

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO**

**The force at the core
leading our cause forward
is the Chinese Communist
Party.**

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



Our Great Leader Chairman Mao

Firmly Support the Revolution

LARGE rallies and demonstrations resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Paris workers and students and of all other revolutionary people throughout France were held in China's capital Peking and in remote factories, mines, villages, and marketing centres in forest and pasturing areas. Revolutionary workers, poor and lower middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A., numbering over 20 million in all, participated in this mammoth action. They also firmly supported the just struggle of the people of various countries in Europe and North America.

Since May this year, the great storm of revolutionary mass movement that has risen in France, Europe and North America has been developing rapidly with the momentum of an avalanche. Ten million French workers are on strike. With the support of the workers, the Paris students have heroically fought against the reactionary troops and police and have unleashed a new angry wave of struggle. As the workers' struggle gains in depth, the peasant movement is also developing swiftly. This tidal wave of the struggle of the masses of the people is spreading to more and more capitalist countries. A tremendous mass struggle has broken out in the heartland of the capitalist world, one without parallel in several decades. It is pounding fiercely at the decaying and moribund capitalist system.

The enormous strength of the masses of the people has showed itself most conspicuously in this storm. The revolutionary actions by the French workers and students and the broad masses in general, which can move mountains and dry up the seas, have once again showed us clearly that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers".

Chairman Mao has pointed out that "the proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening." The vigorous growth of the current revolutionary mass movement in

Europe and North America is a sign of this new awakening of the proletariat and the broad masses in these countries.

One can see that interwoven in this great storm is a bitter struggle between the two basic stands, two roads and two lines represented on the one hand by the French revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and on the other by the treacherous modern revisionist clique of the French Communist Party.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and all other Marxist-Leninists are standing on the side of the revolutionary people. They enthusiastically laud and support the great pioneer undertaking of the revolutionary people and are bravely and unswervingly fighting side by side with them.

On the other hand, the French revisionist leading clique has taken its stand on the opposite side to the movement. It is doing its utmost to slander, attack, engineer provocations against, sabotage and betray the great revolutionary struggle of the masses. As soon as the mass movement arose, it sordidly vilified the revolutionary action of the masses who dared to rise in rebellion against the capitalist system as "rioting", "political adventurism" and so on. When the revolutionary mass movement swept aside their calumnies like so much rubbish and quickly turned into a conflagration, it lost no time in ganging up with the monopoly capitalist class in an attempt to betray and stamp out the revolution at the earliest possible moment. The purpose is to gain a few crumbs for itself. It is playing the typical role of a contemptible running dog in the pay of the monopoly capitalist class.

Forty-eight years ago, in analyzing and exposing the social-democratic parties in the Second Communist International, Lenin pointed out: "Opportunism is our principal enemy. Opportunism in the upper ranks of the working-class movement is bourgeois socialism, not proletarian

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ry Mass Movements Arising in France, E

socialism. It has been shown in practice that working-class activists who follow the opportunist trend are better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeois themselves. Without their leadership of the workers, the bourgeoisie could not remain in power." Now in France, it is precisely the French revisionist leading clique, a gang of renegades and scabs, a gang of new social democratic bosses, which is playing the role of watch dog for the imperialist and capitalist system of exploitation.

The traitorous activities of the French revisionist leading clique have had the active support and close co-ordination of the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Gnashing their teeth, the Soviet revisionists viciously attacked the French student movement as the "mutinous activities" of "Leftists" and "adventurists". Singing the same tune as the French revisionists, they tried energetically to induce the French working class to give up its revolutionary struggle and knuckle down to the monopoly capitalist class. Moreover, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has again and again extolled the treacherous statements of the French revisionists and the scab unions. They and the French revisionist leading clique are jackals of the same lair. This fully reveals that this pack of swindlers are lackeys who make it their business to maintain the "order" of imperialism and capitalism; they are counter-revolutionary running dogs in the service of imperialism headed by the United States.

The French revisionist bosses Waldeck Rochet and company are now tailing after the Soviet revisionist ruling clique and redoubling their efforts to push on with the modern revisionist line which advocates collaboration between the working class and the monopoly capitalist class, negates class struggle, and betrays the proletarian socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat; they are completely selling out the cause of the French revolution.

However, imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. The French revisionist bosses, who are working so strenuously to maintain the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie, can never halt the advance of the revolutionary struggle of the French masses. Their brazen betrayal serves precisely to teach people by negative example to see to what extent the modern revisionists have degenerated.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The people of all countries, the masses of the people who comprise more than 90 per cent of the entire population, invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken step by step; they are bound to oppose imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism."

In this storm, daring to despise the laws and bayonets of the reactionary ruling clique and having no fear of suppression, the revolutionary masses of Europe and North America are persevering in their heroic struggle and have displayed an animated revolutionary spirit.

In this storm, the people of different social strata in Europe and North America have put forth various militant slogans. They are unmistakably directing the general spearhead of their struggle at the criminal rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the entire capitalist system. This shows that the masses of Europe and North America have raised the level of their struggle to a new height.

In this storm, the young students have played a vanguard role and are integrating more and more with the workers' movement. They are supporting and inspiring each other and have given a powerful impetus to the further upsurge of the people's movement.

In this storm, the broad masses of the European and North American

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Europe and North America!

students and workers have begun to take a series of militant, violent actions, thus creating completely new experiences in struggle for the revolutionary mass movement of the capitalist countries.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves."

Today, we are in a great new era of world revolution. The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have dealt heavy blows to imperialism headed by the United States, speeded the development of the political and economic crises of the imperialist countries and aggravated the class contradictions in them. The broad masses of the working class and the oppressed people have expressed ever more bitter grievances against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the existing social system, and have increased their resistance. The new high tide in the revolutionary mass movements in Europe and North America is a striking expression of the daily deepening and intensifying internal conflicts in the capitalist world.

Elucidating his thesis eleven years ago that the East wind is prevailing over the West wind, Chairman Mao said, "The imperialist camp has a population of only about 400 million and besides, it is divided internally. There will be 'earthquakes' there."

Europe and North America are the age-old lairs of the imperialists. U.S.-led imperialism has always regarded these regions as its solid rear areas where it exercises the strictest control; and the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionists as their centre, including the renegades, scabs and counter-revolutionary pawns of assorted colours, are all doing their utmost to help the imperialists stabilize their reactionary

rule in these regions. Like a violent earthquake, today's rapid and powerful development of the people's mass movement in Europe and North America has shattered the fond dreams of the international monopoly capitalist class. There is no longer any paradise for imperialism.

Wherever there is the dark rule of imperialists and reactionaries, the people who make up more than 90 per cent of the population will rise up to wage revolution. The development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the broad masses in Europe and North America is inevitable. Neither the monopoly capitalist class, nor the social democrats, nor the modern revisionists can check it. It is definitely not the monopoly capitalist class but the broad masses of the people who are really powerful in Europe and North America. The prospects for the revolution there are very bright.

The just struggle of the people in France, Europe and North America has caused tremendous repercussions all over the world and won the extensive sympathy and support of the revolutionary people the world over. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the revolutionary people of Europe and North America. We believe that in their fiery struggle, the working class, the peasants, progressive youth and all revolutionary masses of Europe and North America will continuously temper themselves, raise their political consciousness, strengthen their unity and expand their forces. We are confident that provided the working class and the broad masses of Europe and North America unite with the great masses of the revolutionary people of the whole world and persevere in courageous and sustained battle, the system of capitalism and imperialism will be buried!





