

# CHINA

PICTORIAL

1969 6





**A QUOTATION FROM  
CHAIRMAN MAO**

**The force at the core  
leading our cause for-  
ward is the Chinese  
Communist Party.**

**The theoretical basis  
guiding our thinking is  
Marxism-Leninism.**

Opening Address at the First Session  
of the First National People's Congress  
of the People's Republic of China  
(September 15, 1954)





Our great leader Chairman Mao



# The Ninth National Congress of the Comm





# Communist Party of China Opens with Grandeur





# 中国共产党第九次全



When our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao mount the rostrum, prolonged thunderous applause resounds throughout the hall.





On April 1, the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China opens with grandeur. Our great leader Chairman Mao presides over the session.







Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, delivers the political report to the Congress.





Delegates to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China entering the hall.

With great enthusiasm, the delegates cheer, "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!"





# PRESS COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECRETARIAT NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE

(April 1969)

**T**HE Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened in Peking with grandeur on April 1.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung presided over today's session and made a most important speech.

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is being held at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has won great victory. This great revolution has prepared ample political, ideological and organizational conditions for the Congress.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao mounted the rostrum at 5 p.m. sharp. Prolonged thunderous applause resounded throughout the hall. The delegates cheered most enthusiastically "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" and "Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Mounting the rostrum together with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Tung Pi-wu, Liu Po-cheng, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao

and Yao Wen-yuan.

Chairman Mao declared the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China open. Then the Congress elected its presidium. The Congress unanimously elected Comrade Mao Tsetung chairman of the presidium, Comrade Lin Piao vice-chairman of the presidium and Comrade Chou En-lai secretary-general of the presidium, and decided upon the members of the secretariat of the presidium.

The Congress adopted the agenda of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China:

1. Political report by Comrade Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;
2. Revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China; and
3. Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

Then, the Congress proceeded with the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Lin Piao made the political report to the Congress. In the report, Comrade Lin Piao, in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, summed up the basic experience of the Great Proletarian

## THE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE COMI

(176 n

**Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,**

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing, Wen Yu-cheng,

Tung Pi-wu, Liu Po-cheng, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying,

Yu Hui-yung, Wang Ti, Wang Chen, Wang Shih-fan, Wang Chin-hsi, Wang Ke-ching, Wang Hsiu-chen, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hung-wen, Wang Hsiao-yu, Wang Huai-hsiang, Wang Ching-sheng, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Chao-chu, Ma Yi, Ma Fu-chuan, Kung Shih-chuan,

Wei Kuo-ching, Tien Pao, Mao Tse-jen, Teng Tzu-hui, Teng Ying-chao, Lung Shu-chin, Tien Hua-kuei, Pi Ting-chun, Liu Feng, Liu Hsing-yuan, Liu Ching-tang, Liu Chun-yi, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Ke-ping, Liu Sheng-tien, Liu Hsi-chang, Hua Kuo-feng, Hua Yin-feng, Sun Hsiu-lan, Sun Shu-chin, Mai Jen-hu, Chiang Li-yin, Nien Ssu-wang, Feng Chuan-min, Chu Kuang-ya, Jen Jung, Hsu Shih-yu, Tu Ping, Chiu Hui-tso, Yang Yu-tsai, Yang Chun-fu, Yang Kuei-fang, Yang Teh-chih, Wu Tao, Wu Teh, Wu Chin-chuan, Wu Hsueh-chen, Wang Chia-tao, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Ta-chang, Li Tien-yu, Li Ssu-kuang, Li Yu-ying, Li Tsai-han, Li Shou-lin, Li Tso-peng, Li Ting-shan, Li Kuei-ying, Li



# RIAT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE NINTH COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

I, 1969)

Cultural Revolution, analysed the domestic and international situation and put forward the fighting tasks of the Party. Comrade Lin Piao's report was warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by prolonged applause and cheers.

A total of 1,512 delegates are attending the Congress. Among them are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in our Party as well as a large number of advanced elements from among Party members, who have emerged in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As compared with any of the previous Congresses of our Party, there have never been such great numbers of delegates of Party members from among industrial workers in factories, mines and other enterprises and from among the poor and lower-middle peasants in people's communes, and delegates of women Party members on all fronts. Among the delegates from the Party members in the People's Liberation Army which has made outstanding contributions in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, there are veteran fighters of the Red Army who have stood the test of many battles as well as new fighters who have performed meritorious deeds in the fight to defend the frontiers of the motherland. The delegates of Party members from among Red Guards

are attending a Party congress for the first time.

The delegates to the Congress were unanimously chosen in accordance with the decision of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China through full democratic consultation by Party organizations at various levels and after extensively seeking the opinion of the broad masses. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they are imbued with high spirit and strong fighting will, fully demonstrating the unprecedented unity of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China on the basis of the great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This signifies that the current Congress is a congress of vitality, a congress of unity and a congress of victory. It will have a far-reaching influence on the history of our Party.

Starting from April 2, the Congress will hold group discussions on the political report by Comrade Lin Piao and the draft of the revised Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

## PRESIDIUM OF THE NINTH NATIONAL UNIST PARTY OF CHINA

members)

Hsueh-feng, Li Jui-shan, Li Teh-sheng, Lu Yu-lan, Tsung Hsi-yun, Hsien Heng-han, Chou Chien-jen, Chou Li-chin, Chin Tsu-min, Lo Hsi-kang, Cheng Wei-shan, Chang Jih-ching, Chang Yun-yi, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Sheng-tang, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Chiang-lin, Chang Hsi-ting, Chang Ti-hsueh, Chang Lien-yu, Chang Kuo-hua, Chang Ssu-chou, Chang Heng-yun, Chang Ying-tsai, Chang Yao-tzu, Chang Fu-kuei, Chang Ting-cheng, Chen Yu, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Tai-fu, Chen Ai-o, Chen Kan-feng, Chen Hsi-lien, Hu Shih-chuan, Hu Liang-tsai, Hu Hsiu-tao, Nan Ping, Fan Wen-lan, Yao Lien-wei, Yang Tsung, Yuan Sheng-ping, Hao Liang, Hsu Hai-tung, Hsu Tao-yi, Hsu Ching-hsien,

Nieh Yuan-tzu, Tang Chi-shan, Tang Chin-chih, Yin Wei-chen, Ku Ah-tao, Chien Hsueh-sen, Wei Feng-ying, Liang Hsing-chu, Kang Chien-min, Kuo Mo-jo, Kou Chiu-chih, Tsao Yi-ou, Tseng Shan, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Ssu-yu, Tseng Yung-ya, Peng Chung, Peng Kuei-ho, Huang Cheng-lien, Huang Hsiang-ho, Han Hsien-chu, Cheng Shih-ching, Shu Chi-cheng, Su Yu, Tung Ming-hui, Lung Kuang-chien, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Hsieh Chia-tang, Saifudin, Li Yuan, Fan Hsiao-chu, Tsai Chang, Tsai Hsieh-pin, Tsai Shu-mei, Teng Tai-yuan, Teng Hai-ching, Pan Tien-fu, Pan Fu-sheng, Tan Fu-jen, Wei Ping-kuei.





On the night of April 1, Tien An Men Square is brightly lit up, with fire-crackers exploding everywhere. The broad masses of armymen and civilians in the capital, cherishing incomparably profound proletarian feelings, warmly celebrate the grand opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

**WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND CONGRESS OF THE CON**

P.L.A. fighters and people of the capital sing and dance in praise of the meritorious deeds of our great leader Chairman Mao and cheer the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (left and right).







Throughout the day and the night, armymen and civilians of the capital carry out celebration parades. They cheer the Congress as one of vitality, of unity and of victory.

# OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL MUNIST PARTY OF CHINA





WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA







①



②

① Everyone is eager to read the press communique *Extra Good News* announcing the grand opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.

② The workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams of the capital staying on at Tsinghua University, together with the revolutionary teachers and students, hold a rally on the very night to warmly celebrate the grand opening of the Ninth Congress.

③ The P.L.A. personnel helping the Left, who are staying on at the February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock

Plant of Peking, together with the veteran workers who joined the February 7 Strike in 1923, study the press communique on the opening of the Ninth Congress.

④ On hearing the extra good news of the grand opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Party, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Hsinhua Printing Press immediately hold a celebration meeting.

⑤ With revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill warmly hail the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.



⑤



④



**WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA**



Left: Commanders and fighters of warship 53-511, which Chairman Mao once inspected enthusiastically sing in praise of the brilliant victory won by the army and people of the whole country under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

Right: As soon as the excellent news reached Shanghai, the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party, an unprecedented revolutionary atmosphere of joy at once prevailed throughout the biggest industrial city of China. Hold aloft Chairman Mao's portraits, the revolutionary masses pour into the streets to march in grand celebratory parades.



