K. Nyerere, his wife and other Tanzanian friends and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nyerere held talks. They had a sincere and friendly exchange of views on the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on international questions of common interest to both sides. President Nyerere and the other distinguished guests visited some of our country's factories, a

people's commune and a P.L.A. unit. They made friendly contacts with broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. All this will certainly further increase mutual understanding, promote friendship and co-operation between the two countries, and thus contribute to the enhancement of the Afro-Asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism.

The people of China and Tanzania have a long tradition of friendship. We support and encourage each other at all times in the protracted struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly relations of co-operation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have been greatly developed. The Second Vice-President, Rashidi M. Kawawa paid a visit here and signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation with our country in 1964. President Nyerere visited China and signed a treaty of friendship with us in February 1965. In June the same year, China's

Chairman Mao, great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received Julius K. Nyerere (ninth from left, front), President of the United Republic of Tanzania, his wife and other Tanzanian friends on June 21.



## ***BETWEEN THE PEOPLES TANZANIA***

Premier Chou En-lai visited Tanzania. The visits of the Chinese and Tanzanian leaders have made a great contribution to promoting friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Tanzania set a fine precedent for the building of unity and co-operation between countries of Asia and Africa.

Under the leadership of President Nyerere, the United Republic of Tanzania has resolutely defended its national independence and state sovereignty and actively supported the national-liberation movements of Africa, and thus won the respect of the African people. Inspired by the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian people have followed the policy of self-reliance, worked hard to build up their country and achieved remarkable successes.

President Nyerere spoke highly of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese

people. This is a great support and inspiration to the Chinese people. The great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao, is being carried out to ensure that our socialist state will never change its political colour. At present, following Chairman Mao's teachings, we are firmly relying on the broad masses and seizing the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We are deeply convinced that to carry China's great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end conforms with the basic interests of all the revolutionary people of the whole world.

Today, we are in a great new era of world revolution. The national-liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing with great momentum. The heroic Vietnamese people persisting in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are striking increasingly heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors. In the heart-



President Nyerere and Premier Chou En-lai at the airport.



President Nyerere arrived in Peking on June 18, and was welcomed by hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people lining the streets. President Nyerere and his wife, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, receive a rousing welcome as they drive to the Guest House.

land of the capitalist world, Europe and North America, the great storms of revolutionary mass movements have broken out. Imperialism headed by the U.S. is facing serious political and economic crises and its difficulties increase day by day. Imperialism and all old and new colonialism are fast approaching their doom.

Recently, the United States and the Soviet Union, working in collusion, railroaded the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" through the United Nations General Assembly under their manipulation. This is a new big conspiracy, another great fraud, which was hatched to oppose the people of all countries. This is a vain attempt to consolidate their nuclear monopoly, turn the non-nuclear countries into their "protectorates" and carry out colonialism of a new type—nuclear colonialism.

However, from the very outset their conspiracy met with the resistance and opposition of many countries. Here, it must be mentioned in particular that Tanzania, upholding the right, effectively exposed the neo-colonialist nature of this treaty and resolutely opposed it.

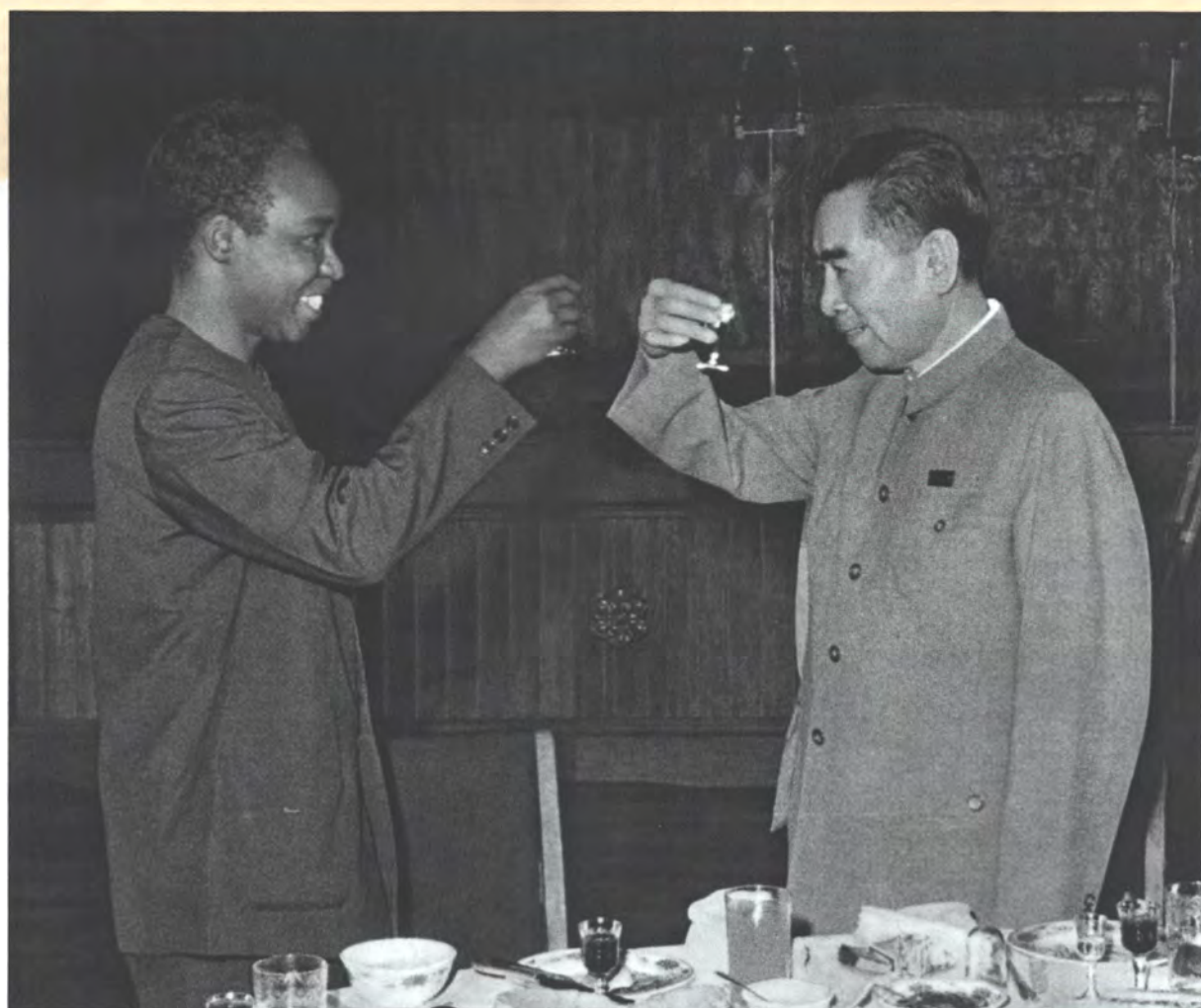
Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists." Nuclear weapons cannot hold back the great torrent of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world's people. Nuclear weapons cannot save imperialism and modern revisionism from their doom.

From the very first day China began to develop her nuclear weapons, her aim has been to break the nuclear monopoly of the big powers and realize equality among all countries, big or small, and eventually to eliminate nuclear weapons. We firmly stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and have repeatedly declared that we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We believe that we will certainly attain our goal.

People of China and Tanzania further unite, people of all countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America further unite, people of the whole world further unite, and strive together to completely bury the system of imperialism and colonialism!



Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet on June 18 to warmly welcome President Nyerere, his wife and other Tanzanian friends.





Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had a photograph taken with Foreign Minister Ousman Ba (fourth left, front), Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui (fourth right, front) and the members of the joint friendship delegation to China led by them.

## New Development of Friendship Between the Chinese People and the People of Guinea and of Mali

**A**T the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Joint Guinean-Malian Friendship Delegation led by His Excellency Foreign Minister Ousman Ba of the Republic of Mali and His Excellency Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui of the Republic of Guinea paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from May 18 to 25, 1968.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Foreign Minister Ousman Ba, Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui and all the other members of the delegation. The delegation conveyed to Chairman Mao the profound sentiments of friendship of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Modibo Keita. Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met and had conversations with the Guinean Foreign Minister and the Malian Foreign Minister and all the other members of the delegation.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Foreign Minister Ousman Ba and Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship;

On their arrival in Peking on May 18, Foreign Minister Ousman Ba (third right, front), Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui (first right, front) and other distinguished guests received an enthusiastic welcome at the airport from Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and the revolutionary masses of the capital.

and a joint communique was issued by the three Governments.

The Governments of China, Guinea and Mali announce that the Agreement on the Construction of the Guinea-Mali Railway signed by the three Governments on May 24, 1968 constitutes a new and important milestone in the development of their relations of friendship and co-operation.

The Chinese Government warmly praises the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Mali for the successes they have scored in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing their national economy.

The Chinese side makes a high appraisal of the fact that the further strengthening of unity and co-operation between the two fraternal countries of Guinea and Mali has played an important role in furthering the African people's cause of solidarity against imperialism.

The three parties unanimously held that at present, the world revolution is entering into a great new era. The national-democratic revolutionary movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America are forging links with the revolutionary struggles waged by the oppressed people of Europe and North America and are dealing the system of imperialism and colonialism a decisive blow.

The three Governments reaffirm that the Governments and peoples of their three countries resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their war against imperialist aggression and for national salvation. U.S. troops and other aggressor troops must withdraw from southern Vietnam completely, and the Vietnam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves. The three sides restate their resolute support for the Arab people in their struggle against imperialism and its tool of aggression Israel, and their resolute support for the struggle for national independence of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, South-West Africa, Swaziland, the Somali Coast and other African territories still under colonialist rule.