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- ① The revolutionary masses in China's capital Peking held mammoth demonstrations and parades in support of the just struggle of the French people and the people of other European and North American countries.
- ② In Nanking, workers, poor and lower middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary teachers and students, revolutionary cadres and P.L.A. commanders and fighters, numbering over 200,000 in all, took part in a grand rally and demonstration to resolutely support the just

struggle of the people of France and other European and North American countries. Raising their fists they shout: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" and "Down with reactionaries of all lands!"

Telephoto

- ③ Commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shout: "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Marxist-Leninists of all lands unite in the struggle against im-

perialism and revisionism!" and "Long live the great revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune!"

- ④ In Shanghai the broad masses of proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people attended great parades and demonstrations to extend firm support for the just struggle of the French people and the people of other European and North American countries.

Telephoto

Long Live the Great Revolutionary



Tradition of the Paris Commune!

① Since last May the students and teachers of France have stirred up a widespread and vigorous student movement to oppose the existing decadent educational system and the reactionary policies in both domestic and

foreign affairs enforced by the French ruling clique. In this surging tide of revolution, the progressive student movement and the workers' movement, which support and inspire each other, have combined to form a revolu-

tionary torrent charging violently at the reactionary rule of the French monopoly capitalist class and shaking the whole capitalist world. University students and workers hold a joint discussion on the current situation.



② Paris students held mammoth demonstrations to oppose the decadent capitalist educational system.

③ Students of the University of Paris persevere in their heroic struggle. They have put up portraits of Lenin and Chairman Mao and revolutionary slogans around the campus.

④ Paris students valiantly resist the reactionary troops and police dispatched to suppress them.



⑤ On May 16, tens of thousands of workers in the Renault Automobile Company, the biggest automobile monopoly enterprise in France, occupied all its factories in various parts of France. They put up a red banner over the factory buildings and declared a strike for an unlimited period.



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⑥ The French students enthusiastically support the workers' struggle. On May 17, students demonstrate in Paris to support the striking workers of the Renault Automobile Plant.

⑦ Workers of the Orly Airfield, Paris, going out on strike, threw this international airfield into a state of confusion. At a strike meeting of the workers.

⑧ On May 22, dockers and other strikers of Le Havre, France, held a large-scale strike meeting at the city's central square.

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Sketch Map Showing Situation of the Revolutionary Struggle of the French People

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New Awakening of the Europe

The struggle of young American students against the war of aggression in Vietnam, against racial discrimination, against enslaving education and for students' democratic rights surges ahead. During a demonstration against the U.S. government's war of aggression in Vietnam, university students in Oakland, California, fight courageously against the policemen who have been sent to suppress them.



ean and North American People



Since the end of last year, Italian students have waged a large-scale struggle against the decadent, reactionary educational system, against brutal suppression of the student movement by the Italian authorities, and against the U.S. imperialists who are brutally massacring the Vietnamese people. During an anti-government demonstration students in Rome hold aloft portraits of Lenin and Chairman Mao.





Left: Swedish people hold high a huge portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and carry red flags at a rally and demonstration held in their capital Stockholm.

Lower left: Since April this year in West Berlin and various other places in West Germany, mass struggles for democracy and against Bonn's fascist tyranny and its "emergency laws" have broken out on an unprecedented scale. Demonstrating students fight valiantly against the policemen in the business centre of West Berlin.

Below: The struggle waged by Spanish students against the Franco fascist dictatorship and for democracy and freedom develops wave upon wave. The student movement is gradually merging with the workers' struggle. Students from Madrid University scatter leaflets during an anti-government rally on May 18.



The storms of revolutionary mass movement launched in France and in other capitalist countries in Europe and North America have been expanded to the countries ruled by the modern revisionist cliques. The flames of anger of the people are burning under the feet of the handful in the bourgeois privileged strata who have usurped the political power in the socialist countries. The raging tides of struggle are fiercely pounding at the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique. On June 3, early in the morning, over 5,000 students of Belgrade University, defying interference and obstruction by the Tito authorities, held a mass rally, indignantly protesting against the Yugoslav revisionist clique's bloody suppression of the student movement.



OUR GREAT SUPREME COMMANDER COMRADE-IN-ARMS VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Issue of an Order by the Central Commission and the Cultural Revolution Group Ho the Title of Honour of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."

THE order said that, resolutely responding to Chairman Mao's great call to "grasp revolution and promote production", Comrade Men Ho, deputy political instructor of the 2nd battalion, 4th regiment, of a unit under the Chinghai Provincial Military Area Command, on September 5, 1967, in carrying out the task of supporting the Left on the Bacang State Farm, joined the revolutionary masses in installing local-made rockets for dispersing clouds and preventing hailstorms in order to protect the crops. The charge exploded accidentally while they were installing the rockets. To protect the lives of 27 class brothers who were present, Comrade Men Ho dived to cover the exploding charge with his body and died a glorious death.

The order said that Comrade Men Ho was from a poor peasant family. For 20 years, as if it were one day, from the time he joined the revolution, he was always loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He studied Chairman Mao's works eagerly, persevered in studying and applying them in a living way and combined study with application. In the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, he always stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely countered the wild attacks of the Rightists, courageously exposed China's Khrushchov's conspiracy to restore capitalism by peddling the "san zi yi bao" [meaning the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household], and strongly resisted the bourgeois military line pushed by Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and made outstanding contributions in resolutely supporting the revolutionary Left. He always

In Lanchow a mass meeting is solemnly held to celebrate the conferring of the title "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."



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**tee of the Chinese Communist Party, Its Military
Under It Conferring Posthumously on Comrade Men
lessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line"**

maintained close ties with the masses, showed boundless affection for the people and, on several occasions, braved dangers and risked his own safety to save others, and fully displayed a lofty communist spirit. By his glorious life, Comrade Men Ho carried out his own pledge: Think always of Chairman Mao, obey him under all circumstances, closely follow him at all times and do everything for his sake.

The order said that to commend Comrade Men Ho's lofty quality of boundless loyalty to the people, to the Party, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it was decided to confer posthumously on Comrade Men Ho the title of honour of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line", and to call on all commanders and fighters of the army to learn from him: — his lofty quality of boundless loyalty to the people, to the Party, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; his revolutionary spirit of implementing resolutely and safeguarding with his life Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; his fine style of studying Chairman Mao's works eagerly and persevering in the living study and application of them and in combining study with application; his communist style of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self"; his close ties with the masses and consistent maintenance of the style of hard work and plain living characteristic of the working people. The order called on all comrades in the army to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out his latest instructions in an all-round way and make new contributions for the people in the great fight for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.





Comrade Men Ho, good cadre boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Men Ho — Good Chairman

IN the great new epoch of Mao Tse-tung's thought, amidst the storms of class struggle, another great communist fighter emerged — Comrade Men Ho.

An order posthumously conferring on Comrade Men Ho the honourable title of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line", has recently been personally approved by our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, its Military Commission and the Cultural Revolution Group under it. This is a glorious example set up by Chairman Mao for the whole Party, whole army and the people throughout the country.

Comrade Men Ho was deputy political instructor of the 2nd battalion, 4th regiment, of a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Chinghai Provincial Military Area Command. He was boundlessly loyal to the people, to the Party and to the great leader Chairman Mao. He was a vanguard fighter who led the revolutionary masses in battle against the class enemy in the great proletarian cultural revolution. He was a glorious example to Party cadres in carrying on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He was a great hero who all his life fought in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Laying Down His Life Heroically for the Revolution

It was autumn, 1967. Crops in the Chinghai Plateau were ripening. Comrade Men Ho was helping the masses of the Left on the Bacang Farm in Kweinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Chou. Together with them, he was determined to win new victories in both revolution and production in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction: "Grasp revolution and promote production."