Left: In celebration of the Party's Ninth Congress, commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. armoured force determined to put into practice even better the policy "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

Right: A gift to the Party's Ninth Congress: The revolutionary workers and staff members of the Tungfanghung (The East Is Red) Tractor Plant in Shenyang, one of China's important industrial cities, recently succeeded in trial-producing tractors of a new type.







# WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA



① Standing fast at their battle posts, fighters of the people's air force greet the Party's Ninth Congress with actual deeds in grasping revolution and promoting preparedness against war.

② Full of revolutionary spirit, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese frontier guards who are defending the borders of our motherland in the Chenpao Island area, Heilungkiang Province, hail the grand opening of the Party's Ninth National Congress. They express their determination to strengthen preparedness against war, always be ready to smash new armed provocations by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and safeguard the frontiers of the motherland.

③ People of different nationalities of the city of Huhehot, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, who stand at an outpost of anti-revisionism, hold a grand celebration rally. They joyfully sing in praise of Chairman Mao, great leader of the various nationalities.



①

②

③





④

④ In the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, people of various nationalities enthusiastically celebrate the Party's Ninth Congress with songs and dances to the accompaniment of drums.

⑤

⑤ On April 2, in the heroic city of Fuchow on the coastal forefront, 400,000 army men and civilians despite rain rallied to warmly celebrate the grand opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.

⑤







①



②



# WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

- ① The heroic sons and daughters of the Chingkang Mountains, the first rural revolutionary base founded by Chairman Mao himself, were overjoyed when they heard the extra good news of the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress. Here, the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of Tzuping praises the meritorious deeds of the great leader Chairman Mao.
- ② At the foot of Paota (Pagoda) Mountain in Yen-an, sacred place of the revolution, the broad masses of armymen and civilians enthusiastically praise the great leader Chairman Mao.
- ③ In the joyous days of celebrating the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress, a large number of newly-published works of Chairman Mao were sent to workers, peasants and soldiers.

Holding their treasured red books in their hands, workers of the Tientsin Jute Mill unanimously express their determination to bring about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

- ④ The good news of the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress swept across the Tibetan Plateau like the rousing spring wind. Holding high Chairman Mao's portraits, people of various nationalities of Lhasa jubilantly sing and cheer in the street.
- ⑤ When the extra good news of the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress reached Kwangchow, more than one million armymen and civilians rallied and paraded all through the night.

③



④



⑤





# WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA



①

① Drilling workers of the Taching Oilfield, who hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, warmly hail the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress as a great victory of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.



②

② The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, a red flag on our country's agricultural front, are all eager to be the first to read the good news of the grand convening of the Party's Ninth Congress.

③ The revolutionary workers of Chengchow enthusiastically hail the grand opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.



④

④ All of the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. "Model Red Ninth Company in Studying Chairman Mao's Works" now shouldering the task of helping the Left in the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Works in Changchun are enthusiastically celebrating the grand opening of the Party's Ninth Congress at a meeting with all the factory's revolutionary workers and staff members.

⑤ As soon as the extra good news reaches the train which runs on the vast expanse of the motherland, the revolutionary travellers from every corner of the country warmly cheer the opening of the Ninth Congress with grandeur.





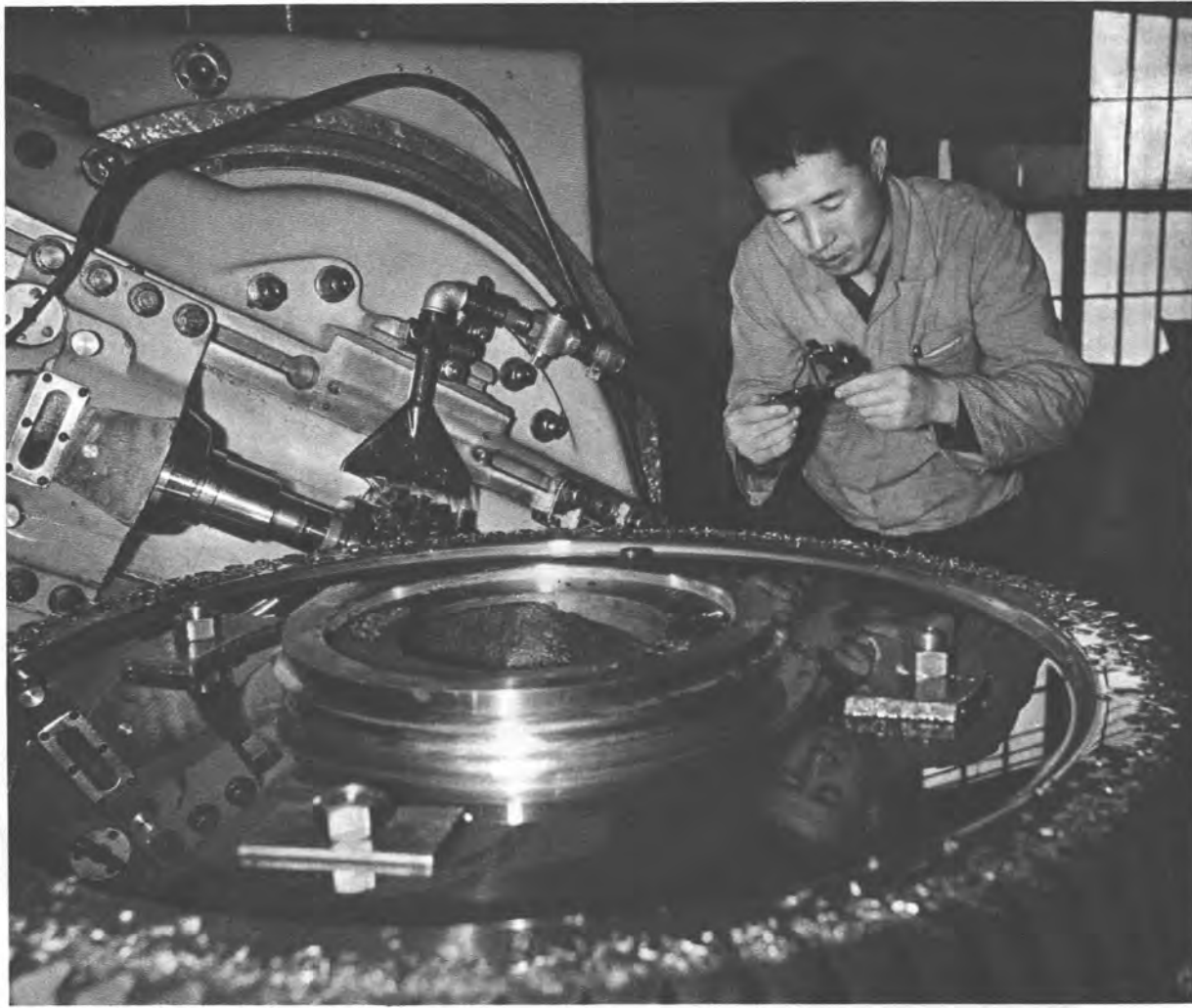
③



⑤



# WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA



At the Nankou Machinery Plant for Locomotive and Rolling Stock. When the extra good news reached the plant, all of the workers expressed their loyalty to Chairman Mao. Many shifts and groups surpassed their highest production records.

Inspired by the extra good news, the revolutionary workers of the No. 3 spinning shop of the Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill created the newest record per unit output for 1,000 spindles an hour.



最新指示  
抓革命，促生产。  
高速机台  
罗拉速度  
折合单产公斤  
甲班 丙班





On the day after the opening of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the commune members of the Huangtukang People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking dug an irrigation channel 17 li in length, completing in one day this project on which they had planned to spend five days.



On hearing the extra good news of the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kelung brigade, Chiating County, launched a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. They are striving to win a bigger bumper harvest this year.







# WARMLY CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NINTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

①

- ① The workers of the Sinkiang August 1 Iron and Steel Works make new achievements in raising output and quality to greet the Party's Ninth Congress.
- ② Before and after the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress, the masses of revolutionary workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill have carried out technical reforms on more than twenty important items. This machine for printing on knitwear fabric was successfully made at branch plant No. 3. As compared with printing by hand, it is three and a half times as efficient.
- ③ The revolutionary workers of the Harbin Power Equipment Plant are trial-producing a new type of power generator.

The city of Harbin, Heilungkiang Province, is important as an outpost in the anti-revisionist struggle. Its broad masses of armymen and civilians grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war. They create new achievements to pay tribute to the Party's Ninth Congress.

- ④ The dockers of the Port of Shanghai greet the Party's Ninth Congress with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production. On April 2, the dockers of the first area unloaded 22,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from a foreign freighter in just 29 and a half hours, thus setting a new record for the all docks.

④



③





# Chairman Mao! The People of Shaoshan Will Always Be Loyal to You!

AS soon as the extra good news of the grand opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China spread from Peking to Shaoshan, the whole village became a scene of great joy that very night. Lights illuminated every corner. The beating of drums and gongs resounded over the rooftops. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" echoed high in the sky. Filled with revolutionary fervour, the Shaoshan people, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, gathered in front of Chairman Mao's former residence to warmly celebrate the triumphant opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.