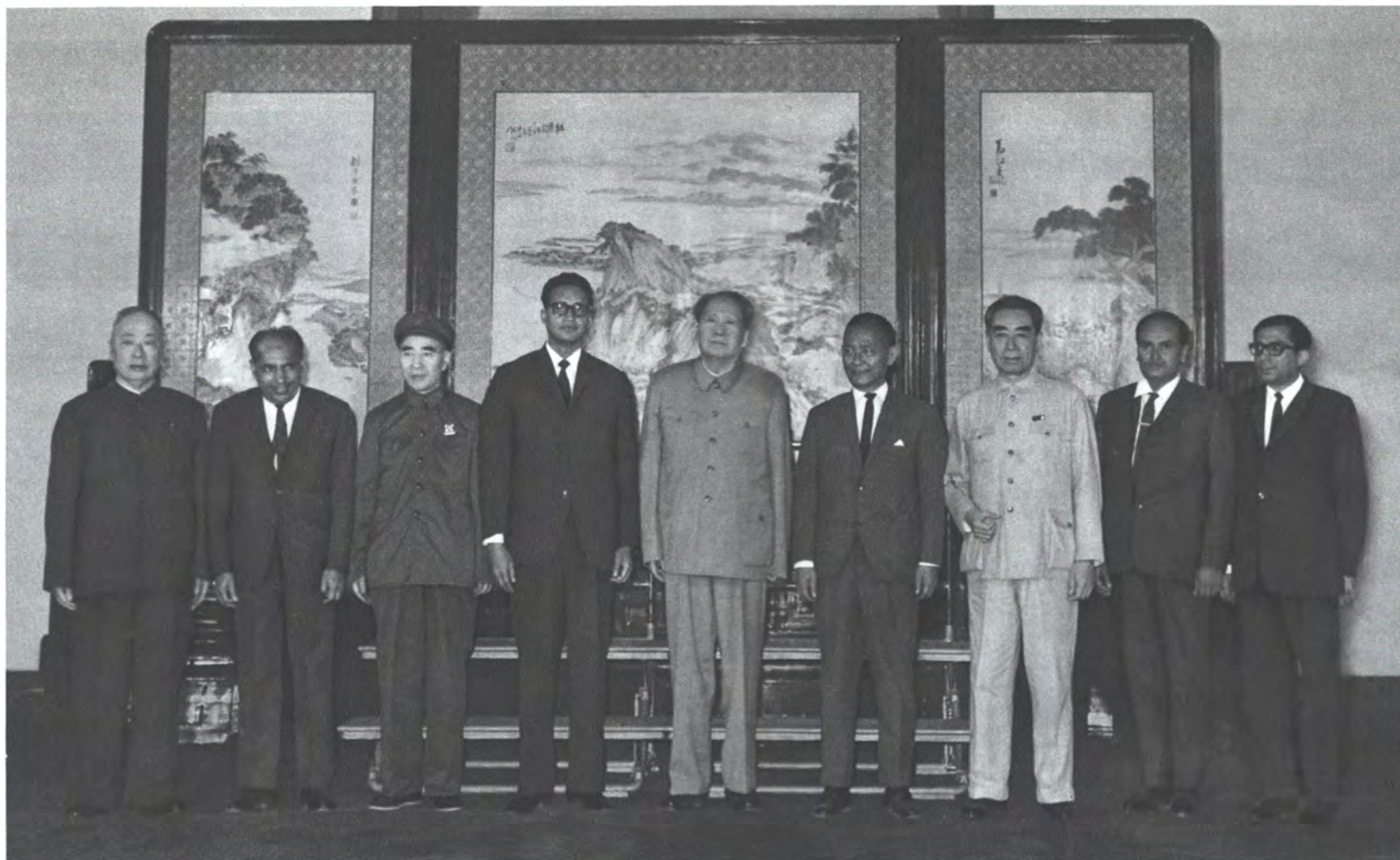
The Foreign Ministers of Guinea and Mali highly appraise Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement of April 16, 1968 in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. They warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the great achievements of the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The present visit by the Joint Guinean-Malian Friendship Delegation to China has further consolidated and strengthened the friendship between the peoples of the three countries and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the three countries and has made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism.





# *The Relations of Friendship Between China and Nepal Develop Steadily*



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receive Kirti Nidhi Bista (fourth left), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his entourage, and are photographed with them at the reception.

**K**IRTI Nidhi Bista, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, paid a friendly visit to China from May 23 to June 1, 1968 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. He was accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese Government and people.

The great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received Deputy Prime Minister Bista and his entourage and had a friendly and cordial conversation with them. Premier Chou En-lai met and had a conversation with Deputy Prime Minister Bista and his entourage.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Bista in an atmosphere of friendship. They had a sincere and full exchange of views on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and on international problems of common interest, and achieved satisfactory results. The two sides issued a joint communique and signed the trade agreement and protocol. The present visit by Deputy Prime Minister Bista to China increases our mutual understanding and trust, enhances the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Nepal, and promotes the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Relations between China and Nepal have

always been very friendly. Both countries strictly abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. They trust, help and support each other. The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal conform to the interests of the two peoples and of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The prospects of the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries are broad.

Our motherland is becoming ever more consolidated and powerful through the great proletarian cultural revolution ignited and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. The Chinese people will be able to fight still better together with the people of Asia and Africa against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The distinguished guests from Nepal visit the furniture-making shop of the Peking Wood-Working Factory. During his stay in China, Deputy Prime Minister Bista (second left) toured Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Tsinan. He visited factories, a people's commune, construction projects, an institute, scenic spots and places of historical interest.



# The Red Ninth Company, a Model



"When sailing the seas, rely on the helmsman; When making revolution, rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought." A Party branch meeting of the Red Ninth Company made the decision: Let Mao Tse-tung's thought strike root forever in the company and become its revolutionary weapon, to be handed down from generation to generation.

# in Studying Chairman Mao's Works

**T**HE Red Ninth Company of a unit under the Shenyang Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is an outstanding representative of millions of advanced collectives in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the whole army and nation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school." When inspecting the army units, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao gave the Red Ninth Company a high appraisal. He said: "A good company is a school; the Ninth Company is a good school."

The Red Ninth Company was personally founded by Chairman Mao in the Chingkang Mountains 40 years ago as a company of the Red Army. On the basis of the peasant movement in Hunan, Chairman Mao personally launched and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising of great historic significance in September 1927, and the great march to the Chingkang Mountains, built the first proletarian revolutionary army of a new type and founded the first revolutionary base in the Chingkang Mountains.



Chen Chin-yuan, former political instructor of the Red Ninth Company, tells new recruits the company's glorious history.

Fighters of the Red Ninth Company can always be seen eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works.



## The Red Ninth Company, a Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works

For years in succession, the Red Ninth Company has been cited as a "good-in-four" company. Its comrades are determined to do an even better job of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, to maintain and develop the revolutionary traditions of the Ching kang Mountains and to build the company into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the period of the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, the Red Ninth Company always fought beside Chairman Mao. During the Long March it trekked 25,000 *li* with the Central Red Army, never becoming separated for a moment from Chairman Mao. After the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, Chairman Mao directed the army eastward. The Red Ninth Company took part in the world-shaking Pinghsingkuan Campaign commanded personally by Comrade Lin Piao and was given the glorious title "Shock Company in the Pinghsingkuan Campaign". During the War of Liberation, it fought in many parts of the country, both north and south. The comrades became separated great distances from Chairman Mao, but their hearts remained with him. It was always under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought that they advanced from one victory to another.

Comrades of the Red Ninth Company recall the glorious progress of the company as it developed in battle, guided by Chairman Mao. They say, full of emotion: "We came into being under the care of Chairman Mao over 40 years ago, and throughout the years, we have grown up by relying on Chairman Mao. Without Chairman Mao our Red Ninth Company would not even exist. We will always be Chairman Mao's Red Ninth Company. We shall study Chairman Mao's works every day and follow his teachings always. Generation after generation, we shall continue on the road pointed out by Chairman Mao!"

In October 1960, Vice-Chairman Lin personally drew up the Resolution of the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, a resolution of great significance in the history of the building of our army. It issued the call "to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and really master Mao Tse-tung's thought", asking every commander and fighter in the whole army to study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighter.

Inspired by this militant call of Vice-Chairman Lin, the Red Ninth Company, like all companies in the whole army, launched a high tide in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Over the years, they have persisted in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, creating one good experience after another. Group upon group of proletarian revolutionary fighters loyal to Chairman Mao have been trained. Since 1961, after the introduction of the "good-in-four" company movement, the Red Ninth Company has received the citation every year. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Red Ninth Company has carried the mass drive in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a new stage and raised it to a new level.

Chairman Mao has said: "...correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."

In order to usurp the political power of the proletariat, the class enemy must first of





To take over and develop the glorious tradition of the Red Ninth Company in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, new fighters, upon receiving Chairman Mao's works, make the solemn pledge: Always be loyal to Chairman Mao; resolutely wage revolution to the end.

The Red Ninth Company, a Model  
in Studyng Chairman Mao's Works



A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team goes deep among the masses to give a performance.

The Party branch often organized the fighters to listen to an old worker recounting how he had suffered and been exploited in the old society. This helped them understand both exploitation and revolution more deeply.



# 彻底批判

## 罗紫卿反对毛泽东思想的滔天罪行



At a repudiation meeting, commanders and fighters cite examples from their personal experiences in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to fiercely denounce the crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching in opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought.

all contend with us for leadership in the ideological field. They try in every way to obstruct and undermine the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the mass drive for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the cadres and fighters of the Red Ninth Company who are loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching.

The great army-wide mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought threw the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching who had wormed his way into the Party into a panic. Taking advantage of the important post he had usurped, he waved the "red flag" to oppose the red flag. He raised a dissenting voice everywhere, uttering such drivel as: "We must not rely solely on books for training the soldiers." He stipulated "seven hours of training every day, the rest of the time to be employed in polishing weapons and shooting-practice". What he did not provide for was time for studying Chairman Mao's works. It was a futile attempt to suppress the great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the army.

With Lo Jui-ching barring the study of Chairman Mao's works, comrades of the Red

Ninth Company countered by studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings in a big way. With Lo Jui-ching denying them the time to study, their Party branch set apart a regular period in the day, subject to no interference whatsoever, for the study of Chairman Mao's works. While Lo Jui-ching viciously vilified those who studied Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, they cultivated and fostered activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works and publicized their advanced deeds. The Party branch persisted in recruiting Party members and promoting cadres from among the activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. This ensured that the leadership of the company was always in the hands of those loyal to Chairman Mao. Comrades of the Red Ninth Company said significantly: "We rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to train the soldiers and wage revolution." It was by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought that they threw all the schemes of Lo Jui-ching into utter bankruptcy.

Revolutionization of the army took on a completely new aspect. New persons with a communist outlook, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, were constantly coming to the fore. At this juncture, 1964, out came Lo Jui-ching again to stir up trouble. He went about everywhere peddling the reactionary fraud

"put military affairs first" and clamoured that "military affairs are politics". He set in motion a reactionary adverse current of staging big competitions in military skill, charging forcefully at the positions of proletarian ideology in the army.