The weather in the plateau was unpredictable; a hailstorm might strike at any time. For days, Men Ho and the revolutionary masses, with a valiant "heaven-defying" spirit, had been working hard to make some rockets for dispersing the clouds and preventing hailstorms, in an effort to avert unexpected attacks of nature.

At daybreak on September 5, the weather changed abruptly. It was drizzling. Comrade Men Ho and 27 proletarian revolutionary comrades-in-arms set out at the double for the site where the local-made rockets were being installed. Installing the rockets was a dangerous job. Men Ho snatched a tool from a comrade and began charging the rockets with explosives — the most dangerous part of the work. "This is dangerous. Let me do it!" he said.

One by one the rockets were made ready for launching. The men



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① On the holster of his pistol, with which he never parted for a moment, Comrade Men Ho wrote:

"Follow Chairman Mao,
Always wage revolution;
Follow Chairman Mao,
The world will glow red."

② Comrade Men Ho's straw hat, worn when working in the fields, and the sickle which he made himself.

③ The tin soap-box, pipe and pouch and small satchel he used for more than ten years.



***d Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to
Mao's Revolutionary Line***



Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Hero Men Ho flings himself on the pile of explosives in the great communist spirit of sacrificing oneself to save others. He wrote a magnificent song of victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought.



Whenever new soldiers came to his company, the first lesson he taught them was *Serve the People* and the first request he made of them was "to be Chairman Mao's good fighters". Comrade Men Ho studying Chairman Mao's works with a fighter in the light of a kerosene lamp.

Thoughts Comrade Men Ho entered in his diary while studying Chairman Mao's works: "In carrying out ideological remoulding, one should have the spirit of revolutionizing himself."

"One should have profound class feeling in handling the less advanced fighters."

思想改造要有白卷革命精神
 要按毛主席的教导去做，首先就要在思想改造的旗帜下，用毛主席的书改造一切，最根本的是改造人的思想，是解决世界观问题。只有拿起了思想改造这一关，才能用到了心不上，才能一追百追。要知毛主席的书，是一个能头脚里和共死又变的斗争过程，不读回书不能立新，不读新书的思想就不能共死斗争的思想。我们一定要有白卷革命的精神，敢于跟自己的旧思想、旧习惯、旧习惯斗，敢于跟自己的旧思想、旧习惯、旧习惯斗，才创造出白卷革命精神。

1966.3.24.

对落后战士要有深厚的阶级感情，在政治上帮助他；在思想上了解他；在工作上教育他；在生活上关心他。

were intent on their work when a charge exploded accidentally. In a split second, Comrade Men Ho threw himself on the explosives to break the force of the blast with his broad chest. He was instantly engulfed in flames and a powerful blast of air hurled his body upward.... Hero Men Ho, fine son of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao's good fighter, laid down his life to protect his 27 comrades-in-arms in the great communist spirit. He sacrificed himself to save his class brothers.

When those taking part in the work, braving the suffocating smoke and flames, at last found Men Ho, he had already breathed his last.

Hero Men Ho gave up his life, but the people will never forget how, on several occasions, he had valiantly taken great risks to save others.

Once when he was an army messenger delivering documents, in making a sharp turn he suddenly caught sight of a worker cycling his way. To avoid a collision he swerved his motor cycle aside sharply regardless of his own safety. He fell to the ground and was injured, but the worker was safe.

When he was a platoon leader, he used his body to plug up a hole in a dyke threatened by rapidly rising flood-waters, in an effort to save the nearby highway, village and croplands.

When he was a company political instructor, a soldier during a live-ammunition practice tossed a hand-grenade which accidentally landed only some five metres away. It was hissing and about to explode when Men Ho heedless of the danger sprang out from the dugout and threw himself over the fighter, ensuring the safety of his class brother.

Men Ho, son of a poor peasant, nurtured by the brilliant thinking in Chairman Mao's "good old three" articles, will live forever in people's hearts. In the most beautiful language they praise him as "the eagle of the grasslands" and "a green pine on the snowy mountain".

At the Forefront of the Struggle

Comrade Men Ho had a glowing watchword: "Always stand guard, forge ahead and fight bravely for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

In the 18 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, he always stood at the forefront of the great struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, bravely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1956, when Men Ho was a platoon leader, he firmly boycotted the bourgeois military line perpetrated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Teh-huai. He loathed the foreign dogmas peddled by Peng Teh-huai. "Chairman Mao instructed us to learn from the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army, why should we study these foreign dogmas!" he exclaimed indignantly. "Which of these conforms to Chairman Mao's teaching? If we take up these foreign dogmas, the glorious traditions of our people's army will be abandoned!"

"I'm firmly opposed to anything that's not in accord with Chairman Mao's teaching!"

In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists, taking advantage of the Party's rectification campaign, launched a ferocious attack against the dictatorship of the proletariat and clamoured that they wanted to "rule in turn" with the Communist Party. Comrade Men Ho angrily denounced the towering crimes of the Kuomintang reactionaries by recounting his family history, replete with blood and tears, from his grandfather on down to his own generation. He said firmly: "Either the Communist Party or the Kuomintang rules! There is no such thing as taking turns! Who dares contend with the Communist Party for political power, let him open his eyes and see whether the guns in our hands will let him!"

In 1961, China's Khrushchov was energetically whipping up "san zi yi bao"* in the rural areas. When learning of this sinister wind Men Ho immediately called a meeting of the cadres. He resolutely decided to conduct a socialist education campaign in the company to counterattack the "san zi yi bao". At a meeting to debate "Which is better, the people's commune or individual farming?" he and the fighters recalled the bitterness of the past and the happiness of today. They exposed the schemes cooked up by China's Khrushchov in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. "The road of individual farming is a blood-stained road which will lead us back to the old, man-eat-man society," Comrade Men Ho said. "Some people are now stirring up tendencies toward individual farming. We must beat them back!"

After the meeting, Men Ho and his fighters went to visit the people's communes in the neighbourhood. They crossed the mountains, braving wind and snow, taking along several hundred copies of Chairman Mao's

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

writings and over 1,000 *yuan* donated by him and the comrades of the company. They conveyed Chairman Mao's great call "The people's communes are fine" and the determination of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to support the people's communes, to their Tibetan brothers on the grasslands.

In 1964, the arch-schemer Lo Jui-ching beat the big drums for a gigantic competition of military skills and trumpeted that "military skill is politics", in a vain attempt to divert the orientation for army building set by Chairman Mao and to realize his wild ambition of usurping army leadership and opposing the Party. At this time Men Ho studied again and again Chairman Mao's *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and grasped his brilliant teaching that "Politics is the commander, the soul in everything. Political work is the life-blood of our army." He reviewed "The Resolution on Strengthening the Army's Political and Ideological Work" drawn up at an enlarged session of the Military Commission presided over personally by Comrade Lin Biao. As his ideas became clearer, he realized that like the foreign dogmas advocated by Peng Teh-huai, the big competitions in military skills pushed by Lo Jui-ching were designed to oppose Chairman Mao's line in army-building. He courageously stood forward and expressed out-and-out opposition to any assault on proletarian politics, to the drawing together of crack fighters from various units to form a so-called squad for the purpose of competition and to erroneously striving to win at all costs — "championitis".

In a dauntless revolutionary spirit, Comrade Men Ho resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After the third squad was designated "a squad of crack fighters", the first lesson Men Ho gave dealt not with military affairs or skills, but with the study of *Serve the People*. He said: "In drilling the soldiers, it is essential to drill them in the ideology of serving the people and in the working style of serving the people."