Shaoshan is the birthplace of our great leader Chairman Mao. The heroic Shaoshan people have grown up in the place where the Red Sun rose. The brilliant sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought has all along lighted up the course

of their advance. Mao Tse-pu, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shaoshan District, in recalling the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Shaoshan people, said, "At that time, Chairman Mao personally led the peasant movement in Shaoshan District and set up the Shaoshan Party Branch, which was the first and the most powerful one in the countryside of Hunan Province. In the many years of struggle before liberation, the Shaoshan people gained unlimited strength and confidence in victory from the great teachings of Chairman Mao and waged a heroic and unyielding struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Since liberation, in the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have firmly acted upon Chairman Mao's instructions, winning one great victory after another. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have raised the

mass movement for the live study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a completely new stage. Decades of practice in the revolutionary struggle have made them deeply realize: By grasping Mao Tsetung Thought, one can conquer all, and closely following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line means victory.

Chairman Mao's former home and each place where he carried out revolutionary activities in those days are great classrooms for studying and spreading Mao Tsetung Thought. All the Shaoshan people cherish the most profound proletarian feelings towards our great leader Chairman Mao. It makes no difference whether they were members of the peasant association or of the self-defence corps, established over forty years ago during the period of the Great Revolution, or young revolutionary fighters full of vigour who came to the fore in large numbers during the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They have all persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the struggle between the two lines. Implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with great resolution, they have staged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. They declare that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is their life-blood and that they will always study Chairman Mao's writings and follow Chairman Mao to make revolution for the rest of their lives.

The Shaoshan people take it as their most glorious task to actively disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Chien-chi, a revolutionary old man over sixty, who was a member of the former peasant self-defence corps, is keeper of Chairman Mao's former dwelling. With great enthusiasm, he disseminates Mao Tsetung Thought among the revolutionary masses and foreign friends who come to visit. He says, "I may be getting old, but I intend to go on spreading the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought till the last day of my life."

While celebrating the triumphant opening of the Ninth Congress, the red hearts of the Shaoshan people are linked with Peking. They solemnly pledge to act upon Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory." They are determined to take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as their brilliant example in cherishing boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, to the great Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to turn Shaoshan into a great, red school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shaoshan People's Commune are studying the press communique on the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress.







In front of Chairman Mao's former home, the Shaoshan people and P.L.A. fighters are warmly celebrating the grand opening of the Party's Ninth Congress. Inspired by the good news of the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants launch a new high tide in spring cultivation.







While warmly celebrating the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress, the people of Shaoshan are overjoyed to have the treasured red books.



The Shaoshan people persist in putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of all work. They are studying *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* during a break while at labour.



伟大的领袖毛主席万岁



The people of Tsunyi gather before the site of the Tsunyi Meeting to warmly hail the grand opening of the Party's Ninth National Congress.

## Closely Following Chairman Mao Means Victory

ON the evening of April 1, the broad masses of the noted revolutionary historic city Tsunyi, Kweichow Province, gathered before the site of the Tsunyi Meeting, which shines with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought. They came from the front of Yinghung Pass where Chairman Mao was welcomed when he entered Tsunyi years ago, from beside the Long March Bridge which the Red Army had crossed and from the square on which Chairman Mao once called a meeting of ten thousand people . . . , to warmly celebrate the grand

opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and enthusiastically sing the praises of the great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The people of Tsunyi never forget that during the Long March after the Red Army arrived there, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau in January, 1935. The Tsunyi Meeting, which is of great historic significance, established Chairman Mao's leading position





The revolutionary people of Tsunyi hold a meeting before the site of the Tsunyi Meeting. They are determined to greet the Party's Ninth National Congress with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war.



in the whole Party and corrected the "Left" opportunist line. Since then the Chinese revolution, following the course pointed out by Chairman Mao, has advanced from victory to victory.

From the Tsunyi Meeting to the Party's Ninth Congress, the Chinese Communist Party under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has resolutely opposed various kinds of opportunism. In particular, it has waged repeated struggles against the bourgeois reactionary line of the arch renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, finally destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and crushed their vicious scheme for restoring capitalism in China.

During the joyous days of the Party's Ninth Congress, the Tsunyi people were filled with ardour and heroism when they reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. Veteran Red Army fighter Wu Yi-sheng, who joined the Red Army at 16 and has made new merits during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, came to the site of the Tsunyi Meeting. Recalling the embattled days

Poor peasant Grandma Fu Lun-ying (left) of the Loushan People's Commune at the foot of Loushan Pass is an activist in the live study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Tsunyi County. Over thirty years ago she was a guide and a cook for the Red Army at the risk of her life.



when he followed Chairman Mao on the Long March and the many campaigns they fought up and down the country, he became very excited. He said, "Every step in the advance of the revolution depends upon the helmsmanship of Chairman Mao; every victory scored in the revolution would be impossible without the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Following Chairman Mao closely means victory!"

On the very night of the celebrations, the workers of the People's Printing Press in Tsunyi worked overnight to rush out a batch of brightly shining copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the *Five Articles of Chairman Mao* and *Chairman Mao's Poems* combined in a one-volume edition as a gift to the Party's Ninth Congress. The plant is small and the equipment is poor. There are only over 200 workers and staff members. However, the workers said: "We should try our best to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought whatever the conditions. The more copies of Chairman Mao's treasured red books we print, the greater loyalty to Chairman Mao we express." In less than two years, they have printed 3,260,000 copies of Chairman Mao's brilliant works, 13 times as many as the number printed in all the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. They have made outstanding contributions in propagating Mao Tsetung Thought.

Party member Shi Chung-su, "good-in-five" fighter of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Tsunyi, was most excited while celebrating the opening of the Party's Ninth Congress. He solemnly pledged before the portrait of Chairman Mao, "I must hold my gun firmly in hand, do patrol and guard duty well to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, defend the magnificent fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the mighty country of the proletariat and be ready at all times to deal deadly blows at the domestic and foreign class enemies, who will not take their defeat lying down!"

The victorious opening of the Party's Ninth Congress inspires the heroic sons and daughters of Tsunyi. They are determined to rally still more closely around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They will always courageously march forward along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.



Revolutionary workers and staff of the General Machinery Plant of Tsunyi busily produce water pipes for agricultural use to support the building of irrigation projects in the countryside.

In the square where Chairman Mao once called a meeting of ten thousand people, veteran Red Army fighter Wu Yi-sheng educates the youngsters in revolutionary traditions and praises Chairman Mao's great meritorious deeds.





# Ensuring Good Quality in Publishing Chairman Mao's Works

**D**URING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the brilliant works of our great leader Chairman Mao have been published and distributed in unprecedented numbers. This has given a powerful impetus to the dissemination and popularization of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought among the 700 million Chinese people.

In the past, it was quite difficult for the broad

masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to get Chairman Mao's works because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents had done their utmost to suppress and sabotage their publication and distribution.

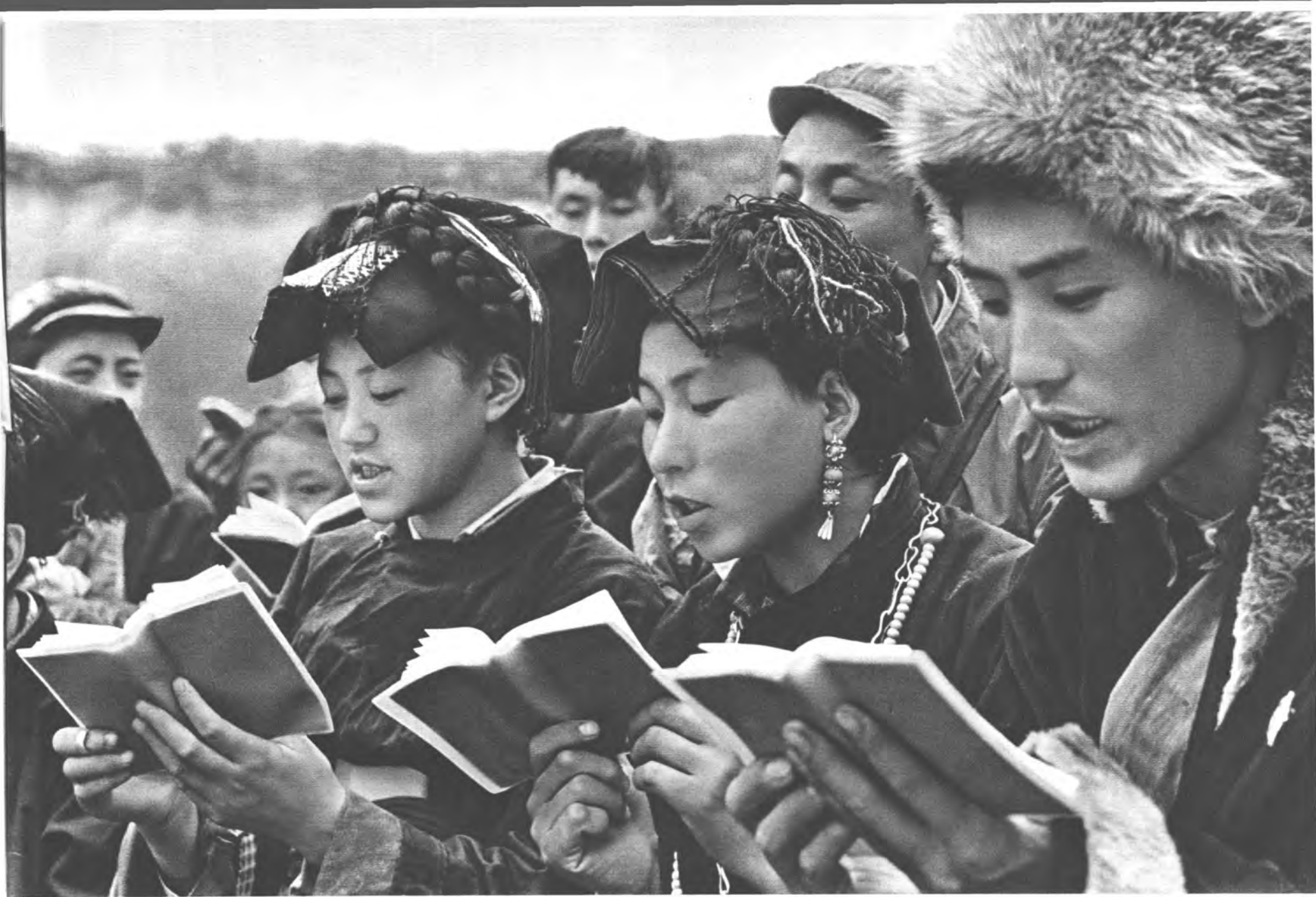
Now the situation is completely different. After Chairman Mao's works have been published in large numbers, the personnel of the publication departments and the revolutionary