"Go ahead with your military competitions, we'll go ahead with our study of Chairman Mao's works!" With unswerving faith in Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the cadres and fighters of the Red Ninth Company heroically withstood the adverse current whipped up by Lo Jui-ching. In 1964, they repeatedly studied the basic concepts of Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle and on politics taking command over military affairs, integrating their study with the actual ideological problems existing in the company. As a result, the comrades were in high spirits. When they were spread out in separate camps in the countryside for a long time, they stood the test of sharp and complicated class struggle, successfully fulfilling, under arduous conditions, the different tasks assigned to them.

That same year, they carried the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and raised the revolutionization of the company to a higher level. A large number of activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought came to the fore. It was in that



During the work of "helping the Left, supporting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training", the commanders and fighters of the Red Ninth Company have formed a profound militant friendship with the proletarian revolutionaries.

## The Red Ninth Company, a Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works

year, too, that they were given the glorious title of "Red Ninth Company, Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works" by the Ministry of National Defense. Their representatives participated in the National Day celebrations in Peking and saw our great teacher Chairman Mao!

In 1964, through class struggle, comrades of the Red Ninth Company found a good method of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way — through the small rectification movement. Chairman Mao has said: "...the rectification movement is 'a widespread movement of Marxist education'. Rectification means the whole Party studying Marxism through criticism and self-criticism. We can certainly learn more about Marxism in the course of the rectification movement."

In carrying out the small rectification movement the Red Ninth Company put into regular practice the spirit of the rectification movement advocated by Chairman Mao. The cadres and fighters regularly waged revolution conscientiously in the depths of their soul, overcame non-proletarian ideology, rooted out bourgeois ideology and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould themselves into new people.

The revolutionary style of study advocated by Chairman Mao was fully embodied in the small rectification movement. In the last few years, no matter where they were, what task they were performing or what situation they confronted, the comrades of the Red Ninth Company kept up the use of the small rectification movement in their study of Chairman

Mao's works, greatly promoting their ideological revolutionization.

But this excellent method of study was a thorn in the side of Lo Jui-ching, the counter-revolutionary revisionist who harboured the utmost enmity for Mao Tse-tung's thought. He opposed it desperately and did all in his power to suppress it. Comrades of the Red Ninth Company were filled with indignation at his opposition to the small rectification movement. They said, citing their own experience: "In class society, if a person does not carry out ideological revolutionization consciously, he will be influenced gradually, without his knowing it, by bourgeois ideology." They considered this opposition to the small rectification movement and to the rooting out of bourgeois ideology tantamount in essence to denial of class struggle in the ideological field. If bourgeois thinking is not eliminated and Mao Tse-tung's thought established in people's minds, they will become revisionist and our country will change colour. The great tragedy of capitalist restoration which occurred in the Soviet Union will be repeated in our country. Therefore, however much Lo Jui-ching might fume, the Red Ninth Company went right on with its small rectification movement even more intensively. In the course of several movements, the thinking of Mao Tse-tung took deep root in the minds of the cadres and fighters. Group after group of successors loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary cause came to the fore.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader

Chairman Mao exposed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov that lay hidden in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrades of the Red Ninth Company saw clearly that the reason why the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching dared openly undermine the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out the bourgeois military line was that they were supported by their sinister counter-revolutionary back-stage boss, China's Khrushchov. This band of scoundrels are the principal targets of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the most dangerous enemies. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Whenever the struggles of the cultural revolution criticizing the bourgeoisie occur, they (the armymen) should participate in them", the Red Ninth Company carried out sustained, penetrating revolutionary criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov and his agents Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching to thoroughly eliminate their counter-revolutionary revisionist poison.

In response to Chairman Mao's call: "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left", comrades of the Red Ninth Company went to the frontline of helping the Left, supporting industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training. Wherever they went, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought together with the proletarian revolu-



tionaries and the revolutionary masses there.

The class enemies hiding in dark corners surreptitiously did their utmost to prevent the Red Ninth Company from joining the local people in mass criticism. Gnashing their teeth, they muttered: "Let the Ninth Company come in red; we'll see that it's black when it leaves!"

In the face of the class enemies' provocations, the comrades of the Red Ninth Company stood their ground. Together with the revolutionary masses, they persisted in unfolding revolutionary criticism and repudiation, always aiming the spearhead of struggle at the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, headed by China's Khrushchov. The more they criticized, the more they hated China's Khrushchov and loved the great leader Chairman Mao.

In the common struggle, the proletarian revolutionaries and the Red Ninth Company have formed a profound militant friendship. They said: "The Red Ninth Company is remembered for thousands of good deeds they have performed, but their chief credit lies in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the enthusiastic propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In the great new era in which the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Red Ninth Company, the heroic company that came from the Chingkang Mountains, is determined to always advance courageously along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in building the army.

Photographs by Shih Liu and Our Staff



In every spare moment, whether scattered or together, on duty or at training, they study Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

The greatest combat power consists of men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Red Ninth Company train hard, keeping the enemy in mind.



# FENG FU-SHENG BECOMES A LEADING CADRE

During the Second Congress of the P.L.A. Air Force Activists in Studying Chairman Mao's Works, Feng Fu-sheng and other representatives firmly repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building put forward by China's Khrushchov.

Feng Fu-sheng, a P.L.A. activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. He studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and puts proletarian politics to the fore. He is outstanding in the whole army as a representative of the successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution who have matured rapidly in the P.L.A.



彻底批判中国赫鲁晓夫的修正主义



### Persist in Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command in All Fields of Activity

FENG Fu-sheng, a P.L.A. activist in studying Chairman Mao's works, was formerly mess sergeant of a motor transport company of an air force unit on the Fukien front. In July 1965, he was transferred from his post to become deputy political instructor of a supply section. Soon afterwards, he was made its political instructor. Cherishing boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the determination that Mao Tse-tung's thought should occupy all positions, he went to this leading post.

A big problem he encountered when he came to the supply section was that for several years the section had failed to qualify as a "good-in-four" unit. A few comrades said it was because they had not worked well enough. But many comrades considered it was because they had not studied and applied Chairman Mao's works well. Feng Fu-sheng organized all the comrades to debate this question. Together with him they brought out the facts and reasoned things out. With this problem in mind they studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Vice-Chairman Lin Piao also instructs us: "The most fundamental task in our Party's political and ideological work is at all times to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to arm the minds of the people throughout the

country with it and to persist in using it to command every field of activity." Using these teachings of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, Feng Fu-sheng helped his comrades raise their consciousness, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that the key to solving the problem was to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well and do a good job in revolutionizing people's thinking.

As Feng Fu-sheng was cultivating the profound class feeling of boundless love for Chairman Mao among the comrades and further raising their consciousness in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, he redoubled his efforts to make known and to carry out the series of policies, principles and methods put forward by Vice-Chairman Lin for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. He led the comrades to study Chairman Mao's works as Vice-Chairman Lin Piao instructed: "One should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his [Chairman Mao's] works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying." He went to join the comrades of canteen No. 2 in studying the brilliant "good old three" articles of Chairman Mao and held meetings to exchange gains from the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. He summarized their experiences in study and promptly popularized them. Feng Fu-sheng took pains to do political and ideological work with each comrade personally in accordance with the latter's actual state of mind, using





During the congress, Feng Fu-sheng (left) exchanges gains from studying Chairman Mao's works with activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works from a unit of the air force at the Fukien front.

Mao Tse-tung's thought to help him revolutionize his thinking.

Although veteran worker Ku Ping-jen carried out his duties conscientiously, he had not shown comparable keenness in studying Chairman Mao's works. With profound proletarian class feelings, Feng Fu-sheng went to his home and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. Their subjects ranged from the miserable conditions in the old society to the happiness of the new, and they talked about how Chairman Mao had led the labouring people throughout China to win their emancipation. Feng Fu-sheng reminded Ku that Chairman Mao's writings are precious works guiding us to wage revolution, they are our life-blood. Of all the important things, the most important is the live study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Ku kept nodding in agreement. On leaving, Feng Fu-sheng presented him with a copy of *Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tse-tung*, a note-book, a pencil and a pair of spectacles for long-sightedness as gifts. Fifty-three-year-old Ku Ping-jen was so moved that tears came to his eyes. Holding Feng's hand in his own he said with emotion: "I haven't studied Chairman Mao's works well. I have not lived up to Chairman Mao's expectations. I must do the same as you — put the study of Chairman Mao's works before everything else and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao!"

From then on, wearing his spectacles, Ku Ping-jen studied Chairman Mao's works diligently every spare moment he could find. He studied sentence by sentence and word by word.

The more he studied, the more he loved Chairman Mao and the greater was his faith in, esteem for, and loyalty to him. He was determined to serve the people "wholly" and "entirely" as Chairman Mao taught, and to dedicate his all to Chairman Mao. Half a year later, Ku Ping-jen became one of the supply section's activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

With Feng Fu-sheng's enthusiastic help, a new atmosphere of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought emerged in the supply section and a number of people "wholly" and "entirely" dedicated to serving the people came to the fore. The section has been elected a "good-in-four" unit for two successive years and become an advanced collective of the air force units on the Fukien front in studying Chairman Mao's works.