He opposed Lo Jui-ching's demand that the fighters perform tricks like "climbing up a pole or a house", "flying over the eaves and running along the walls", which were not in keeping with the correct military line. Men Ho told the fighters stories of combat heroes. Through them, he showed that although military skills are important, the key point is really whether or not fighters are armed with unswerving revolutionary will. He said: "Many, many heroes came forward in former war years. Have any emerged from pole-climbing drills? Did Tung Tsun-jui* practise pressing a pack of dynamite against a bridge with his hand and blowing the enemy pillbox up? Did Huang Chi-kuang** practise throwing himself against the machine-gun slit of a U.S. aggressor dugout? But when the people needed this, they performed these earth-shaking deeds. We must never forget Vice-Chairman Lin's teaching that men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought constitute our greatest fighting strength."

Pressure was put on Men Ho. Some of his well-intentioned comrades-in-arms advised him, "Lao Men, you had better not be so stubborn about it!" Men Ho replied resolutely: "Let no one dare tamper with Chairman Mao's principle of army building!"

"You can never succeed in ousting proletarian politics and giving prominence to military affairs so long as I remain at my post!"

In the fierce struggle to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Men Ho valiantly withstood the reactionary adverse current to restore capitalism, adhered to Chairman Mao's principle of building the army on a political basis and effectively resisted the evil wind of military competition started up by Lo Jui-ching. The company led by him advanced with big strides along Chairman Mao's line of army building.

Performing New Deeds of Merit

Study Chairman Mao's latest instructions conscientiously,
Propagate them without let-up,
Implement them completely and thoroughly,
Defend them resolutely.

This is the guide to action Comrade Men Ho prescribed for himself in the work of supporting the Left.

Immediately after the great proletarian cultural revolution was launched, Men Ho eagerly studied the theory, line, principles and policies concerning how to carry on revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat drawn up personally by Chairman Mao, and his brilliant works such as *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*. Chairman Mao's great teachings and practical experience in the struggle between the two lines since the founding

*Tung Tsun-jui is a hero of the Liberation War who laid down his life to explode an enemy pillbox.

**Huang Chi-kuang is a hero of the Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down his life during the Korean war.

of the People's Republic of China greatly strengthened Men Ho's concept of this struggle. He said to his comrades: "The basic question of the great cultural revolution is that of political power. We cannot allow a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party to make off with the seals of proletarian power. This is a major issue determining whether or not China will change colour and a major issue in the world revolution."

In his seven militant years in Bacang, Comrade Men Ho cultivated a profound class feeling towards the local people. In the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, after conducting deep-going investigations, he became convinced that the "August 18th", a mass organization on Bacang Farm, was made up of proletarian revolutionaries who had come forward in the storms of class struggle.

Chairman Mao issued the great call: "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left." Comrade Men Ho immediately went to the farm to give his staunch support to the "August 18th" in its struggle to seize power and in its rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. When the "August 18th" was suppressed under the bourgeois reactionary line, Comrade Men Ho stood four square on its side and encouraged its members to uphold the truth, persist in struggle, follow Chairman Mao forever and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The first thing Comrade Men Ho did in the work of supporting the Left was to help the revolutionary masses establish a system of studying Chairman Mao's works daily and lead them to recognize that the study of Chairman Mao's works must be placed above everything else. He energetically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and helped the revolutionary masses overcome bourgeois factionalism and launch a deep mass campaign of revolutionary repudiation. All this greatly promoted the revolutionary great alliance and the "three-in-one" combination of the farm and achieved marked successes in firmly grasping revolution and promoting production.

Comrade Men Ho paid special attention to helping the leaders of revolutionary mass organizations to do a good job in revolutionizing their thinking. Once a leading comrade of a mass organization was sharply criticized by the revolutionary masses. He found the points raised unacceptable and felt inclined to give up his post. On learning of this, Men Ho looked him up straight away and studied *Serve the People* with him. They went over the line: "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people." Men Ho said with great concern: "Comrade, think over these words of Chairman Mao's carefully. You were not afraid of being imprisoned or shot when the capitalist roaders were spreading White terror. Why is it that now you cannot even listen to sharp criticisms raised by our comrades? We should be the oxen of the people and pull the cart of revolution all our lives till we reach communism. We must not indulge in whims, serving as the people's oxen one moment and riding on the cart the next!" The comrade was greatly moved. He studied *Serve the People* again and again and fought bitterly against his selfishness. The next day at a mass meeting attended by all the revolutionaries of the farm, he made a penetrating self-criticism.

Men Ho Embodies the Spirit of the "Good Old Three"

In the 20 years after joining the P.L.A., Comrade Men Ho consistently followed Chairman Mao's teachings: "Utter devotion to others

The new houses Comrade Men Ho mobilized the brigade members to build for two old poor peasant families.





In the old society Men Ho flees from famine with his parents.



Carrying Chairman Mao's works, Comrade Men Ho often crossed mountains and rivers on his way from one post to another to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the fighters.



Comrade Men Ho jumps out from the dugout, and risking danger of the hand grenade exploding, throws himself on the new fighter.



Bringing with them the red treasured books of Chairman Mao and money, donated by the comrades of the company, and their fervent love for the people's commune, Comrade Men Ho and the fighters visit the people's communes in the neighbourhood.

without any thought of self" and "serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses". He regarded close ties with the masses as an expression of loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He always thought of the masses, was concerned about them and lived among them. He always maintained the character of an ordinary soldier.

On December 31, 1965, a howling wind and freezing cold descended upon the Bacang Grasslands. By way of celebrating New Year's Eve Men Ho and the fighters, seated around a stove, were discussing experiences in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works over the year. A comrade tried to persuade him to go home to join his wife and children for the festival. "The company's my home. To be with the fighters over the New Year is the best celebration for me," was the answer.

Wind-blown grit lashed against the windows and door without cease. The heart of Men Ho was with the soldiers on sentry duty. He slipped out of company headquarters, and crunching along on the snow, made a round of the sentry posts. He stood a spell for each guard. When he returned from the last post, the morning sun had risen brilliant over the grasslands.

After becoming a cadre in the army, Men Ho never thought of himself as being special in any way. He did the heaviest jobs in the field and carried more guns on his shoulder than anybody else when the unit was on the march. He nursed and cooked when the fighters fell ill. When he went down to visit a squad, he slept with the fighters on a long row of boards. He made high demands on himself in work but had few personal needs in his daily life. Time and again he sent the money he had saved through the years to needy families of his class brothers or as gifts to the people's communes.

He was a model of cherishing the fighters in the company, and of cherishing the people in the field of mass work.

In 1966 Men Ho was participating in the socialist education movement in a mountain village of the Huchu Tu Autonomous County. The rainy season was setting in when he noticed two houses on the verge of collapse. They belonged to two old poor peasant families which were short of labour power. He got the committee members of the poor and lower middle peasants' association together to study the "good old three", as well as *Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses*, *Pay Attention to Methods of Work* and other brilliant works of Chairman Mao, so that they would take heed of their class brothers' difficulties. With Men Ho in the lead, the villagers joined in the voluntary labour, and in six days built a four-room house for each of the two poor peasant families. Granny Fan, who was over 60, ran her trembling fingers over the wall of her new home and said with agitation,



Comrade Men Ho enthusiastically greets the "August 18th", the group of proletarian revolutionaries of the farm, on their victory in the struggle to seize power.



The class brothers who, covered by Comrade Men Ho, escaped danger.



Cadres of a P. L. A. unit stationed in Lanchow exchange experience at a forum on learning from Comrade Men Ho.

"In the past I did not quite grasp the meaning of Chairman Mao's 'good old three' articles when I studied them. This time I've come to understand the spirit of these treasured works. All for the revolution, work whole-heartedly for the poor and lower middle peasants—that's what they teach. Comrade Men Ho is a living example of what the 'good old three' stand for!"