workers and staff members of commercial, transport, postal and other departments immediately distribute them at full speed to every corner of our great motherland—cities, villages, mountain areas, pasturelands, islands and frontier regions. Particularly in the remote border areas and national minority regions such as Yunnan, Chinghai, Sinkiang and Tibet, the number of Chairman Mao's works which have reached the people of

The printing and distribution of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the *Five Articles of Chairman Mao* and *Chairman Mao's Poems*, published as a collection in a single-volume edition, was approved recently by the proletarian headquarters. Workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company enthusiastically welcome the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Hsinhua Bookstore who have come to the construction site to deliver copies of the book.







The living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has already become the primary need in the lives of millions upon millions of Chinese people.



various nationalities during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is several dozen to several hundred times the total number distributed there in the ten years and more before the cultural revolution. In some counties, everybody from seven to 70 possesses a copy of the *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*; every household has its own *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*; and men and women, old and young, have taken part in the mass movement for the live study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

China's broad revolutionary masses have profoundly realized the great truth of Vice-Chairman Lin Biao's important inscription "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." They have recognized that the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything is the fundamental guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and ensuring that our great socialist motherland will never change its political colour.

The live study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has now become the primary need in the life of the Chinese people. "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters" has become the common resolve of the people of the whole country.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members who are fighting on the







The splendid sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought illuminates every village in the mountains. Full of joy, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Maowen Chiang Autonomous County, Szechuan Province, receive the treasured red books.



The Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee send copies of the revolutionary treasured book *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* to the broad countryside.

Revolutionary workers of the Peking Hsinhua Printing Press are binding the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, ensuring high quality.

publishing and printing fronts turn out Chairman Mao's works in large numbers, at full speed and ensuring the highest quality, to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought. They take their work as the loftiest and most glorious task entrusted to them by the present era. At the People's Publishing House, which puts out Chairman Mao's works, all Chairman Mao's works published since the beginning of this year have surpassed former peak levels both in quality and speed. The number of printing houses in China now putting out Chairman Mao's works has increased from 13 in seven provinces and municipalities before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to over 300 which are to be found in every part of the country with the exception of Tibet.

The revolutionary workers and staff members of the Peking Hsinhua Printing Press cherish profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao. With the help of the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team staying on there, they most enthusiastically and with all their energy plunge into the battle of printing Chairman Mao's works at top speed and ensuring the best quality. Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, this press has printed more than 13 million copies of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* in various sizes and in different languages, surpassing the total number published in the whole country before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary workers

and staff members in the paper-making industry have raised the output of paper for printing Chairman Mao's works more than ten fold and the quality has been greatly improved. Many small-sized paper mills just use local raw materials and indigenous equipment to produce thin letterpress paper and waterproof paper for printing *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* and cloth-covered, pocket-sized *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. The broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members who manufacture plastics, printing ink and machinery have also made a contribution to the unprecedented popularization of Mao Tsetung Thought by their strong support and active participation in the task of publishing and printing Chairman Mao's works.



# 愤怒声讨刘少奇破坏出版毛主席著作的罪行！



Upper: Workers of the Peking People's Machinery Plant rigorously denounce the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi for his crime of sabotaging the publication of Chairman Mao's works. Revolutionary workers and staff members of the plant have succeeded in trial-producing China's first rotary machine for printing full size paper on both sides at one time. This guarantees high quality in the publishing of Chairman Mao's works.



Left: Recently, the Nanking Printing Machinery Plant successfully manufactured a step-and-repeat machine of a new type to replace the process of making plates by hand. This excellent piece of equipment can be used at printing works in printing portraits and works of Chairman Mao.

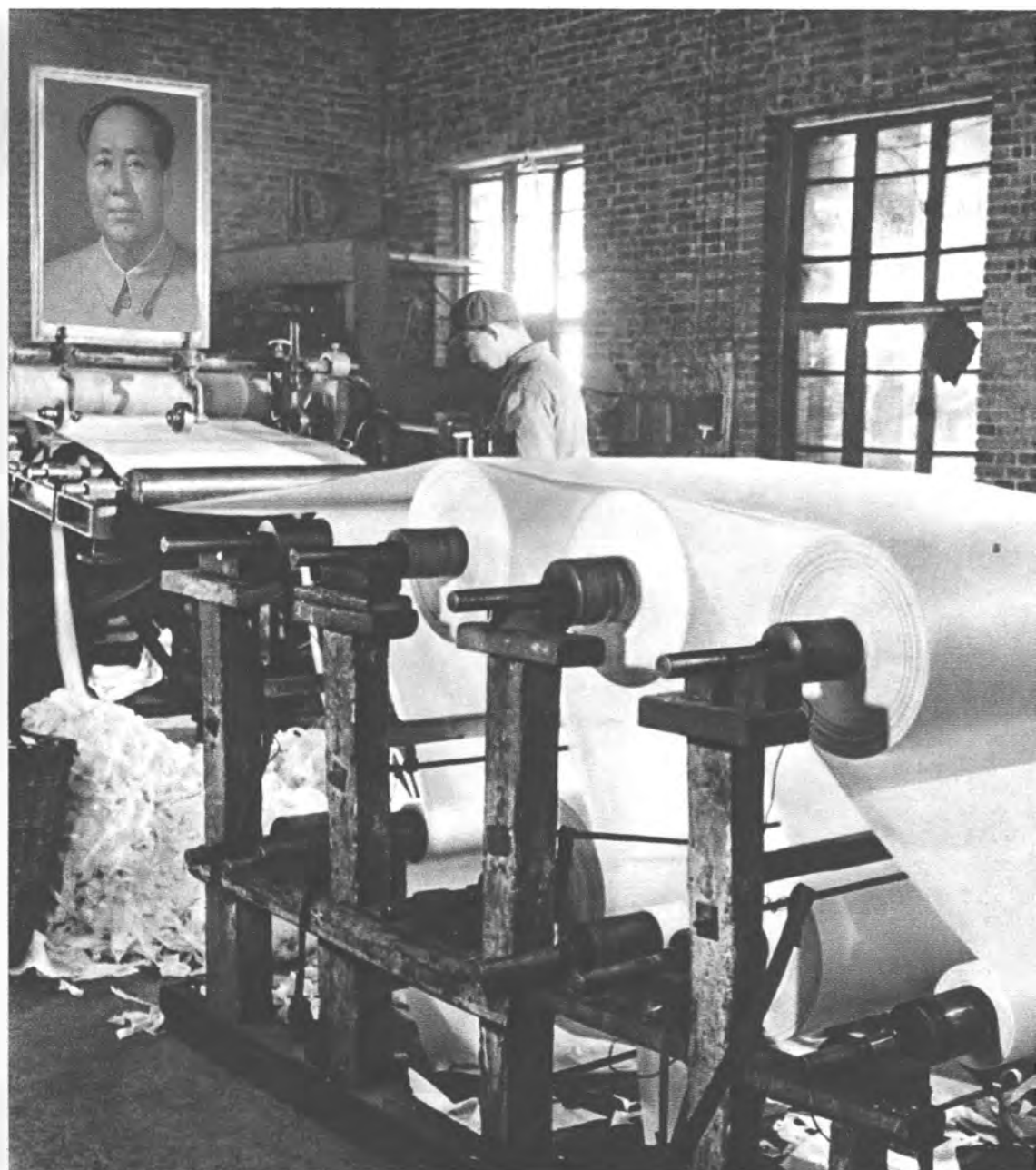




Workers in the plastics, paper-making and printing industries succeeded in trial-producing, with China's own materials, plastic plates for use in printing. This provides favourable conditions for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in printing the works of our great leader Chairman Mao. Personnel who took part in the experiment examining the quality of the plastic plates.