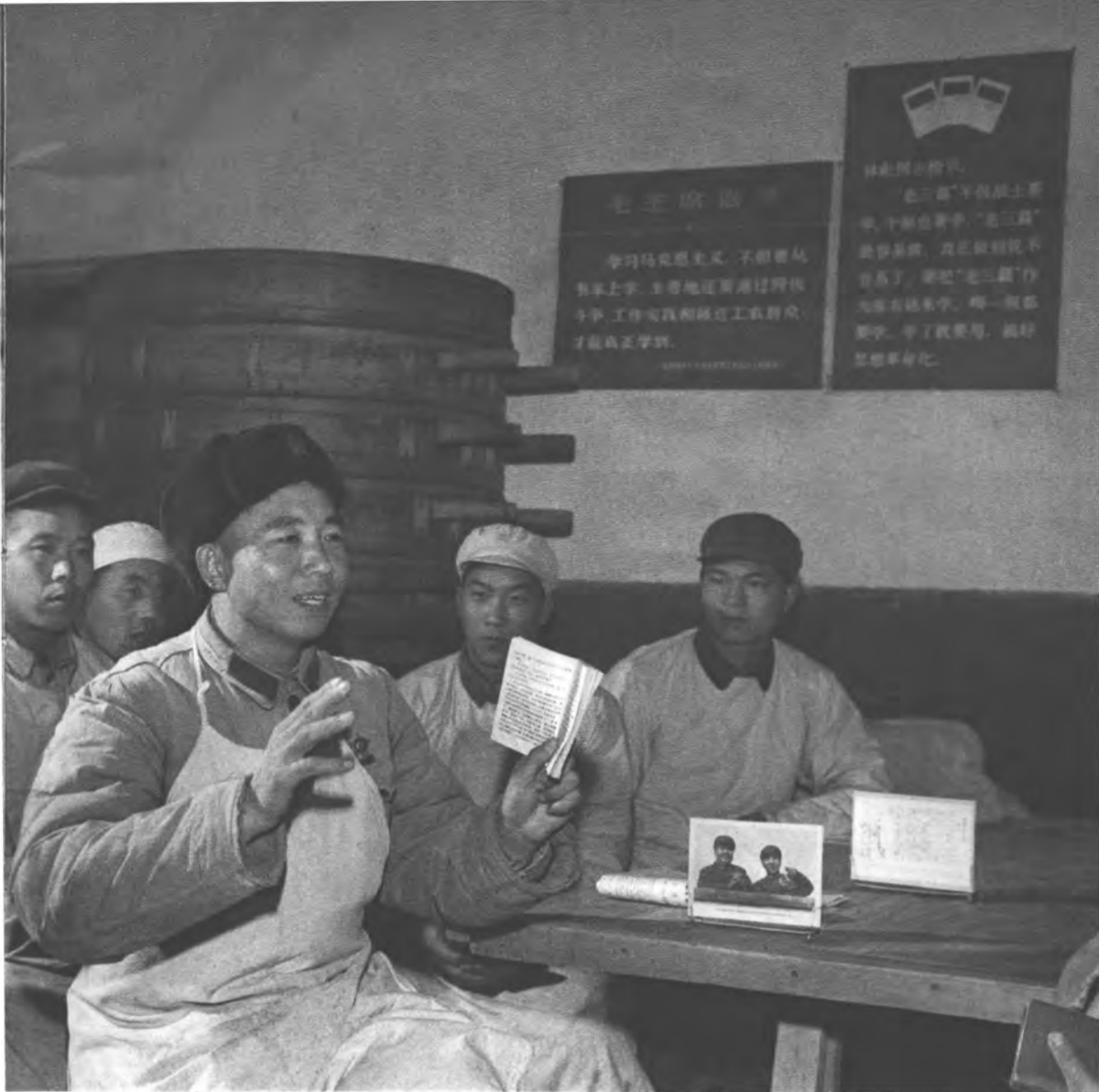
### Courageously Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

During the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, in the decisive battle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, Feng Fu-sheng firmly believed that closely following the great leader Chairman Mao means victory. He courageously threw himself into the struggle to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Through the practice of revolutionary struggle, he realized deeply that the leading post must be a militant post for resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and in the storm of class struggle, the primary duty of a leading cadre is to hold high the great

red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, arm the broad masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and guide them to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When Chairman Mao gave his solicitude to and support for the Red Guard movement, Feng Fu-sheng promptly led his comrades-in-arms to support the Red Guards in every way and warmly praised their revolutionary action. When the young Red Guards were persecuted by the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party, Feng Fu-sheng stepped out and stood firmly on their side. He got them together to study Chairman Mao's works and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. The young Red Guards were greatly moved and said to him with tears in their eyes: "You have brought us the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the greatest solicitude and support of Chairman Mao. We must learn from the P.L.A. and always remain loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

When the great leader Chairman Mao gave the great fighting order, "Bombard the Headquarters", Feng Fu-sheng immediately plunged into the struggle for thoroughly smashing the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov. When he first heard a broadcast of the fighting order to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov, he denounced him that very night in an article entitled, "He Who Is Not Afraid of Death by a Thousand Cuts Dares to Unhorse the Emperor". He promptly called a meeting of members of the Party branch to decide on holding a rally that night to pledge to launch a general attack on China's Khrushchov.



Feng Fu-sheng (third right) always retains the qualities of an ordinary worker. After finishing work in the kitchen, he talks to the cooks about Chairman Mao's brilliant article *Serve the People*.

He said: "A second's hesitation in the crucial struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines means disloyalty to Chairman Mao. It is not worthy of a fighter defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." At this juncture, a heavy downpour of rain set in. "It's windy and raining hard. Will the rally be held just the same?" people called up one after another and asked. "It will be held on time. Striking down China's Khrushchov is a matter of the greatest importance. We will hold the rally even if it rains swords!" Feng Fu-sheng firmly replied. At the rally he indignantly exposed China's Khrushchov's criminal plots to restore capitalism and pointed out the great significance of the struggle against him. Every crime committed by China's Khrushchov aroused the revolutionary fighters' infinite hatred. From that day onward a vigorous movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was carried out. One critical essay after another, aimed at China's Khrushchov like so many angry shots, appeared, either put up on the wall or on improvised stands, or posted on movable billboards.

Feng Fu-sheng always stands at the forefront of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. When he went home in May 1967, following his new appointment as deputy director of the political department of the signal station of an air force unit at the Fukien front, he immediately joined with the local army and people in launching a general attack against China's Khrushchov. In 30 days, he gave 25 reports repudiating China's Khrushchov to the revolutionary masses in places dozens of *li* away. He fought cour-

ageously to smash the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

### Always Retain the Qualities of an Ordinary Worker

Since Feng Fu-sheng's promotion to a leading post, he repeatedly studied this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao: "**The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people.**" He thought, now that I am a cadre, my job is different, but I must never stop being an ordinary worker.

One day, Feng Fu-sheng went to the kitchen to help Pan Shih-sung, an old cook, with the dish washing. While they were chatting Pan suddenly asked: "Deputy Instructor, you are now a cadre and very busy. Why should you wash dishes with us?" This brought Feng Fu-sheng up short. An old comrade-in-arms with whom he had worked at the same kitchen-range for six years addressed him in such a distant way! Why was that? Why did the comrades no longer shout "Fu-sheng" when they saw him, but address him as "Deputy Instructor"? As soon as he came into the kitchen and started working, why was it some comrades would say: "Deputy Instructor, don't trouble yourself; have a rest please." He looked at Pan Shih-sung and wondered what it was that caused such a distance between him and his comrades. Had the comrades alienated themselves from him intentionally or was it

he himself who had become estranged from them? Then he saw why: Pan Shih-sung was in his work suit with his sleeves rolled up, working very hard, whereas he himself was in his ordinary uniform, and his sleeves were not rolled up like Pan's. Where did he have even the appearance of a worker? Feng Fu-sheng was shocked at the comparison.

That evening, he thought over Chairman Mao's teaching that cadres are ordinary workers. He said significantly: "Cadres should not think of themselves as different from the masses in any way or they will become divorced from the masses, and forget the revolution. To be special means to be disloyal to the great leader Chairman Mao!" In his knapsack the next day, in addition to copies of Chairman Mao's works, he carried a work suit. He worked in the kitchen as hard as his old comrades-in-arms. The cooks said: "Fu-sheng is still our old squad leader."

Since becoming a leading cadre, taking part in physical labour and remaining an ordinary worker was considered by Feng Fu-sheng as a matter of utmost importance. When he went to the kitchen he served as a cook, when he went to the countryside he worked as a commune member, and when he rode on a train or put up at a hotel, he served as an attendant. In a word, wherever he went, he took part in physical labour. Seeing that his duties were becoming more and more pressing, the soldiers said sympathetically: "You must be tired out. Leave the laborious work to us!" Feng Fu-sheng replied: "I have no doubt that you can take care of all the manual work, but you can't do the job of revolutionizing a cadre's ideology for him. The labouring post is a post for guarding against and opposing revisionism, a post for learning from the masses and a post of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. I will never leave this post."

Feng Fu-sheng linked himself with the masses and learned from them during physical labour. On one occasion, a criticism that he raised was not accepted in good humour by a fighter of the supply section. Feng Fu-sheng said nothing although he was greatly embarrassed. "Why am I put off the moment a fighter contradicts me? I wasn't like this when I was a mess sergeant," he thought. Then Chairman Mao's teaching occurred to him: "**Listen patiently to all dissenting views raised by people at lower levels and give them due consideration. Don't fly into a temper or consider it a sign of disrespect when you hear views different from yours.**" According to this teaching, Feng Fu-sheng promptly made a self-criticism before the fighter. Very much moved, the latter in turn admitted his own shortcomings and mistakes, pledging to correct them.

Feng Fu-sheng has never stopped being an ordinary worker. He has maintained the style of hard work and plain living. He spends most of his savings on Chairman Mao's works and Chairman Mao badges to give to the fighters and other members of the revolutionary masses. Cadres and fighters who have worked with Feng Fu-sheng praise him for his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and for acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions in everything he does. "He has set us a fine example" they say.

# BUILDING P.L.A. UNIT 6819 INTO A THOUGHT AMIDST THE ST



OVER two years ago our great leader Chairman Mao issued his "May 7" directive calling upon us to turn the whole country and the entire army into a great revolutionary school. A programmatic instruction for building socialism and a guiding principle for building the Chinese People's Liberation Army along lines of revolutionization, it is of great historic and strategic significance.

In the past two years, the commanders and fighters of the whole army have enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school." In keeping with the new situation of the proletarian cultural revolution, they have pushed forward to a new stage the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. A large number of advanced units which are run as great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged throughout the whole army.

In order to make a success of running the unit as a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and have a spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self", the leadership of P.L.A. Unit 6819 first went to work for a period of time with the unit's transport team, which was outstanding in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, to study its advanced experience.

In the past several years, the team has performed difficult and heavy tasks in transportation, covering 300,000 li. On the road, they persisted

in studying the precious red book and the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. The wheels rolled every day, and everywhere the team went, they spread the truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The harsh environment in which they worked and their life of struggle under complicated conditions became a good classroom for the study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a creative way with specific problems in mind, a classroom in which they could destroy selfish ideas and foster public-mindedness.