A Hero's Pledge

Comrade Men Ho was born in a poor peasant family in Laiyuan County, Hopei Province in the winter of 1928. As a young child, he went out to beg. With no one to turn to for help, his parents were compelled to sell his younger brother and sister in exchange for a few dozen *jin* of maize and sorghum. Men Ho, then 12, cried till his eyes were swollen. When

famine struck, the family fled from the district and moved to Hsuanhua. There Men Ho's father did menial jobs in a mine controlled by the Japanese imperialists. Led by the Party and educated by the Party Underground, Men Ho's father took an active part in revolutionary work. That was when little Men Ho first learned about Chairman Mao, the great saviour of the poor and down-trodden. Walking barefoot with a gunny-sack on his back, he often helped his father deliver letters and information for the Party. It was dangerous work. In 1947, 19-year-old Men Ho was gloriously admitted into the Party. The next year he joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Men Ho cherished the most genuine, most profound and most intense class feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao. He said: "Heaven and earth are great, but greater still is the goodness of Chairman Mao; our parents are dear, but dearer still is Chairman Mao! But for Chairman Mao, I would have perished; but for Chairman Mao,

Comrade Men Ho's father, Men Chin-chung (second right), and Chang Feng-ying (centre), Men Ho's wife, talking cordially with the leading comrades of the Chinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee.





Fighters of the company in which Comrade Men Ho served as political instructor express their determination to look up to Men Ho as their example and to be good fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and to serve the people whole-heartedly.

the labouring people all over the world would not be liberated!"

Several times every year he took his wife and children out to dig wild vegetables to eat so as to remind himself and educate his children never to forget the suffering under class oppression, never to forget the hatred born of blood and tears, never to forget their class brothers who are still suffering all over the world. The first words he taught his children to speak were not "papa" and "mama", but "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Men Ho regarded the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works as the first need of life. He said: "We must study Chairman Mao's works every day. If we miss one day, problems will pile up. Miss two days, and we start slipping backward. Three days without study would be unthinkable." He also said: "In studying Chairman Mao's works, we should apply what we have studied. If we don't, it's like ploughing without sowing."

Men Ho consciously fought self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest and strove to remould his world outlook. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, he took himself as both a motive force and a target of the revolution. He firmly supported the broad masses of the Left and, at the same time, combated self-interest relentlessly. Frequently he noted in his diary that he should learn such and such good points from a certain fighter or cadre, or the advanced experience of a certain squad....

Comrade Men Ho shines with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He dedicated his life to the splendid proletarian revolutionary cause. He faithfully carried out his heroic pledge:

Think always of Chairman Mao,
Obey him under all circumstances,
Closely follow him at all times and
Do everything for his sake.

Over 130,000 army men and civilians gathered at a rally in Sining, Chinghai Province, to celebrate enthusiastically the conferring on Comrade Men Ho of the honourable title personally approved by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. Comrades present expressed their determination to learn from the lofty character of Comrade Men Ho—to think always of Chairman Mao, obey him under all circumstances, closely follow him at all times and do everything for his sake.



Follow Chairman Mao Closely Wage Revolution Forever

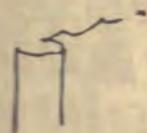
By Ku Ah-tao, Poor Peasant, Member of the Hungching Brigade



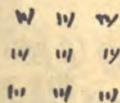
Ku Ah-tao exchanges experiences and gains in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works with comrades from the People's Liberation Army.

Ku Ah-tao can neither read nor write. She asked someone to make a few dozen drawings to serve as an outline for her speech. Each one illustrates an experience, an ideological change or a gain from her living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings. Her speech is full of boundless love for Chairman Mao. Here are some of the drawings.

- ① I work in a cotton mill under capitalist oppression, before liberation.
- ② I labour in the fields, wet with sweat, half-starved and cruelly exploited by the landlord.
- ③ The Communist Party comes. The dark clouds are driven away and the sun appears.
- ④ A new cotton quilt made after liberation.



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and

Editor's Note: Ku Ah-tao, a member of Hungching brigade of Shachi commune, Taichang County, Kiangsu Province, is a national activist in studying Chairman Mao's works. She is a 53-year-old poor peasant.

Fired with deep proletarian feelings, she studies and applies Chairman Mao's writings in a living way. In order to really grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung, she has conquered many difficulties — illiteracy, advanced age, tiring field-work and busy household duties. She studies diligently and conscientiously, combines study with application and perseveres in her efforts. During the nation-wide mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, she emerged as a good example for others because of her unlimited loyalty to Chairman Mao, to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and because of her utter devotion to the public interest and to the revolution. The following article consists of excerpts from a speech by Ku Ah-tao on how she studies and applies Chairman Mao's works in a living way.

I started studying Chairman Mao's works in autumn, 1965. Chairman Mao had sent the People's Liberation Army to our brigade to carry out the socialist education movement. They brought Chairman Mao's works with them and helped us poor and lower middle peasants to study them.

I was full of doubts at first. At my age, how could I learn? I couldn't even read or write. I went to a study meeting to listen. A P.L.A. comrade was reading: "Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution. To deny their role is to deny the revolution. To attack them is to attack the revolution." These words of Chairman Mao's went straight into my heart.

My father died when I was three years old. At the age of eight I became a child labourer in a factory. From then on until I was 24, what I went through at the hands of the capitalists could be summed up in one word: *oppression*. It was impossible to keep body and soul together, so I went back home to work on the land. But now I was exploited by the landlord. Like a dust-cloth used for wiping the counter in a Chinese pharmacy, I have tasted all the flavours of the old society — salt, sour, bitter and peppery.

Chairman Mao led us to overthrow the three big mountains. We won liberation, began a new life and are now masters of the country. Without Chairman Mao's wise leadership, we poor and lower middle peasants would never be where we are today. Mother is dear, father is dear, but not as dear as Chairman Mao; rivers are deep, the sea is deep, but not as deep as Chairman Mao's solicitude for us.

Chairman Mao's works explain how the poor people can wage revolution and win liberation. They are the best works in the world. We should study Chairman Mao's works! If we don't, who will? It's up to us to act on Chairman Mao's instructions! If we don't, who will? From then on I was determined to study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act on his instructions. I was deter-

mined to be Chairman Mao's good commune member.

Chairman Mao's Works Teach Me the Real Meaning of Life

Now that I had made up my mind, I no longer feared old age or lack of education. I could overcome any difficulty. During study, I would listen with close attention, memorize carefully, think things over painstakingly, ask modestly and then act resolutely. Chairman Mao teaches us: "What really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious." As long as you are conscientious, you can do anything well. My housework, heavy as it is, does not tie me down; lack of education makes things difficult, but it does not stop me; as busy as I am, my work never interferes; production makes heavy demands, but it doesn't tire me out. I have been persevering all along in studying Chairman Mao's works.

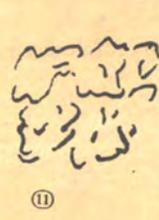
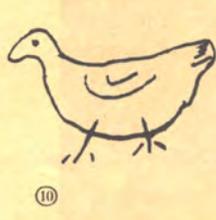
After studying Chairman Mao's works, my eyes become bright and I can see who is good and who is bad; my ears become sharp and I can tell good words from bad; my head becomes clear and I can understand the difference between socialism and capitalism; my thinking becomes revolutionary and I give up self-interest for public-mindedness. I know what to live for. I learn from Chang Szu-teh to seek no selfish interests. I learn from Norman Bethune never to go after workpoints. I learn from the Foolish Old Man, when I bump up against difficulties, to just go right ahead. The brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, spreading its golden rays, lights up my heart.