In a small-sized paper-making mill in Wuan County, Hopei Province, there are only over 100 workers and staff members. They were the first to use wheat-straw pulp in successfully trial-producing thin letterpress paper, thus making a contribution to the dissemination of the great Mao Tsetung Thought. Upper: Digester for preparation of wheat-straw pulp. Right: Thin letterpress paper produced by a locally-made paper machine.





# RED ISLAND

MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT illuminates Wanwei Island. That is why the spiritual outlook of the people has changed and the landscape has taken on a new look.

The island, lying at the southern end of China in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, has over 400 poor and lower-middle peasant families of Ching, Chuang or Han nationality. Portraits of Chairman Mao and a *baoshutai* (a special stand for the treasured works of Chairman Mao) are seen in every home. Many activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, "red families"\* and advanced collective units have come to the fore from among the over 2,300 poor and lower-middle peasants. In the last few years, nine activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought from this island went to Peking and were overjoyed to be received by our great leader Chairman Mao.

Mao Tsetung Thought is nurturing a new generation in the spirit of devotion to the public interest. In January 1967, Huang Yung-tai,

Boatmen of Wanwei Island study Chairman Mao's works while out at sea.





a work-point recorder, learned that the family of Liang Hsing-kuei was having difficulty in making both ends meet. Liang, with several children to support and his wife in poor health, was the only one working, so that they received fewer work-points than other families. In addition, they owed the brigade money. While studying *Serve the People*, Huang made up his mind to work and study with the Liangs. In more than two years' time he helped them not only solve their economic problem but also study Chairman Mao's works. The Liangs are now a "red family".

Chairman Mao teaches us, "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Wanwei Island in accordance with this great teaching, ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in every brigade, and also vigorously carried out revolutionary mass criticism.

In the past, under the influence of the counter-

revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi, a system of "bonuses" had been put into practice on the fishing boats. Last year, when the commune members were repudiating *san zi yi bao* (See *China Pictorial* No. 5 1969, p. 37), they decided to abolish it. When the news reached team 16, boatman Pei Yung-mao did not agree. But as soon as he arrived at home, his wife criticised him sharply. She sent him to the study class run by the brigade to fight self and repudiate revisionism. Through tempering in the revolutionary mass criticism, his consciousness of the two-line struggle was raised. With great joy, he set up and ran a study class on the boat. At the time, the crew of another fishing boat working together with them was still paying "bonuses". Pei Yung-mao mobilized them to join the study class, as a result of which they raised their political consciousness and unanimously agreed to abolish the system. Thus the two boats became a "red pair".

"Poverty gives rise to the desire for change,

the desire for action and the desire for revolution." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, the poor and lower-middle peasants a few years ago put forth the militant call: "Seize land and grain from the sea!" They determined to wall off the sea and reclaim the land. Dozens of years ago, the local poor and lower-middle peasants had once had such an idea, but in the vicious old society it could never be realized. The father and grandfather of poor peasant Huang Yung-chi had transported three cubic metres of stones from the mainland some dozens of *li* away in their small rowboat. At the time, the puppet head of the *pao*\*\* was press-ganging people into the army, so the whole family had been forced to leave their native place and live a vagrant life. The three cubic metres of stones lay weathering on the shore for exactly 30 years.

Now when the poor and lower-middle peasants again decided to reclaim land from the sea, Huang Yung-chi was excited beyond words. He carried the three cubic metres of stones to

Taking the Tachai people as their example, the commune members of the Wanwei brigade have transformed a sandy stretch into fertile fields and seized bumper harvests year after year.







Waging revolutionary mass criticism to rigorously repudiate the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi.

the worksite on his shoulder pole, and said with tears in his eyes, "The poor and lower-middle peasants' class hatred, their blood and tears, are concentrated in these three cubic metres of stones. We must never forget the sufferings of our class and must make sure that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line sinks deep, permanent roots on Wanwei Island."

During the days and nights of reclamation, the whole worksite became a great classroom of the living study and application of Mao

Tsetung Thought and the singing of quotations from Chairman Mao set to music sounded above the roar of the sea. In several months of hard struggle, they built 11 embankments totalling 3,000 metres in length and reclaimed over 270 *mu* of land from the sea. Before 1967, the state had supplied them with 300,000 *jin* of grain yearly. At present, the agricultural population is already self-sufficient in food grain. The quantity of aquatic products has been increasing year after year.

Today, walking along the newly-built embankment and gazing at the abundant crops in the fields, one cannot help cheering, "Long Live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

\*Families whose members have all made achievements in the live study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and have revolutionized their ideology well, are praised by the local masses as "red families".

The battle of reclaiming land from the sea is still going on.







Huang Yung-tai (centre), activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and member of a basic militia unit, helps the whole family of Liang Hsing-kuai study Chairman Mao's works.

P.L.A. men disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought on the island, and establish close relations with the masses.

\*\**Pao chia* was the administrative system by which the Kuomintang reactionary clique enforced its fascist rule at the primary level. According to its regulations, "the *pao* and *chia* are to be organized on the basis of households; there is to be a head of each household, of each *chia*, which is made up of ten households, and of each *pao*, which is made up of ten *chia*". Neighbours were required to watch each other's activities and report them to the authorities, and all were punishable when one was found guilty; counter-revolutionary measures for exacting compulsory labour were also laid down.





# THE



Workers carefully check the cooling apparatus of a separation unit.

This gas chromatograph was made by the workers themselves with the help of organizations concerned. It is an important instrument in analysing chemical products.





# FRUIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

**T**HE revolutionary workers and staff members in the Hsiangyang Petrochemical Plant, Tsinan, Shantung Province, acting on the great teaching of our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao: **Be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind**, built a medium-sized epichlorohydrin workshop of high quality at high speed amidst paeans of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The workshop has been formally commissioned. Since then, China herself has been producing this material which she formerly imported.

Epichlorohydrin is an important organic synthetic chemical essential in the manufacture of synthetic resin, glycerin and other products. It is also of great use in national defence industries. In the past, a handful of capitalist-roaders in power in the departments of chemical industry placed blind faith in bourgeois "authorities", who tried for over 10 years to make this chemical, but failed.

However, the Hsiangyang Petrochemical Plant, consisting only of some 100 workers and staff members, succeeded in building the epichlorohydrin workshop. Up against a difficult situation—no blueprints and lack of materials and equipment—they relied on the

invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, carried out a mass movement in a vigorous way and combined indigenous methods with modern ones. The workshop has more than 90 pieces of standardized equipment and a large number of non-standard ones.

In making the equipment, they organized a three-in-one technical group comprising workers, cadres and technical personnel, with the workers as the main body. They carried on discussions while designing, manufacturing and making improvements. The huge propylene tank used to be produced by big factories which specialized in making equipment for the chemical industry. But the workers succeeded in making two 50-ton propylene tanks within a short period of time after overcoming numerous difficulties. The quality is completely up to standard. To produce epichlorohydrin, a big boiler was needed but a new one was not immediately available. The workers found a boiler on an old ship that had been retired and cleaned away silt amounting to almost five tons. Braving temperatures of more than 40 degrees on hot summer days, the young welders worked inside the boiler to weld the tubes. Some of them were burned by the sparks and some got abrasions on their hands, but they fought on persistently, singing aloud

*What Is Work? Work Is Struggle*, a quotation from Chairman Mao set to music. Working in such high spirits, they replaced over 300 fire-tubes and welded over 1,400 connections. They eventually rehabilitated this boiler, considered a heap of scrap iron by reactionary technical "authorities".

When installing the distillation tower, which is some 20 metres high, there was no hoisting equipment at hand. However, the workers put up the tower by using indigenous methods. Relying on their own hands, they also built a 22-metre high workshop ahead of schedule, and the quality is up to requirements.