All this enabled the leadership of P.L.A. Unit 6819 to deeply realize that in order to cultivate successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat it was necessary to follow Chairman Mao's teaching: "We Communists ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of class struggle." Only through participation in the actual struggle would it be possible to turn their unit into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At this time, Chairman Mao issued his great call: "The People's Liberation Army should support the broad masses of the Left." Unit 6819 studied this instruction and also, in connection with it, another teaching of Chairman Mao's: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." The members came to understand that the basic problem in revolution is that of political power. Therefore, to digress from the aim of seizing and consolidating political power would take all the meaning out of running their unit as a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and would divert the unit from the correct orientation.

# GREAT SCHOOL OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S RMS OF CLASS STRUGGLE

① Members of a P.L.A. transport team study Chairman Mao's works before setting out.

Amidst the raging tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution, commanders and fighters of Unit 6819 have raised the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a new and higher level.

② Members of the Party committee of Unit 6819 at a meeting to sum up their experiences in building their unit into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the course of their work they went down to the grass roots to learn from the fighters and the broad revolutionary masses. In this way they became a powerful locomotive in carrying the ranks forward.

③ Through the medium of the blackboard newspaper, P.L.A. fighters carry out criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov and the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party.

One of the most important tasks in building the P.L.A. into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought is to ensure that the army will always be loyal to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. This is achieved by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carrying out revolutionary criticism and repudiation.

④ P.L.A. fighters helping the Left are pupils of the workers.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a classroom for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and provides the best conditions for P.L.A. units to turn themselves into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. While helping the Left, members of Unit 6819 learn from the masses and at the same time transmit to them the fine revolutionary traditions of the P.L.A.



Unit 6819 resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call and, following directives from the upper leading organ, sent its members throughout the vicinity to carry out the task of "helping the Left, supporting industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving political and military training". They determined to run the unit as a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought right at the forefront of the class struggle.

In the thick of the sharp and complicated class struggle, commanders and fighters of Unit 6819 stood resolutely by the side of the proletarian revolutionaries, supporting them in their struggle not only to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party, but to hold on to it firmly and exercise it well. They helped the proletarian revolutionaries run a large number of Mao Tse-tung's thought study courses to arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They also helped them carry on extensive criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. They became a powerful support to the broad masses of the Left.

Company Commander Wang Yung-chang, while carrying out the work of helping the Left, showed up wherever the work was most arduous. He fell ill under the strain of heavy work and difficult living conditions. When the masses tried to persuade him to take a leave of absence to recuperate, he refused to go. When they asked him to take a rest, he was unwilling. If he was too ill to get up for a meeting, he would attend lying





down. Through thick and thin, he fought shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary masses to implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team attached to a company of P.L.A. Unit 6819 was sent to undertake the work of helping the Left in a middle school. At that time the school had over 50 revolutionary mass organizations. Because of their differing views, they were unable to unite against the enemy. The propaganda team publicized Chairman Mao's recent instructions among them and did ideological and political work in a patient and penetrating way. As a result, the revolutionary organizations achieved a great alliance embracing the whole school and concentrated their forces in a fierce offensive against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party.

Medical orderly Yi Chieh-teh was not sent out to help the Left, but cherishing boundless love for Chairman Mao, he took it upon himself to go to a clinic in a town over 20 *li* away to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought on Sundays. He persisted in this for four months without interruption, even in stormy weather, and in the end helped the revo-

lutionary masses achieve a revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination.

In the course of helping the Left, supporting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, commanders and fighters of P.L.A. Unit 6819 witnessed the many crimes committed under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov. This further enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Huang Yu-ying, teacher of a primary school under civilian auspices, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. In July 1966, afraid of nothing, she put up a big-character poster exposing the sinister book on "self-cultivation" by China's Khrushchov as a poisonous weed contrary to Mao Tse-tung's thought. On account of it, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party brutally persecuted her for eight months on end, making her suffer mentally and physically. In these circumstances, she was unyielding. She persevered in her heroic struggle to resolutely defend Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and won final victory.



Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, P.L.A. fighters dig up mud for building a dyke.

In building fertile fields along the seashore, P.L.A. fighters made a living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant "good old three" articles to destroy self-interest, foster devotion to the public interest and promote the revolutionization of their ideology.

Every day P.L.A. fighters first study Mao's works before going to work or military drill.



P.L.A. fighters put on artistic performances to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the poor and lower middle peasants.

Commanders and fighters of P.L.A. Unit 6819 in rendering firm support to the broad masses of the Left helped the revolutionary masses arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought.



Pupils of the masses as well as their teachers. P.L.A. fighters learn from the poor and lower middle peasants while helping them in their study of Chairman Mao's works.

This incident taught the commanders and fighters a profound lesson. They came to the conclusion that they themselves should do even better in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn modestly from revolutionary young fighters and remould their world outlook. They deeply realized that the forefront of class struggle was not only a battlefield on which to unleash attacks against the class enemy, but also a good classroom in which to continue their creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. It was a good place in which to make a success of running their unit as a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since they could become good students of this great school only by being willing pupils of the masses, they took the revolutionary masses as their teachers.

Today, although they are members of Unit 6819 — the great school, all commanders and fighters cherish the whole country and are con-

cerned about world revolution. Their thoughts are on building their unit into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and on safeguarding and consolidating the revolutionary political power. They consider that the army and the local people are one. Only a part is red if they build their unit into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. But the whole will be red if they also turn factories, schools and people's communes in their neighbourhood into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by building the P.L.A. unit and its locality as well into a bright red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought will our army always be invincible everywhere. Only in this way will all commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. always be infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the political power of the proletariat in our country remain a bright red from generation to generation.



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The entire staff of the medical section persist in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command in all kinds of work. They study repeatedly Chairman Mao's instructions on health work and build up confidence that they can cure Chang Chiu-chu of her serious malady.

## CHAIRMAN MAO GAVE HER A NEW LIFE

The Advanced Deed of the Medical Section of a P.L.A. Unit Which, Overcoming All Difficulties, Successfully Removed a 90-Jin Tumour

THE spring wind of Mao Tse-tung's thought blows to all corners of the country; the triumphal song of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line resounds throughout the vast stretches of the motherland. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, comrades of the medical section of a unit under the Peking Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army successfully removed a big 90-jin tumour from the abdomen of Chang Chiu-chu, a woman commune member. They performed a miracle in world medical history.

On February 21, 1968 Tsui Ping-wu, a railway worker, took his wife, Chang Chiu-chu, on a handcart to the medical section of an army unit in Peking. She is a lower middle peasant, a member of the Langsun brigade of the Kuotsun

commune in Mancheng County, Hopei Province. Her protruding abdomen was the size of a cauldron and she breathed laboriously. Though emaciated, she weighed 192 jin. Upon examination, a huge tumour was found, filling up the entire abdomen and half of the thoracic cavity. The army doctors were filled with the sincerest sympathy for their class sister.

"Why didn't you come before you reached this condition?"

In a voice heavy with emotion, Tsui Ping-wu gave the following account.

In 1964, Chang Chiu-chu felt a small lump in her abdomen. She went in succession to a number of large hospitals in Peking for examination. But the final conclusion of the "experts" and "eminent" doctors was invariably that it was

an "incurable malady" which was of no value in medical research. After that Chang Chiu-chu was barred from entry to the hospital. Meanwhile, the tumour grew from the size of a bowl to that of a cauldron. She became completely incapable of looking after herself. She was not only unable to stand on her feet, but could not bend down or sleep on her back. She could only kneel on the *kang* (a Chinese brick-bed).

"We didn't come looking for technique and equipment," added Tsui Ping-wu. "We came to find the People's Liberation Army, which is loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We are sure you can cure her!"

On hearing this, the medical section comrades asked Tsui to take his wife home and prepare

for her hospitalization. They would send for her later.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."

The choice between serving the masses or the bourgeoisie involves a grave struggle between the two lines in health work. "The counter-revolutionary revisionist line put into effect by China's Khrushchov on the medical and health front shoves the living into their graves," said the comrades of the medical section. "We are determined to go ahead under the radiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and save Chang Chiu-chu."

The Party branch of the medical section promptly reported the situation to the Party committee of the army unit. The latter gave the following clear-cut instructions: "Though ours is a small section, it should open its door wide to the poor and lower middle peasants. Out of unlimited loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must cure Chang Chiu-chu without fail and strike a shattering blow at the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov on the medical and health front."

On February 25, comrades of the medical section, filled with unswerving loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and profound class feelings for the poor and lower middle peasants, sent a car to bring Chang Chiu-chu to the section.

"The case of Chang Chiu-chu is extremely critical and difficult — which calls for very good equipment and high technical proficiency. Our medical section is deficient in both. Can we handle the case?"

"After examination in the big hospitals, the diagnosis was 'malignant tumour'. If that is so, how can we cure her?"

The medical section comrades, faced with difficult problems like these, pondered and discussed.

To solve them, the Party branch once more got everybody together to study Chairman Mao's great instruction: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." They thoroughly repudiated the towering crimes of China's Khrushchov in opposing this instruction of Chairman Mao's and in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the medical and health front. In this way, all who were present raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and enhanced their revolutionary spirit. The condition of their class sister reminded them of the bitterness of their own lives, replete with blood and tears. To a man, they made up their minds: "The bourgeois reactionary line tries to strangle us with 'equipment' and 'authorities'. We'll smash all this to smithereens and use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to perform miracles."

With their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines raised, comrades of the section carried out over 30 different types of examinations, making overall, repeated studies of Chang Chiu-chu's condition. They worked as if they were gathering detailed information about the enemy's situation before setting out for battle. After making a conscientious, dialectical, scientific analysis, they reached the correct conclusion: "It's a *benign* tumour!" The wrong "diagnosis" of the big hospitals was reversed.

In preparation for removing the big tumour, the Party branch of the medical section and all comrades of the section took up detailed research work. Hundreds of questions were put forward, many of them difficult ones which they had never come up against before.

What was to be done?

"The masses are the real heroes." The Party branch called upon everyone to strive for victory out of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Eight combat groups were formed including political command, operation and anaesthetization. Everywhere, in offices, dormitories and the kitchen, comrades were contributing their wisdom and efforts to tackling these questions.