The field in front of our house used to belong to brigade 9 and not to our No. 1 brigade. Early in the morning I used to let my chickens out so that they could peck at the rice growing in the field, thinking that it was none of my business

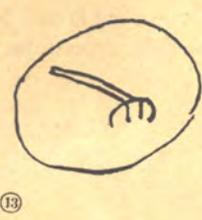
- ③ I can afford to buy a sweater.
- ⑥ Each year there is a surplus from the food grain ration.
- ⑦ I study Chairman Mao's works with the utmost diligence.
- ⑧ Three persons to learn from: Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man.

- ⑨ Chairman Mao's works, like the sun, light up my heart.
- ⑩ Combat individualism, fence in my chickens, don't let them feed off the collective.
- ⑪ Cotton sold to the state must be clean.
- ⑬ A couple of trusses of rice straw which I once picked up by the side of the road and turned in to the team.

- ⑬ I got up at midnight to drain off the water so that we could dig out river mud for fertilizer. I refused to accept workpoints.
- ⑭ Keep a firm hold upon the political power of the proletariat; never let the class enemy usurp the leadership.



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Back from reviewing the 1966 National Day parade, Ku Ah-tao tells her fellow commune members how she saw the great leader Chairman Mao, who is in excellent health. This news, bringing great happiness, is enthusiastically cheered by all.

how much brigade 9 got from its harvest. After studying Chairman Mao's works, I came to understand that I should be a person of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and not a selfish-minded one. Without delay, I fenced in the rice-field using my own bamboo sticks and dry rice stalks. I never allowed my chickens to feed on the collective rice again, so that the collective could gather in more grain to support national construction.

In the past, I had little thought of anything beyond farming for workpoints and for myself. After I studied Chairman Mao's works, I came to know that raising crops should be for the revolution, and that we who work in the fields also must serve the people "wholly" and "entirely". With this change in my thinking, my attitude towards work changed too.

One day we were cleaning cotton. Someone said, "We're selling all our cotton tomorrow. Hurry up! You don't have to be so fussy about quality." The moment I heard this, I knew it was wrong. Chairman Mao teaches us to show "a boundless sense of responsibility in work" and to "constantly perfect one's skill". So I said, "We must act on Chairman Mao's instructions and clean the cotton well. The cotton we sell to the state must be good cotton so that the mill can produce good cloth. This is good for the state and the collective, and for our commune members as well." With Mao Tse-tung's thought in our minds, we worked faster, did a better job, and finished our task successfully.

In the past, I knew nothing about world events and paid no attention to the world revolution. From studying Chairman Mao's works, I learned that two-thirds of the labouring people in the world are still living in bitterness. They are not yet liberated. It is our duty to support the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle for emancipation. Chairman Mao says: "What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn." When I heard that the U.S. imperialists were invading Vietnam, it seemed to me that they were invading China. Once a Vietnamese friend called on me. I said to him, "I have two sons. They are both members of the armed militia. If the need rises and Chairman Mao gives the order, one of them or both of them can go. If you want them today, they can go today; if you want them tomorrow, they can go tomorrow, to fight and defeat U.S. imperialism together with you."

Never Forget Class Struggle, Wage Revolution to the End

The great proletarian cultural revolution, ignited and led by our great leader Chairman Mao personally, is a great revolution that touches people to their souls. We poor and lower middle peasants resolutely respond to Chairman

Mao's great call: "You should concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." We take an active part in this great revolutionary movement.

To make revolution one must have revolutionary thinking. Revolutionary thinking means being armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Vice-Chairman Lin Biao said: "We should revolutionize ourselves in the revolution. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success." This is perfectly true. At the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, I had some misgivings, and was not active. This was because of my selfishness.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "If our Party members spend their whole lives sitting indoors and never go out to face the world and brave the storm, what good will they be to the Chinese people? None at all, and we do not need such people as Party members."

On hearing this teaching of Chairman Mao's I thought of the bitterness of the old days and examined my thinking. The more I thought, the more aware I became of my selfish ideas. With such selfish ideas, I thought only of my own home, but never of my homeland. With such selfish ideas, I was afraid of storms and lacked revolutionary zeal. I am a Communist. Heaven or earth should hold no fears for me. I should dare to climb a mountain of swords, cross a sea of flames and devote all my energy to the revolution.

At that time, I was thinking of joining a

revolutionary rebel organization. "You'd better not," someone advised me. "If something goes wrong, you might make a mistake. Then what?" But I thought of Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries." I used Chairman Mao's instruction to tell the bad things people said from the good. I resolutely refused to comply with the bad. I listened to Chairman Mao, firmly took the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and played an active part in the revolutionary organization.

Chairman Mao said: "He who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dares to unhorse the emperor." It was in such a dauntless revolutionary spirit that I stood up and together with other poor and lower middle peasants rebelled against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

Fight Whoever Opposes Chairman Mao

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution."

In waging revolution, one must have a clear view of the target and aim squarely at the enemy. You can strike him down only if you recognize him. In past revolutions our task was to overthrow the enemies with guns. It was easy to recognize them and strike them down. In this revolution, our task is to overthrow the enemies without guns. It is not easy to identify them and quite difficult to strike them down. In judging who is an enemy, there is only one criterion, that is, see whether he supports Chairman Mao or opposes him, whether he loves the thought of Mao Tse-tung or opposes it.

Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts and the thought of Mao Tse-tung is our life-blood. Thousands upon thousands of changes can take place, but our red hearts loyal to Chairman Mao will never change. The earth can tremble and the mountains pitch, but our determination to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will never be shaken. We will make friends with anyone who supports Chairman Mao and loves Mao Tse-tung's thought. We will fight whoever opposes Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

China's Khrushchov has all along been opposing Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He waves the "red flag" to oppose the red flag and dreams of restoring capitalism. He is the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road and is the general back-stage boss of the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists. He is the No. 1 enemy of us poor and lower middle peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, China's Khrushchov was pulled down from his high horse by the revolutionary masses throughout the country. But the poison spread by him goes deep. We must get rid of it by every means in our power and develop revolutionary mass criticism.

At first I did not understand the meaning of mass criticism. He's already been overthrown, I thought. What's the good of criticizing him now? We criticize him in Hungching. He can't see us or hear us. What's the point? Now after studying Chairman Mao's works I realize that the class enemies "will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch." Only by digging out their sinister roots in society is it possible to strike China's

Khrushchov down for good. Once I understood the meaning of mass criticism, I began to take an active part in it.

One day I was invited to a rally for criticism and repudiation held by the revolutionary masses of a town. The weather was bad that day. I expected that the meeting would be called off on account of rain and thought I might as well stay at home and catch up on my housework. As soon as this selfish idea came into my mind I remembered Chairman Mao's teaching: "At every turn they think of themselves before others. . . . In fact such people are not Communists, or at least cannot be counted as true Communists." I examined my wrong thinking and immediately left for the rally. It did begin, although it was raining heavily. Braving the rain together with the others, I stayed on until it came to a successful end. That is how I always put affairs affecting the whole country before everything else and push private affairs to the back of my mind.