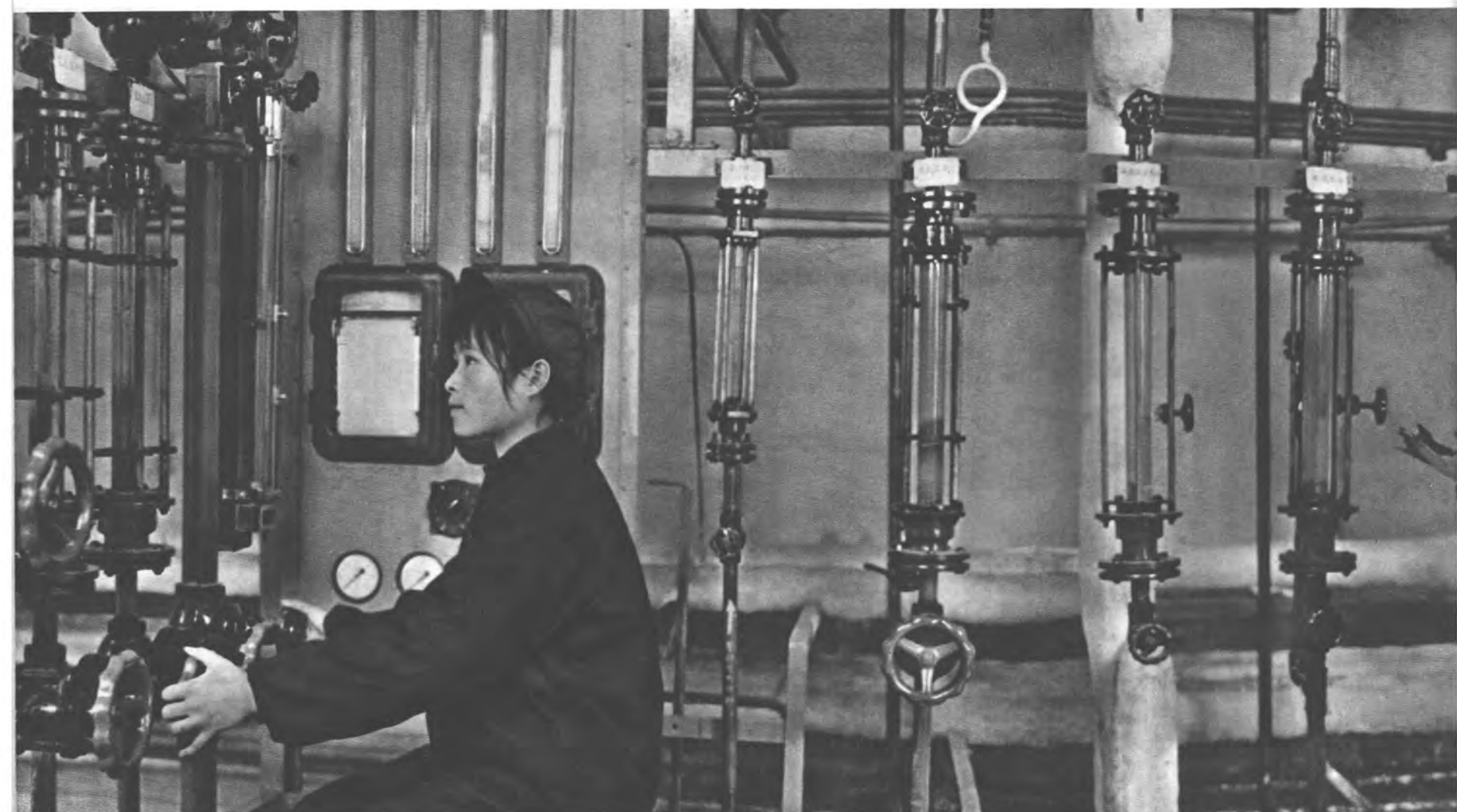
The production of epichlorohydrin requires complex operational techniques since it involves a long work process with many chemical reactions. The workers and technical personnel were bold in adopting new techniques. They worked and studied together. Through studying and training hard, they have grasped step by step the technique of operation.

The revolutionary workers and staff members of this small factory, following the line of self-reliance and striving to build up a powerful country, seized this victory after more than a year's hard work.



Epichlorohydrin, which China formerly imported, is produced in the Hsiangyang Petrochemical Plant.



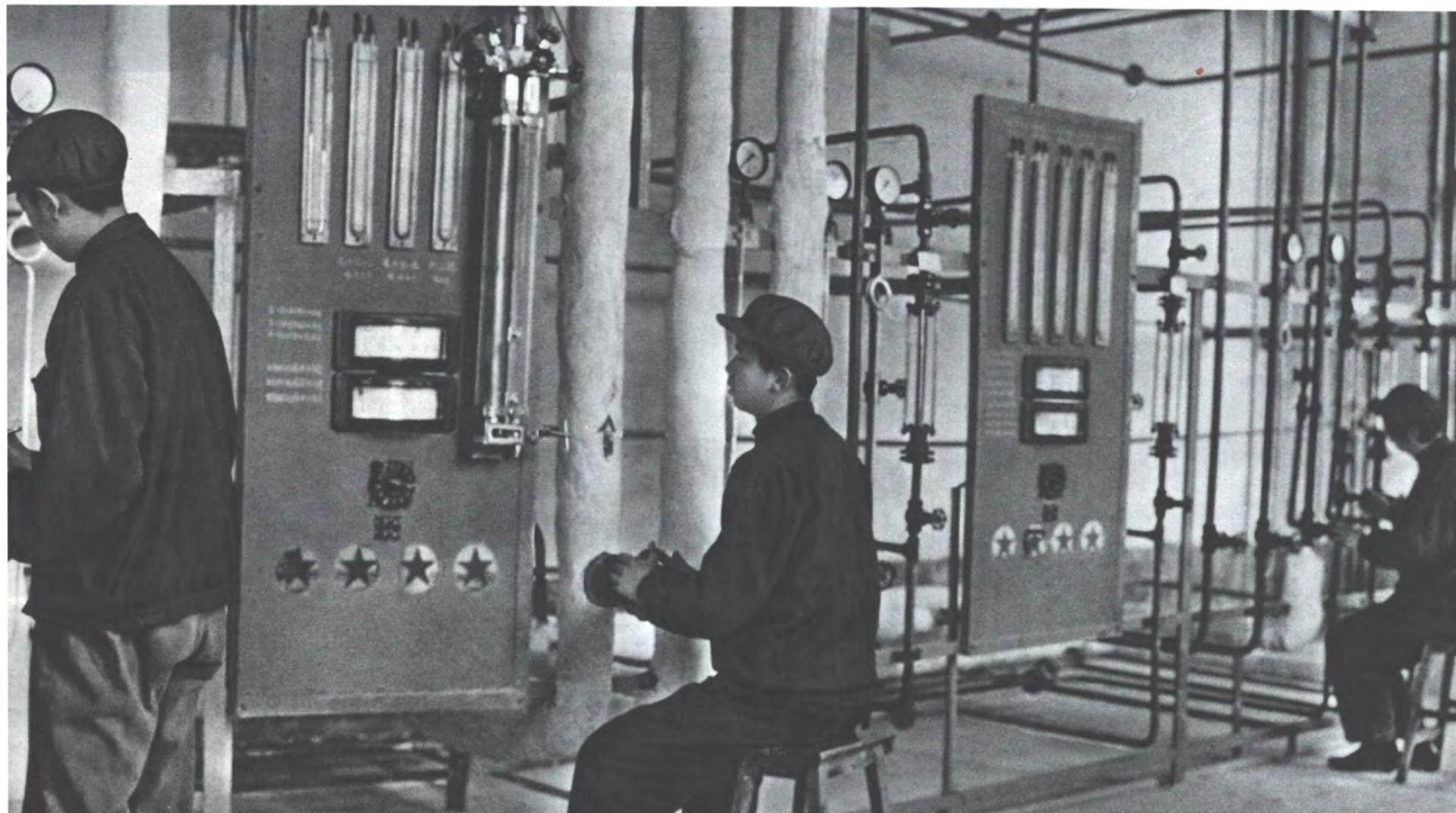




Left: At a workers' meeting for the exchange of experience in the live study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Right: Workers make the lid for the huge propylene tank, using indigenous methods.

Below: The control room of the epichlorohydrin workshop.