By the time the scheduled date of operation drew near, a proper answer had been found for every question. But the problem of the "incision" still weighed heavily on everybody's mind. What kind of incision would cause least damage to the patient's abdominal structure but would at the same time allow for removal of the whole tumour? Day and night, using models of the "big abdomen" made of gourds, surgeons and nurses drew countless sketches. The cooks also drew on plates and the inpatients on pillowcases. By dint of going without sleep for three nights in a row, one of the nurses managed to produce a comparatively ideal sketch of the "incision".

Racking their brains, these fighters who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line worked over 20 days and nights, often going without food or sleep. Finally a plan of operation — the crystallization of the thinking of numberless revolutionary fighters — was drawn up.

On March 23 at 7:30 a.m., the entire staff of the medical section, facing the rising sun, made this solemn pledge to the great leader Chairman Mao: "We resolve to follow your teaching:

'Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism.' We are determined to remove the big tumour so that Chang Chiu-chu can live happily and work joyously in the great era of Mao Tse-tung!"

The patient was taken to the operating room. On its walls hung Chairman Mao's portraits and quotations. Before her admission to the medical section, Chang Chiu-chu had had no hope at all of being cured. After coming, with the help of the comrades of the section, she studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way. She gradually built up confidence that her disease could be vanquished. Now, lying calmly on the operating table, she recited the quotation from Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

The operation began. As expected, one crisis arose after another. In less than five minutes after the administration of the anaesthetic, the patient began to breathe with difficulty. Her blood pressure dropped; her pulse became rapid and cold sweat broke out on her face. At this crucial moment, the leading comrade of the army unit present recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work." This encouraged everybody and the cause was promptly found out. One of the army doctors quickly and decisively changed the anaesthetic tank for one he had made himself, and things returned to normal.

When the abdomen was opened, a new difficulty presented itself. The tumour was covered



Surgeons, nurses, fighters, cooks, all contribute their wisdom in devising the best possible incision. They are working on a model made by themselves.

## CHAIRMAN MAO GAVE HER A NEW LIFE



Upper: For several years Chang Chiu-chu suffered under the bourgeois line in health work pushed by China's Khrushchov. Her tumour grew from the size of a bowl to that of a cauldron. She could not bend down or stand on her feet, but was forced to kneel on the *kang* day and night. Her knees developed calluses.

Lower: The medical section comrades gave Chang Chiu-chu a pre-operative examination.



Armed with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, comrades of the medical section got over one crisis after another, successfully removing a 90-jin tumour from Chang Chiu-chu.

by a membrane. Did it belong to the tumour or was it the peritoneum? If it was the latter, it could not be cut because infection of the viscera might set in and the health of the class sister would be affected over a long period of time.

What was to be done?

"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people." Chairman Mao's teaching pointed out to them the direction of advance. They were determined to overcome all difficulties to find out which membrane it was and to persist in carrying on the operation outside the peritoneum.

To distinguish which membrane it was, five surgeons kept their eyes glued on the tumour. They scrutinized it, exchanging opinions and encouraging each other. Meanwhile the Party branch inspired them with Chairman Mao's teachings. At length they concluded that it was the membrane of the tumour and took care to keep the peritoneum intact.

When the tumour was exposed, its surface was found to be covered with a network of blood vessels. It was attached to the sur-

rounding tissues. The five surgeons in the operating group then started separating them. They used no scissors or scalpels but operated with forceps cushioned with layers of gauze, inserting them bit by bit. In every gentle movement was concentrated their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and love for the masses of the people. As they were absorbed in assailing the tissues round the tumour, the patient's blood pressure suddenly dropped. The surgeon in charge of blood transfusion quickly went to work. One bottle after another, the 5,000 c.c. of blood was soon used up. The cadres and fighters waiting outside the operating room ready to donate blood for their class sister now came to the fore, each claiming to be the first. As the blood of her class brothers flowed uninterruptedly into Chang Chiu-chu's blood vessels, her blood pressure returned to normal and the fight continued.

When the tissues round the tumour had been stripped, the base of the tumour at last came to view. The battle entered the decisive stage. Two main blood vessels passed under the base

of the tumour. If these were ruptured, all the blood in the body could flow out in a matter of seconds. In this most critical moment when final victory was in sight, they kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "What really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious." They gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely". Prevailing over various difficulties and crises, by 7:30 p.m. they had succeeded in extracting the 90-jin tumour.

As the news of victory spread from the operating room, the cadres and fighters who had been waiting outside impatiently for 12 hours leaped with joy. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" resounded over the entire barracks.

When Chang Chiu-chu came to at 01:00 a.m. and felt her abdomen now shrunk to normal, tears of gratitude filled her eyes. Turning to the portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall, she made an effort to cheer: "Long live Chairman



Like a combat order, the request for a blood transfusion drew hundreds of commanders and fighters together. They vie with each other to offer their blood for their class sister.

To Chang Chiu-chu, the medical section is truly a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. She was read quotations from Chairman Mao every day by the medical orderly Li Wei-chao. Her political consciousness was raised with each passing day.

Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

How excited Tsui Ping-wu and his children were as they gazed at their dear one and looked again and again at the tumour taken from her. There were ever so many things Tsui wanted to say to Chairman Mao! Standing with his children respectfully before Chairman Mao's portrait, he led them many times over in wishing a long life to Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Upon hearing the happy news thousands of revolutionary people came long distances to offer their congratulations. They held high Chairman Mao's portraits and coloured banners inscribed with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Support the army and cherish the people."

Six days after the operation, the stitches on an incision of 95 centimetres (including a supplementary incision) were taken out. Two days later, Chang Chiu-chu was able to walk. She is now happily taking part in physical labour. With infinite gratitude to the great leader Chairman Mao she often tells others: "Chairman Mao gave me a second life!"



**CHAIRMAN MAO GAVE  
HER A NEW LIFE**

## *Chairman Mao Has Saved Me*

*Chang Chiu-chu, member of the Langtsun brigade of the  
Kuotsun commune, Mancheng County, Hopei Province*



A leading comrade of the army unit visits Chang Chiu-chu cordially after her recovery and encourages her to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously.

**F**IRST of all let me cheer: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

You have probably heard about the successful removal of a big 90-jin tumour by doctors of the medical section of a unit under the Peking Command of the People's Liberation Army. That tumour, growing in my abdomen, almost caused my death. It was our great saviour, Chairman Mao, the red sun, who saved me from a sea of bitterness as I was hopelessly waiting to die. I am a farmhand and can't always put what I want to say into words. But this I know: I love Chairman Mao with all my heart! If only I could take it out and present it to Chairman Mao!

For years during my illness, I went with my big belly from one hospital to another, including several large ones in Peking. The "experts" and "technical authorities" there always said the same thing. In my case an operation was "meaningless". Treatment would be of "no value". Flatly refusing to prescribe for me, they persuaded me to go home and rest. They took my husband aside and said, "Don't bring her back here again, or bother to go anywhere else. If there's anything special she wants to eat, let her have it." With words like this they gave us to understand that my case was hopeless.

So I got worse and worse. I couldn't stand, bend over or lie down. I could breathe with some degree of ease only in a kneeling position.

I felt terribly depressed. From early childhood on, my life had been miserable. Finally, after years of bitterness and longing, came liberation and socialism. I was in my thirties. In the prime of life, I was anxious to give my efforts to building New China. Why, oh why, did I have to die uselessly?

Then on February 25 this year, I was thrown into a fit of joy. A P.L.A. ambulance drove up to my home to take me to hospital for treatment. At the sight of the P.L.A. I felt as if my heart had dropped into a pot of honey. Tears of happiness streamed from my eyes. Whoever heard of soldiers driving to a country village to take common folk for medical treatment? Chairman Mao, oh, Chairman Mao! The People's Liberation Army men whom you have educated are truly the people's own soldiers. Their hearts are really with us poor and lower middle peasants.

At the medical section, the doctors and nurses took great care of me. They washed my face, combed my hair and served me my meals; and when I had difficulty in breathing, someone would pat me lightly on my back. I was especially obliged for the help I got with the bedpan. I was very heavy and could move only with the greatest of difficulty, but the comrades on duty always took good care of me. To give them less trouble, I decided to eat and drink as little as possible. But the quick-witted

medical orderly, Li Wei-chao, saw through me at once. In this connection, he recalled the bitterness of yesterday and the happiness of today with me and read me a quotation from Chairman Mao: "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. . . . Our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other."

"My taking care of you is revolutionary work," he said. "When you get well and go back to work in the commune, it is also for the revolution. We have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. You are already quite weak. On top of that, if you eat and drink so little, how can you stand a major operation in a few days?"

I can't say how moved I was. Living in the medical section was like going to a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The comrades there helped me to study Chairman Mao's works and to understand the great proletarian cultural revolution. They told me about the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. They explained the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line.

Until then, I hadn't had the slightest inkling why I had never been cured. I thought it was due to bad luck that I suffered from this strange sickness. But now I know better. Why, it was the counter-revolutionary revisionist line—a line of no concern for the masses and of irresponsibility in treating patients—that caused my illness to develop to such a serious state. This was one of China's Khrushchov's evil deeds. We poor and lower middle peasants were beneath his notice. He catered only to a handful of bourgeois overlords.

On realizing the truth of the matter, my hatred for China's Khrushchov knew no bounds. It was Chairman Mao who saved me. I must struggle to strike down China's Khrushchov. I pledge to defend to the death Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I am regaining my health quickly. I now weigh more than 120 *jin* and can do almost anything—fetch and carry water, sweep the courtyard or water the fields. Some comrades say, Chang Chiu-chu's disease is cured and her political consciousness has risen. What's more she is learning to read and write. She looks at least ten years younger. That's quite true, for the blood of 38 young fighters flows in my veins. How could I look anything else! Chairman Mao, oh, Chairman Mao! The more I talk about these things, the more I love you. I'll tell the sons of my sons, and the grandsons of my grandsons, generation after generation, to love you and be loyal to you always.



It is Chairman Mao who gave Chang Chiu-chu a second life. After recovery, she creatively studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought even more diligently with profound proletarian class feeling of boundless love for Chairman Mao.



After the operation, she quickly regained her health. She is now able to work in the fields.

# *Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation in the Muchengchien Coal Mine*

During a break, the miners carry out revolutionary criticism and repudiation in Chienchuntai pit, severely denouncing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov, Peng Chen's counter-revolutionary revisionist clique and their lackeys in the coal mine.