Fight Self, Repudiate Revisionism; Wage Revolution to the End

Chairman Mao recently instructed us: "Fight self, repudiate revisionism." Like a beacon, these four golden words light up the path ahead. There are thousands of reasons for us to support this instruction and ten thousand

reasons to act on it. Fighting self and repudiating revisionism are linked. They cannot be separated. Self-interest is the main root of all evil and the main root of revisionism. Only by rooting out self-interest from people's minds is it possible to pull out the roots of revisionism. If a person is activated by selfishness, there is no job he can do well, no matter how small. One who puts public-mindedness to the fore succeeds in whatever he does, no matter how big. If "self" is not overthrown, a person will degenerate; if revisionism is not discredited, the state will change colour. We must raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and put strenuous efforts into studying and applying the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We must take "fight self, repudiate revisionism" as the guiding principle, level scathing fire on "self", relentlessly repudiate revisionism and exert our utmost to establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

I am determined to study and apply the "good old three" essays energetically. I will always assess myself in Chang Szu-teh's spirit of serving the people, examine myself in Norman Bethune's spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self", and overcome self-interest with the determination of the Foolish Old Man in removing the mountains, so that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung will settle permanently in my mind. I am determined to be a revolutionary in the full sense, closely follow Chairman Mao and wage revolution always.

Ku Ah-tao (centre) is more active than ever in productive labour. Taking her as an example, the others fulfil their tasks with success.





Chairman of the county revolutionary committee gives the masses a talk on revolutionary traditions at Wenchang Hall. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao ran a training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution here. Now it has become the best classroom for the Hsingkuo people in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A fact-finding meeting is held by the county revolutionary committee among the poor and lower middle peasants and cadres at the site of the Lenin Primary School, where Chairman Mao made investigations 35 years ago.



THEY ARE

HSINGKUO County in Kiangsi Province is a red flag planted by Chairman Mao himself during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-1937). He visited here on five occasions in those years. The Hsingkuo people will never forget those heart-stirring happy days.

Our respected and beloved Chairman Mao first came in 1929. At that time when the people of Hsingkuo were suffering great misery and struggling on the verge of ruin, he brought them the flame of revolution from the Chingkang Mountains. With tears of happiness in their eyes, the people welcomed Chairman Mao—great saviour of the labouring people.

The Hsingkuo people will never forget how Chairman Mao called upon them to wage agrarian revolution and taught them to take up arms and rise in revolution at the foot of Chihsin Mountain; how he ran a training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution in Wenchang Hall; how he invited the poor and lower middle peasants at Changkang Township to hold fact-finding meetings.... Chairman Mao's brilliant revolutionary thought and his great revolutionary practice have nurtured hundreds of thousands of the heroic Hsingkuo people, and trained and brought up large numbers of good cadres who worked wholly and entirely in the people's interests. In his brilliant article *Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work*, Chairman Mao said in praise of the comrades in Hsingkuo County: "The comrades in Hsingkuo have done first-rate work and deserve our praise as model workers...." Hsingkuo genuinely exemplified the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao on establishing rural revolutionary bases.

"We must create thousands of townships like Changkang and score of counties like Hsingkuo. They will be our strongholds. From these strongholds we shall go forth to smash the enemy's 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns and overthrow the rule of imperialism and the Kuomintang throughout the country." History has run precisely along this course charted out by our great teacher.



The revolutionary masses of Changkang brigade are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and have infinite love for Mao Tse-tung's thought. They come out into the rain to receive the precious *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and the "good old three" articles sent by the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee for the poor and lower middle peasants.

DOING FIRST-RATE WORK

Thirty-eight years ago, our early revolutionaries, directed by Chairman Mao himself, founded the first political power of workers and peasants in the Central Soviet Area—Hsingkuo County Revolutionary Committee. Today, during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, the people of Hsingkuo established the first revolutionary committee at county level in Kiangsi Province. The important task of the members of the county revolutionary committee is to hold high forever the red flag planted by Chairman Mao himself during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, do "first-rate work" and strive to be new "model workers" like the early revolutionaries.

"Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory"—this inscription written by Chairman Mao for the people of the old revolutionary bases, lights up their way like a brilliant beacon. The revolutionary tradition, in essence, is the tradition of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Through the practice of struggle they have realized that the key to doing "first-rate work" as the early revolutionaries did, is revolutionizing the ideology of the members of the revolutionary committee, the militant headquarters, so as to promote ideological revolutionization of the people in the whole county, while the most important thing is to be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line, just as the model workers of the Soviet areas were over 30 years ago.

On December 20 last year, immediately after celebrating the founding of the county revolutionary committee, with a profound class feeling of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, all the committee members held their first study session at Wenchang Hall, the site of the training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution. They studied the brilliant works of Chairman Mao *Serve the People* and *Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work* sentence by sentence and word by word.

Early next morning, the standing committee members walked 8 *li* to the Changkang brigade in Changkang Township, where Chairman Mao made investigations 34 years ago. They asked veteran revolutionaries there to tell them how Chairman Mao had made investigations among the people and how the model workers had done their work in

At a discussion held on Chihsin Mountain where Chairman Mao once held mass meetings, the revolutionary masses thoroughly repudiate the absurd revisionist theories advocated by China's Khrushchov.





The standing committee members act according to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'." They strive to be a revolutionized leading group which is linked with the masses. Chang Feng-hsuan, chairman of the county revolutionary committee (formerly first secretary of the county Party committee), at labour together with the masses.

those years. Shortly afterwards, at the site of the Lenin Primary School where Chairman Mao had once called fact-finding meetings, they held their first meeting of this kind. As willing pupils, they learned how revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was being carried on in the rural districts and modestly solicited the masses' opinions on how to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution more deeply. They took part in collective productive labour in the peanut field in which Chairman Mao himself had once worked, and decided to take it as their experimental plot, persevere in collective productive labour and link their hearts with those of the poor and lower middle peasants forever.

In Changkang, there are countless songs of praise for Chairman Mao popular among the people. There is a moving story about a small wooden bridge at the entrance to Chuntang Village. In 1933 Chairman Mao came to Changkang to make an investigation. When he found that the bridge needed repairs, he told the village cadres to give thought to everything that concerned the masses and to repair the bridge immediately. Later, in a letter to the township Soviet government from Juichin, Chairman Mao inquired about the matter. Recalling this today, the masses said, deeply moved: "Dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer. He thinks even of such small matters as repairing a bridge for

the people to pass over!" The standing committee members were taught a profound lesson during their visit in Changkang. They determined to follow the brilliant example set by Chairman Mao in his great revolutionary practice and to be concerned about the masses always. Finding that a village road had been cut by flood-waters, they immediately set out to repair it themselves.

One of the important decisions the revolutionary committee made was to study and propagandize Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and to give education in revolutionary traditions. They decided to fully mobilize the masses to collect and sort out historical data about Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities in Hsingkuo for use as teaching materials of the best kind, based on reality. Members of people's communes, workers and staff in factories and mines, teachers, students, and cadres were organized to study them.

The training course for cadres in the agrarian revolution run by Chairman Mao at Wenchang Hall set a brilliant example of the fine revolutionary style of studying which Chairman Mao advocated. In terms of application, Wenchang Hall became a highly creative, great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The county revolutionary committee follows Chairman Mao's recent instruction: "To run study courses is a good meth-

od. You can arrive at a solution to many problems in the study courses.” It has run over 14,000 Mao Tse-tung’s thought study courses of all types with a total attendance of 326,000 throughout the county. The county’s large-scale study course held its first session at Wenchang Hall. All the study courses — whether in the communes, brigades, families, in fields, or on threshing grounds — have developed the fine revolutionary style of study which links theory with practice.

Members of the Chiaochi brigade, Yungfeng commune, organized a study course at the beginning of this year. Using Chairman Mao’s latest instructions as a weapon and taking “fight self, repudiate revisionism” as the guiding principle, they rigorously condemned the heinous crimes committed by the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party. Thus their socialist consciousness was raised and their revolutionary drive soared. “What the Tachai people can do, we must do,” they said. In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man — “be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory” — they worked for a week to build over 10 *mu* of “Tachai terrace fields” and more than 50 *mu* of “Tachai slopes”. The newly-reclaimed slopes were planted to tea trees. In this way, the people of Chiaochi took the lead in doing “first-rate work”.