# People All Over the World Love Chairman Mao



③

① On April 2, the working people of various circles in Tirana, capital of Albania, hold a mass rally with grandeur for Albanian-Chinese friendship. They warmly cheer the grand opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has won great victories.  
*Telephoto by Albanian News Agency*

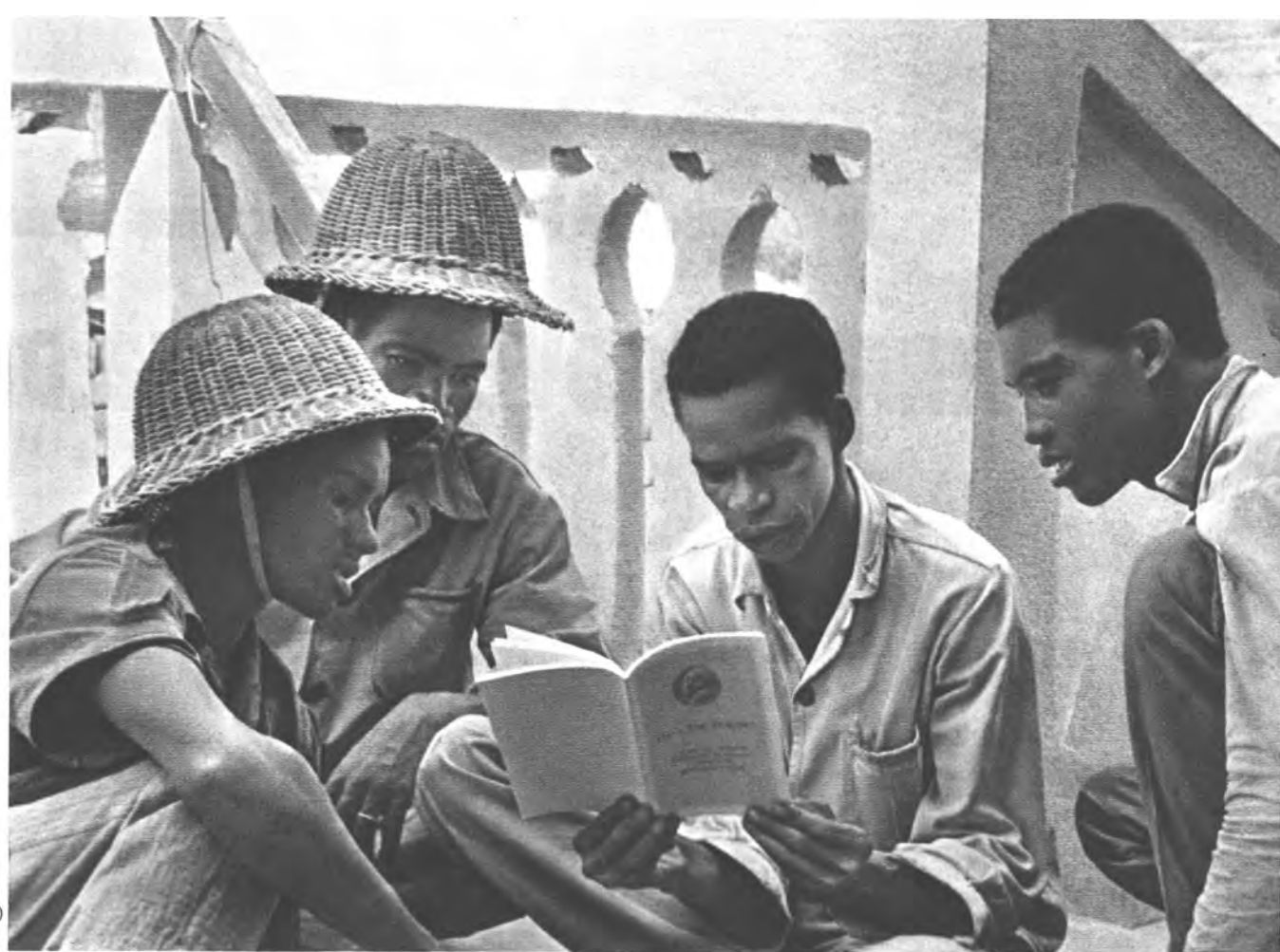
② Raising high *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*, British masses in London carry out demonstrations against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, severely denouncing the armed provocation against China by the Soviet revisionists.



# man Mao



①



②



④

② Guinean workers studying Chairman Mao's works at a construction site.

④ A Japanese worker holds aloft a red banner inscribed with "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought". The workers have built barricades in the streets and are fighting resolutely against the reactionary police to support the struggle of the Tokyo progressive students.



# Soviet Frontier Troops Once Again Gravely Encroach On C

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT LODGES STRONG

The Chinese Government firmly demands an immediate stop to all activities of intrusion and p  
one to encroach upon China's territory; if you should cling to your reckless course, the Soviet G

ON March 13, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in China strongly protesting against Soviet frontier troops' repeated grave encroachments on Chinese territory and their series of military provocations after provoking the border armed conflict on March 2. The note reads in full as follows:

Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China:

Between 11:50 and 15:19 hours on March 4, eight armoured vehicles, three trucks fully loaded with armed personnel and two command cars of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island. Between 12:17 and 12:20 hours on the same day, a Soviet helicopter intruded

into the air space over Chenpao Island and landed on Chinese territory to the east of the island.

Between 11:40 and 14:55 hours on March 5, six armoured vehicles, two trucks fully loaded with armed personnel and a command car of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island.

Between 09:55 and 10:02 hours on March 7, six armoured vehicles of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island, three of which even penetrated deep into the Chinese waterway to the west of Chenpao Island before landing on the island. At 09:04, 09:25 and 11:27 hours on the same day, Soviet helicopters intruded in three sorties into the air space over China's territory Chenpao Island.

## Soviet Government Sends Armed Forces On

### Chenpao Island Area and Create

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT LODGES URGENT ANI

The Soviet Government, after creating a grave incident of bloodshed on March 2, igno  
China's territory Chenpao Island to carry out armed provocations. It has again created sin  
ity for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. It must immediately stop its armed p

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in China on March 15 urgently and strongly protesting against the fresh incident of bloodshed created by the Soviet Government which, beginning from the early morning of March 15, sent large numbers of armoured vehicles, tanks and armed troops to intrude once again into China's territory Chenpao Island and the Chinese waterway to the west of the island. The note reads in full as follows:

Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China:

Beginning from the early morning of March 15, the Soviet Government sent large numbers of armoured vehicles, tanks and armed troops to intrude once again into China's territory Chenpao Island and the Chinese waterway to the west of the island. The intruding troops were the first to open fire on Chinese frontier guards patrolling the island. The Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defence. The Soviet side has kept on send-



## **na's Territory and Carry Out a Series of Military Provocations**

# **PROTEST WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT**

ocation and sternly warns the Soviet Government: It is absolutely impermissible for any-  
ernment must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Between 05:27 and 06:55 hours on March 10, an armoured vehicle and three armed personnel of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island.

Between 15:14 and 18:45 hours on March 11, an armoured vehicle and 14 armed personnel of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island.

Between 14:40 and 14:57 hours on March 12, three armoured vehicles of the Soviet frontier troops intruded into China's territory Chenpao Island and the Chinese waterway to the west of the island.

The above facts show that after provoking the border armed conflict on March 2, Soviet frontier troops have again made repeated grave encroach-

ments upon China's territory and carried out a series of military provocations in an attempt to provoke fresh armed conflicts. Against this, the Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government, firmly demands that you immediately stop all activities of intrusion and provocation and sternly warns you: It is absolutely impermissible for anyone to encroach upon China's territory; if you should cling to your reckless course, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
the People's Republic of China  
Peking, March 13, 1969

## **Again to Intrude Into China's Territory a Fresh Incident of Bloodshed**

# **STRONG PROTEST WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT**

repeated warnings by the Chinese Government and incessantly sends its troops to intrude into  
-handedly a fresh incident of bloodshed. The Soviet Government must assume full responsibil-  
ocations against China. The Chinese Government reserves the right to raise further demands.

ing out more armoured vehicles, tanks and armed troops and has opened artil-  
lery fire on areas deep within Chinese territory. The incident is expanding.

After provoking the March 2 grave incident of bloodshed, the Soviet Government, in disregard of the repeated warnings of the Chinese Govern-  
ment, has incessantly sent troops to intrude into China's territory Chenpao  
Island and carry out armed provocations, and now it has again created single-  
handedly a fresh incident of bloodshed. The Soviet Government must be

held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges an urgent and strong protest with the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government must immediately stop its armed provocations against China. The Chinese Government reserves the right to raise further demands.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
the People's Republic of China  
Peking, March 15, 1969





◇ An overall view of Chenpao Island which is on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Wusuli River. The arrow indicates the main channel of the Wusuli River, the triangle the southern end of China's Chenpao Island and the circle the northeastern part of the island.



◇ On March 15, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique successively sent dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles and large numbers of armed troops to intrude into China's Chenpao Island area and opened up with cannon and gun fire on the Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty. Photograph shows four tanks of the Soviet armed troops which had already intruded into the Chinese waterway to the west of China's Chenpao Island.



◇ Armoured vehicles of the Soviet armed troops (indicated by arrows) intruding as far as the middle part of China's Chenpao Island.