While waiting to go down into the pit, coal miners make use of the time to study the treasured book for making revolution *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Chairman Mao has said: "Never forget class struggle." With this teaching in mind, veteran miner Li Teh-jen criticizes and repudiates the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other absurd reactionary theories trumpeted by China's Khrushchov and his agents. He tells about his own experiences in the old society where, for the first half of his life, he was exploited and oppressed by the capitalists.





In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to fight self and repudiate revisionism", the broad masses of the revolutionary workers, staff members and their dependents often hold meeting to criticize and repudiate "bonuses in command", "material incentives" and other such evil wares peddled by the capitalist roaders in the coal mine.

**T**HE Muchengchien Coal Mine under the Peking Mining Administrative Bureau established its revolutionary committee last year in November with the help of the personnel supporting the Left from the P.L.A. Peking Garrison. The broad masses of revolutionary workers, staff members and their dependents developed a widespread and deep-going movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in which they severely denounced China's Khrushchov, Peng Chen's counter-revolutionary revisionist clique and their agents in the coal mine, to thoroughly eliminate their counter-revolutionary revisionist poisonous influence. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, they actively and unremittingly launched fierce attacks at the class enemy. Wherever you went, the open or the underground pit, the bachelor dormitories or the workers' family living quarters, it was a battlefield for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Workers, cadres, retired veteran workers, family dependents or teen-agers, everyone in fact, had turned critic and was speaking out or wielding his pen in denunciation of the enemy.

In more than ten years, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road

in the Muchengchien Coal Mine mustered some renegades, special agents, and KMT remnants, together with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, who had not been well reformed, and steadfastly implemented China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in frenzied opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought. They did their best to disseminate the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", hold out "material incentives" and put "bonuses in command", in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

But their plot misfired. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, dragged them out into the light of day. Their crimes were exposed, criticized and repudiated on a mass scale.

Miner Chen Ming-cheng said, "China's Khrushchov spread the absurd theory of 'the dying out of class struggle', so the Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the coal mine trumpeted that no one had any impression of class struggle. In fact, in the methods they used against us, such as exacting a fine for returning a mine-lamp late, making

a wage-deduction for losing the tally used in requisitioning a mine-lamp and so on, they were exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over us workers. If this wasn't class struggle, what was it?

"Chairman Mao teaches us, 'In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership and although the large-scale and turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of the previous revolutionary periods have in the main come to an end, there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over.' So the remarks of the capitalist roaders were aimed at blunting our revolutionary vigilance while they plotted to restore capitalism."

Shih Hsiu-wen, a veteran worker of the Muchengchien Coal Mine, suffered bitter exploitation and oppression at the hands of the landlords and capitalists in the old society. So when the capitalist roaders intrigued to put "bonuses in command" he saw through it at a glance.

"In the old society, the capitalists put

'money in command' but the upshot was that the capitalists were well fed and the workers were left starving," he said. "Now the capitalist roaders tried to play the same tricks, putting 'bonuses in command' and telling us that 'material incentives' will promote production, while results from politics in command come much slower than from 'bonuses in command'! What's more, they viciously opposed our studying Chairman Mao's works. 'First we must make a success of production and complete our quotas,' they said threateningly. 'What do you mean — creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works! Where does it show? Empty talk won't get you anywhere!' They're reactionary to the marrow of their bones. Their aim in all this is to vainly attempt to lure us into the abyss of revisionism with money, and to transform us into stupid fools who pay no attention to politics. They want us to think of bonuses only and to forget about class struggle and the great, far-reaching ideals of the working class. In the great proletarian cultural revolution I have come to recognize this as one of China's Khrushchov's evil schemes in his vain attempt to restore capitalism. We will never play into the hands of China's Khrushchov but are determined to closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao, bring proletarian politics to the fore and never forget class struggle!"

The capitalist roaders of the coal mine, not content with poisoning the minds of the workers and staff members, also encouraged the "hired-employee" outlook of "going to work to earn money" among the workers' families. Under the pretext of showing great concern for the workers, they said to their wives, "Look after your children well, and do a good job of cooking meals. Then workers and staff members will be able to work more shifts and earn more money. This will benefit both the state and yourselves."

The hoax of these sugar-coated bullets led some of the family members to relax their ideological remoulding and for a time, to go in for material comforts. Whenever they came together, they discussed food, clothes, the money they spent, their trunks and sewing machines, always comparing. Attending the Mao Tse-tung's thought study courses, they came to realize how they had been led astray by the capitalist roaders, and how much bourgeois ideology they had in their minds. Chang Li-jung, a worker's wife, said, "In the past, the capitalist roaders in the coal mine used 'material incentives'. This had made me think of money all the time, and of how to live comfortably. When my husband criticized me, I refused to see the point. I forgot class struggle, I forgot there are still two-thirds of the labouring people in the world not yet emancipated. Now I have come to realize how I have been deceived by the capitalist roaders. I'm sorry that I have let Chairman Mao down!"

The revolutionary mass criticism sharpened the proletarian class consciousness of the broad masses of revolutionary workers, staff members and their dependents. Many of the older workers who never had much to say in the past are now anxious to take the floor. Through criticism, recalling the sufferings in the past and contrasting this with the happiness of the present,

the workers have been inspired with greater love than ever for Chairman Mao, and hate China's Khrushchov and his agents in the coal mine more intensely. The workers deeply realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the life-blood of the working class and the revolutionary people. Without Mao Tse-tung's thought, they couldn't tell right from wrong, and would lose their bearings. Now everyone attaches the utmost importance to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They say, "I can do without food or sleep for a day, but not without studying Chairman Mao's works."

In the old society, veteran worker Tang Kuo-cheng, sunk in a welter of misery, strove desperately to eke out a living. In those years, he never had a proper meal, to say nothing of going to school. Now, his red heart bursting with love for Chairman Mao, he studies the "good old three" articles. No difficulty is too great to stand in his way. Wherever he goes, his treasured book is with him. He studies it at breaks, before and after meetings, early in the morning and late at night. Sometimes he becomes so engrossed he forgets to eat.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao said, "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an invincible material force." As a result of the long period of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, Mao Tse-tung's thought shines brightly in the hearts of the broad masses of revolutionary workers, staff members and their dependents. When the spiritual outlook of man changes outstandingly, production also advances in great strides. In the past, the capitalist roaders used to clamour every day about "grasping production", but production was still a mess. Now, our quota is over-fulfilled month after month. Formerly, poisoned by the capitalist roaders' "bonuses in command", some of the workers fell out with each other. Now that they have established the idea of mining for the revolution, they press forward to take on the heavy tasks and are always ready to give a helping hand to those in difficulty. The mass criticism and repudiation has boosted the spirits of the revolutionary workers, staff members and dependents, and as a result, they are full of drive. It has given rise to an unprecedentedly excellent situation in the Muchengchien Coal Mine.

Assisted by the P.L.A. men helping the Left, the workers grasp revolution firmly and vigorously promote production. A P.L.A. man working together with a worker.



# Keeping Close Ties with the Masses

**T**HE Revolutionary Committee of Pingku County in the Peking area — red political power — was set up amidst the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Within a year of its founding, the comrades of the revolutionary committee had put into effect our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses." They have cultivated an entirely new revolutionary style of work and created a lively and vigorous atmosphere in carrying out their work. The newborn revolutionary committee has displayed enormous power and tremendous vitality.

As soon as it was established, its members had various reactions. The majority, confronted by a multitude of different tasks, were not sure which was the essential one to grasp. Some of them felt that they could be revolutionary rebels but could not function as members of the county revolutionary committee. A few of them began gradually to divorce themselves from the masses.

To counteract these erroneous ideas, all members of the revolutionary committee studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "good old three" articles and *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*. In the latter article Chairman Mao said: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after

the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be taught to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

Through this study everyone realized that with the establishment of the revolutionary committee they had taken ". . . only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." From then on, their tasks would be more arduous. They also realized that to grasp revolutionary power firmly in their hands they must persist in putting the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought above all other work, revolutionizing their own thinking well and serving the people wholly and entirely.

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao is the basis of revolutionization of thinking. With this, one can act according to Chairman Mao's teachings on any occasion. With this, one can act in the spirit of "Seize the day, seize the hour!" and defy every difficulty to implement the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions in a revolutionary style.

Last October, when Chairman Mao issued some instructions after making a tour of inspection in North, Central South and East China, the county revolutionary committee immediately held a meeting to study earnestly and understand thoroughly their meaning. At the meeting it decided to transmit Chairman Mao's latest instructions immediately to the whole county. Though it was raining heavily, they did not hesitate but passed them on to the lower level to be spread further throughout

Revolutionary leading cadres of the county revolutionary committee and representatives of the P.L.A. on it study the revolutionary treasured book, *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, together with the poor and lower middle peasants.





Chairman Mao's instructions are promptly and resolutely implemented. As soon as Chairman Mao's latest instructions reach them, the Pingku County Revolutionary Committee members call a meeting to earnestly discuss them so as to thoroughly understand their meaning.



The county revolutionary committee members make a point of going down to the production teams to work and carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the commune members. Denouncing China's Khrushchov during a break.

## Keeping Close Ties with the Masses



Chao Hsiu-jung, a commune member of poor peasant origin, maintains the characteristics of the labouring people after being elected to the county revolutionary committee.

the night. A county-wide propaganda contingent consisting of more than 2,700 people was organized to bring Chairman Mao's voice to every corner of the county within two days.

The production team of Peitishui, Hsiungerhchai commune, is a small out-of-the-way hilly village with only four families, but its members also heard Chairman Mao's latest instructions promptly. With tears of gratitude in their eyes they grasped the hands of the propaganda team members and said: "The county revolutionary committee brought us Chairman Mao's voice. Its members are bosom friends of us poor and lower middle peasants. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings; what he says, we will do."

Chairman Mao said: "From now on cadres should go to the grass-roots level and make investigations; they should persist in the mass line, consult the masses on matters that have come up, and be their pupils." The county revolutionary committee of Pingku implemented Chairman Mao's teachings resolutely and regarded close links with the masses as the main ingredient for realizing ideological revolutionization. They adopted the method of leaving a few members in turn to tackle the routine in the office while the rest went to the grass roots to study Chairman Mao's works, implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions together with the broad revolutionary masses, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and participate in collective productive labour together with the poor and lower middle peasants.