# Lifting a Rock Only to Drop It on One's Own Feet

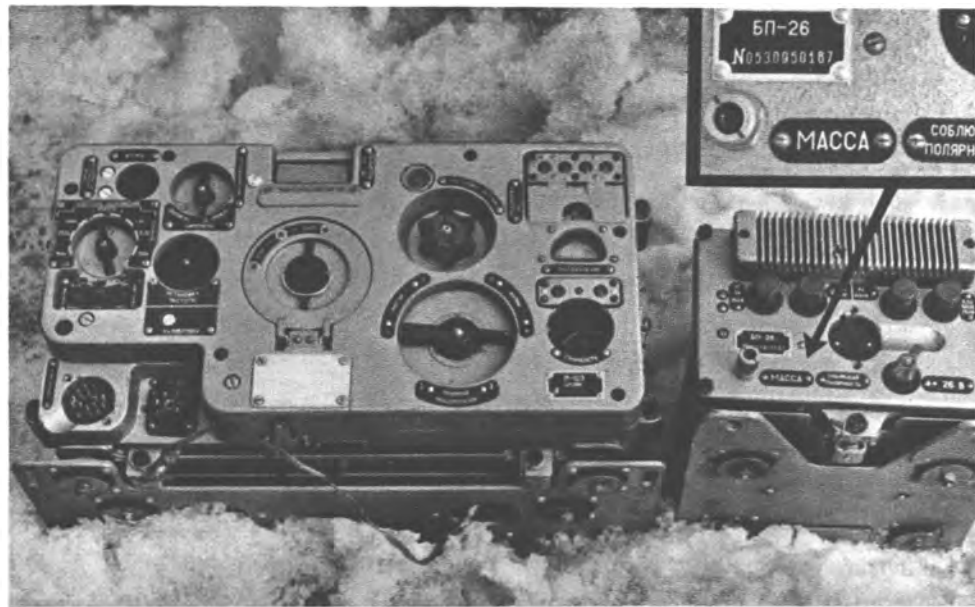
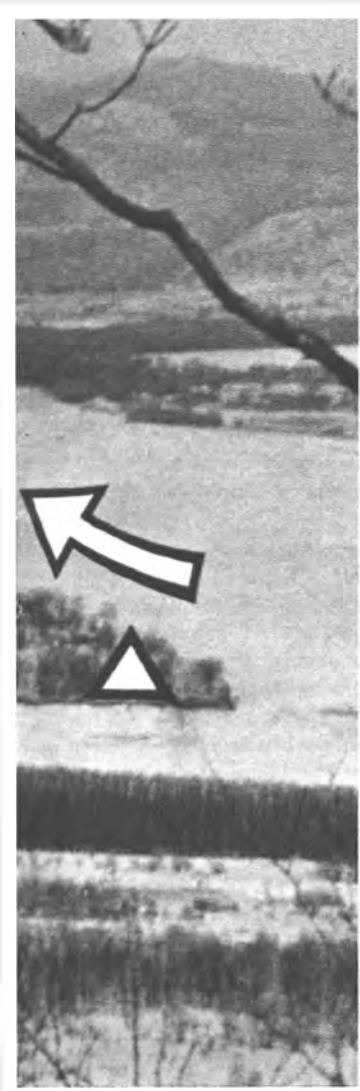
Evidence of Soviet Armed Troops' Crime of Intruding  
Into China's Chenpao Island on March 15

**B**EGINNING early in the morning on March 15, 1969, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique successively sent dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles and large numbers of armed troops to cross the main channel of the ice-bound Wusuli River and intrude into China's territory Chenpao Island and the Chinese waterway to the west of the island. The intruders opened up with cannon and gun fire on the Chinese frontier guards patrolling the island, who were compelled to fight back in self-defence and dealt head-on blows to the intruders.

After suffering heavy blows, the frantic Soviet revisionist renegade clique went so far as to direct its frontier troops to use heavy artillery to wantonly shell China's Chenpao Island

and the areas west of the island. The shelling reached as far as seven kilometres inside Chinese territory. At the same time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique kept sending more armoured vehicles, tanks and armed troops to make assaults on the Chinese frontier guards.

Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack", the Chinese frontier guards, who are armed with the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, meted out severe punishment to the Soviet revisionist intruders and triumphantly defended the sacred territory of the great socialist motherland.



Upper: After suffering heavy blows from the Chinese frontier guards, the Soviet armed troops fled pell-mell and left behind large quantities of arms and ammunition as well as equipment and apparatus. This is part of what was captured by Chinese frontier guards.

Right: A radio transmitter-receiver (upper right photograph) and a telescopic sight (lower right photograph) from a tank of the Soviet armed troops captured by Chinese frontier guards.





Tai Pi-jung (centre) together with 13-year-old Ma Shao-wen (right) of Miao nationality and 12-year-old Sun Yung-hung (left) exchanging experience in the study of Chairman Mao's works. All of them were delegates to the Hunan Provincial Congress of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

# Mao Tsetung Thought Cultivates New Seedlings

**N**URTURED by the great Mao Tsetung Thought, a new generation is growing up sturdily. The heroic deed of Tai Pi-jung, a pupil of the No.3 primary school attached to the Chuchow Railway Administration, Hunan Province, in risking her life to save three children, displays the far-reaching significance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution for the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause. It shows the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought in the minds of our children and youth.

On the afternoon of September 14, 1968, Tai Pi-jung, daughter of a railway worker and a "little red soldier" just turned ten, was passing by the shunting yard of the Chuchow Railway Station. She saw three children on a railway line nearby absorbed in playing. Suddenly, three free running wagons rolled towards them and the children were in grave danger of being crushed. At this critical moment, the clear and cordial voice of our great leader Chairman Mao sounded in Tai Pi-jung's ears: "**To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai!**" Without hesitation, she dashed over to the children, first carrying a boy, not yet six years old, off the rails, and then a four-year-old girl. By now there was only two to three metres' distance between the onrushing wagons and still another boy. He stood terror-stricken and benumbed right between the tracks.

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!" This teaching of Chairman Mao encouraged her to continue to fight.

Despite danger, she rushed over the rails for the third time and used her last ounce of strength to push the boy off the tracks . . .

But our little heroine herself could not get clear in time. The wagon bore down on her, and her left arm and left leg were broken. When the three children saw what had happened they were frightened and began to cry. Afraid that the children might put themselves in danger again, Tai Pi-jung tried desperately to get up. She shouted to them, "Get away! Get away!"

Tai Pi-jung was sent to hospital for emergency treatment. The pain was so severe, beads of sweat rolled down her forehead. Together with the aunts and uncles of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and of the hospital, she studied Chairman Mao's teachings. Inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought, she stood the severe pain with amazing will power. After she regained consciousness, she discovered that her left hand had been amputated. Then lifting her right hand, she examined it again and again saying, "I still have my right hand, so I can copy quotations from Chairman Mao, and serve the people."

During Tai Pi-jung's hospitalization, thousands of people came to visit her and praised her as Chairman Mao's good girl. Tai Pi-jung took this as an encouragement to continue advancing forward. She said, "This is what Chairman Mao taught me to do. I'll always follow his teachings and be a red successor to the revolutionary cause."

## CONTENTS

<b>FRONT COVER:</b> Our great leader Chairman Mao is making a most important speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China	
Our great leader Chairman Mao	1
The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China Opens with Grandeur	2
Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (April 1, 1969)	8
Warmly Celebrating the Grand Opening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China	10
Chairman Mao! The People of Shaoshan Will Always Be Loyal to You!	26
Closely Following Chairman Mao Means Victory	29
Ensuring Good Quality in Publishing Chairman Mao's Works	32
Red Island	38
The Fruit of Self-Reliance	42
People All Over the World Love Chairman Mao	46
Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest with Soviet Government—Soviet Frontier Troops Once Again Gravely Encroach On China's Territory and Carry Out a Series of Military Provocations	48
Chinese Government Lodges Urgent and Strong Protest with Soviet Government—Soviet Government Sends Armed Forces Once Again to Intrude Into China's Territory Chenpao Island Area and Creates a Fresh Incident of Bloodshed	48
Lifting a Rock Only to Drop It on One's Own Feet	50
Mao Tsetung Thought Cultivates New Seedlings	52
<b>BACK COVER:</b> Celebrating the Party's Ninth Congress with enthusiasm	
Photograph by our staff	
<b>INSET:</b> Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (April 14, 1969)	





# WORKS BY MAO TSETUNG

(Selected writings between 1945-1949)

Pamphlets in English

The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan	36 pp.
On the Chungking Negotiations	40 pp.
Talk with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong	22 pp.
Greet the New High Tide of the Chinese Revolution	24 pp.
Manifesto of the Chinese People's Liberation Army	20 pp.
The Present Situation and Our Tasks	50 pp.
On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy	24 pp.
On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce	12 pp.
A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the <i>Shansi-Suiyuan Daily</i>	12 pp.
On Strengthening the Party Committee System	16 pp.
On the September Meeting — Circular of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China	24 pp.
Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!	12 pp.
Carry the Revolution Through to the End	32 pp.
Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China	40 pp.
Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference	12 pp.
On the U.S. White Paper	76 pp.

Publisher: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributor: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399,  
Peking, China

---

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHINESE, KOREAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, JAPANESE, VIETNAMESE, INDONESIAN, HINDI, SPANISH, ARABIC, SWEDISH, SWAHILI, ITALIAN AND URDU

Edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL, Chegongzhuang Road, Peking 28, China. Cable address: Chinapic.

Subscriptions and distribution: GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Hsitan Building, Peking, China.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

---

人民画报 1969 年 第 6 期 (总 252 期) 英文版

本刊代号 2-903