The representatives of the armed forces who joined the revolutionary committee set an example by taking the lead in going to the basic levels to listen to the opinions of the poor and lower middle peasants. Their exemplary action played a great role in promoting the revolutionization of the whole revolutionary committee.

Chao Hsiu-jung, a commune member of poor peasant origin, kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'." After becoming a member of the county revolutionary committee, she still retained the characteristics of the working people. Whenever she returned from a meeting in the county or from her stint on duty, instead of going home first, she went straight to the field to pass on the resolutions of the revolutionary committee promptly to the poor and lower middle peasants while she worked with them.

Once a representative of the revolutionary masses on the revolutionary committee, while working at the grass roots, learned that the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in some villages were few in number but large in size. It was inconvenient for the elderly and those in poor health to attend, and difficult for all those attending to have an opportunity to speak. This interfered with thorough discussion of problems. Therefore she suggested running more small-sized classes of various kinds. This spurred on the mass movement in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the county.





The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team from the county provides a link between the revolutionary committee and the masses. It often gives performances in the villages to disseminate Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

After Li Shu-lin, a leading member of an organization of the revolutionary masses, became a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, he was given a room to himself for convenience in his work. After some time he found that he couldn't study Chairman Mao's works every day together with other comrades or talk with them often. He felt rather troubled. How could a leading member divorce himself from the masses? He thought that occupying a room by oneself was a small matter, but whether or not one would change colour was a crucial issue. In making revolution one must not ask for special privileges, but must remain simple and hard-working. So he moved out immediately and went to live with the revolutionary masses again.

Chairman of the county revolutionary committee, Yang Pei-hsien, is a revolutionary cadre. Whenever he went down to the countryside, he ate and stayed with the poor and lower middle peasants and worked with them. Early in the morning when the commune members were still

in bed, he would start sweeping the street. The poor and lower middle peasants said: "He is certainly a good cadre who serves the people."

That is how the Pingku County Revolutionary Committee developed the Party's excellent working style of keeping close ties with the masses, which was cultivated by the great leader Chairman Mao, and how they led the broad masses of the revolutionary people to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. For these reasons Mao Tse-tung's thought study courses are now widely spread all over the county and revolutionary mass repudiation is developing deeply. The situation in both revolution and production is excellent in the county. As the masses become armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, good persons and deeds of merit are coming to the fore in quick succession, and a new atmosphere of acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings prevails among the people.



Led by the county revolutionary committee, the poor and lower middle peasants of Pingku grasp revolution and promote production energetically, scoring new victories in both fields.

彻底批判中国的赫鲁晓夫在科学技术战线上推行的修正



*A New Peak in Computer Technology*



Trial adjustment of the computer is a success! The personnel engaged in this undertaking enthusiastically cheer, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

China's giant general-purpose transistorized digital computer designed and constructed on the basis of self-reliance is rapidly and accurately performing various complicated computing tasks in the service of socialist construction.



*"The east is red,  
The sun rises.  
China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung.*

THE song issues from a giant, general-purpose transistorized digital computer of the latest type, which has just started operating. With the rendering of *The East Is Red*, a vivid reproduction of Chairman Mao's portrait appears together with the inscription "Serve the People" in his own hand-writing. Then the machine speedily and accurately performs complicated computing tasks for the cause of China's socialist construction. On seeing such a "clever" computer, visitors cannot help waving their red *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and cheering again and again with great enthusiasm, "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long life to Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

The production of transistorized computers requires knowledge of the most advanced science and technology. By virtue of its great speed and accuracy, wide range of applicability and stability, this new computer is indispensable in various fields of top-level technology including atomic energy, rocketry and space flight. This technology, beginning from scratch, has a history of only a dozen years in China. It has developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and scored one victory after another.

The computer, successfully produced in the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is an unprecedented leap forward signifying that Chinese computing technology has scaled a new peak. Its successful designing and construction once again proves Chairman Mao's brilliant prediction, "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." This is another great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and another great achievement of "grasping revolution, promoting production" in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the field of science and technology in China, there has always existed a sharp struggle between the proletarian line and the bourgeois line. The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary line of slavishness, crawling along and liquidationism. "The level of our technology is too low, but we can import computers and experiment with them," they clamoured with servility. "It's ridiculous to think a complicated machine like that can be made here by relying on ourselves!" During the course of its trial-production, China's Khrushchov's agents in the field of science and technology and some reactionary "technical authorities" uttered more nonsense: "If you can even reach the level of certain countries, we'll be quite satisfied."

Chairman Mao has laid down the proletarian revolutionary line for China's scientific research undertakings: "Go all out, aim high and, relying on our own efforts, work hard for the prosperity of our country, aspiring to catch up with and surpass advanced world scientific and technological levels."

The revolutionary workers, technicians and scientists who were engaged in this undertaking put great efforts into creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, and with a dauntless spirit of revolutionary heroism, they resolutely struck back at the rascals who had treacherously plotted to keep China always crawling behind imperialism and modern revisionism. Following this proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao's and driven by class hatred for imperialism, modern revisionism and the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov, they overcame all sorts of difficulties arising from lack of data and experience. Applying the viewpoints of dialectical materialism, they made repeated trials, and constantly summarized, analysed and improved their work until at last they successfully trial-produced this unique computer. A new powerful weapon has been added for use in advanced science and socialist construction in China.



## **Revolutionary Flames in Africa**

**T**ODAY the revolutionary people of the Congo (K), Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe and other places are carrying on life-and-death armed struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. Some of them have already established rural revolutionary base areas, while others are intensifying their armed activities and dealing powerful blows at the enemy.

The Congo (K) declared its independence in 1960. U.S. imperialism, hand in glove with Soviet revisionism, hastily sent in U.S.-controlled aggressive armed forces under the flag of "the United Nations troops". The countless crimes of these aggressive troops include suppressing the patriotic forces, murdering the national hero Lumumba, subverting the legitimate government and installing a puppet regime. During those days of grave national disaster, patriotic armed forces of Kwilu in the western part of the Congo (K) kindled the fire of patriotic armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. Burning furiously, its flames spread to the north-

Fighters of the Congolese (K) patriotic armed forces give full play to the spirit of daring to fight and scorning difficulties. They train hard to develop their ability to destroy the enemy, and are determined to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the Congo (K).



eastern and eastern parts of the country. While summing up their experiences and lessons in the last year and more, some leaders of the patriotic armed forces have come to realize the important significance of establishing a revolutionary political party, an army and a united front led by the revolutionary political party. Now, the patriotic armed forces have established revolutionary political power on the western front and expanded the struggle to the east and south of the base area.

Since launching an armed uprising in September 1964, the people of Mozambique have set up active base areas in two northern provinces and launched a struggle in a province in the northwest. They make frequent attacks on isolated strongholds of the enemy while constantly ambushing enemy patrols. Since the beginning of this year, the freedom fighters have been consistently winning new victories. The Portuguese colonialist troops, badly beaten, are frightened to death.

In Angola, the people have persisted in armed struggle for eight years. They have established some active base areas in the Cabinda area and in the eastern part of the country where they are now carrying on armed activities. In late February this year, guerrilla forces triumphantly smashed the Portuguese colonial army barracks at a certain place.

The anti-imperialist armed struggle in Guinea (Bissau) started in 1961. Although the Portuguese colonialists, supported by U.S. imperialism, tried viciously to crush the local patriotic armed forces, the patriotic people, far from being suppressed, have resolutely continued to hold high the banner of armed struggle and are fighting on heroically. Their armed forces have liberated almost two-thirds of the country's territory. Moreover, constantly seizing the offensive, they have attacked Portuguese colonialist troops entrenched in a number of strongholds. Meanwhile in the territory under their own control, they have set up various

mass fighting organizations, developed production and expanded cultural and educational activities.

In April, 1966 the people of Zimbabwe also raised high the banner of armed struggle. For the last two years and more they have been smashing the military "encirclement and suppression" campaigns waged by the Smith white colonialist authorities with the support of the British and U.S. imperialists. They have strengthened their own forces in the struggle.

The raging flames of anti-imperialist struggle waged by the African people have now spread to South Africa. For example, since August 1966, the freedom fighters of Southwest Africa have engaged in vigorous armed resistance, killing many colonialist troops. So long as the broad masses of the African people, taking the road of armed struggle, maintain unity and persist in protracted struggle, no matter what the difficulties and hardships, they will surely drive imperialism and colonialism out of Africa.

Patriotic armed fighters of the Congo (K) on the western front.





**Revolutionary Flames  
in Africa**

Freedom fighters of Mozambique zealously study Chairman Mao's writings.



Below: Freedom fighters of Mozambique go in for vigorous military training in preparation for destroying the enemy more effectively. They carry out guerrilla tactics of making sudden attacks on isolated enemy strongholds and ambushing patrols of the Portuguese colonialist troops. Since the beginning of this year, they have won new victories continually and the colonialist troops have been severely beaten.

Lower right: Freedom fighters of Mozambique engage in production as well as in armed struggle. Harvesting maize which they themselves have raised.





Patriotic freedom fighters of Angola engage in military training in an active base area. The Patriotic Armed Forces of Angola, which have persisted in armed struggle for eight years, are constantly developing and growing stronger.



Patriotic armed personnel of Angola examine weapons and ammunition taken over from the enemy.





**Revolutionary Flames  
in Africa**

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Patriotic armed fighters of Guinea (Bissau). The patriotic armed forces have stepped up attacks on the Portuguese colonialist troops occupying southern, northern and eastern parts of the country and extended the fighting to Bissau, the main den of the colonialists in "Portuguese" Guinea. This has dealt the enemy a telling blow.

A guerrilla unit of the Guinean (Bissau) patriotic armed forces. Through armed struggle the guerrilla areas are gradually being expanded.

**FRONT COVER:** The veteran and new fighters of the Red Ninth Company, Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works, gather together to exchange experiences in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works.

Photograph by our staff

**BACK COVER:** Commanders and fighters of a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a camping trip along the route which Chairman Mao took in 1927, when he led the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to the Chingkang Mountains. They do this in order to recall how Chairman Mao led the revolutionary struggles in those years.

Photograph by our staff

**Corrections for Issue No.7**

Page 27, text, 3rd para., 2nd line "the county committee" should read "the county revolutionary committee".

Page 28, caption, 1st column, 3rd line "the committee members" should read "the members of the standing committee of the county revolutionary committee".



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