The Changkang and Chiaochi brigades and the Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative were set up by the county committee as three examples of loyalty to Chairman Mao, the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung’s thought and doing first-rate work. This pushed forward the revolutionization of people’s thinking in the whole county. The Changkang brigade and the Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative were praised as models by Chairman Mao during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. Since liberation, the Changkang people have set a brilliant example for the people of the whole county in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung’s thought and developing the revolutionary tradition. Firmly following Chairman Mao’s teachings, they took the socialist road and withstood the evil wind of “increasing plots for private use” and “fixing output quotas based on the individual household”. They worked hard to turn their brigade, which was deficient in grain, into one which had a surplus. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have followed closely Chairman Mao’s great strategic plan and won one victory after another. In the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, with every quotation of Chairman Mao’s which they studied, they repudiated one of the fallacies of China’s Khrushchov. Chairman Mao teaches us that “Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism”. According to this, they thoroughly repudiated the fallacies of “the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household” advocated by China’s Khrushchov. Thus, with the socialist consciousness of the commune members raised, they returned to collective operation all the fish ponds which had been apportioned to them, or which were called “joint public and private” fish ponds. The members of the Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative, too, are loyal to Chairman Mao, and serve the people “wholly” and “entirely”. Members of the Chiaochi brigade responded to Chairman Mao’s call “In agriculture, learn from Tachai” by reclaiming mountains, harnessing the rivers and rebuilding fields. The barren mountains and poor land have been reclaimed into fertile fields with water and soil conservancy basically under control. Output has greatly increased for the past six successive years. The Chiaochi brigade has become a Tachai-type brigade with an average output of nearly 1,000 *jin* per *mu*.

Cadres in the Soviet areas have a fine working style.
Eating simply and wearing straw sandals,
They serve the people and wage revolution,
Returning home late at night
Over a mountain path by lantern light.

The revolutionary spirit of serving the people “wholly” and “entirely” as extolled in this hill-song sets an example for the members of the revolutionary committee. The committee members put the creative study and



With the participation of P.L.A. representatives, the county revolutionary committee has played a more powerful role. The committee members always go to the grass roots and keep up close ties with the masses.



Hsu Kuei-ying, vice-chairman of the committee (formerly a leader of a revolutionary mass organization) is propagating Mao Tse-tung’s thought among the poor and lower middle peasant women of the Changkang brigade.

The standing committee members participate in a campaign of mutual-aid activities to cultivate “red pairs.” Lin Pen-ying (right), former vice-secretary of the county Party committee, now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, is chatting with Chung Hsiu-hsin, representative of a revolutionary mass organization.





Upper: Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice set a most brilliant example for the committee members. They have made an experimental plot of this peanut field in which Chairman Mao once worked, and take part in collective

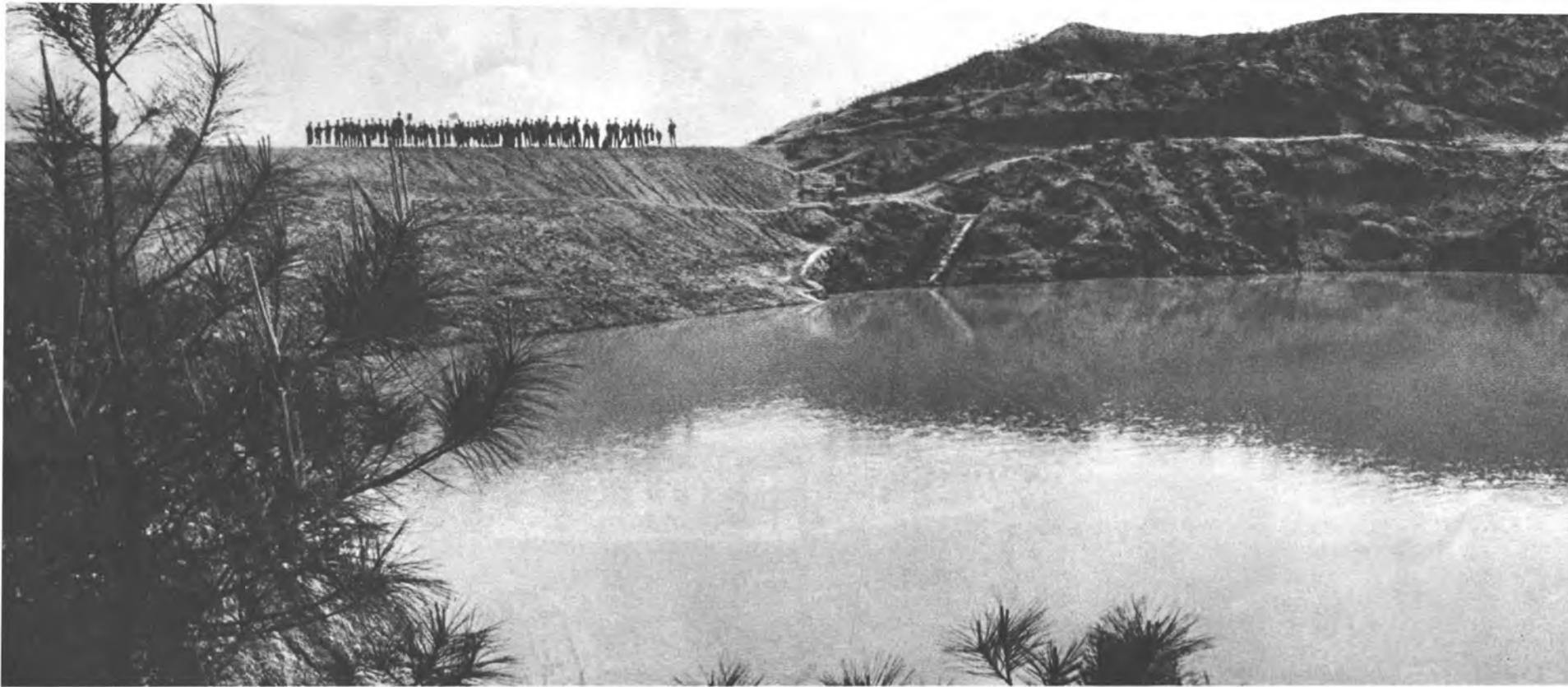
productive labour together with the poor and lower middle peasants. Upper right: Members of the Changkang brigade run a Mao Tse-tung's thought study course in the field. They are angrily criticising and repudiating

the counter-revolutionary revisionism of China's Khrushchov. Below right: A rebuilt high-yielding field of the Chiaochi brigade. Last year its average grain output per *mu* reached over 900 *jin*.

application of Chairman Mao's works to the fore. Every Tuesday and Friday morning, the standing committee members get together with the leaders of the revolutionary mass organizations to study the precious works of Chairman Mao, and help each other. This enables them to learn in time the opinions of the masses through the leaders of the mass organizations, put themselves under the supervision of the masses and lead them better in advancing forward. The movement of "a red pair helping each other" was carried out among the standing committee members. The veteran cadres united with the new cadres and both overcame their own weaknesses by studying each other's strong points. Together, they creatively studied Mao Tse-tung's thought and fought self and repudiated revisionism. Whatever mistakes or shortcomings a person had

were earnestly pointed out to him by the others who took the responsibility for helping him correct them. As to relations between cadres and masses, they act according to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'." This keeps them in close touch with the masses. Except for the committee's regular study and meetings, the members return to their original posts to carry on production, work and study. The standing committee members also personally receive visitors and answer letters from the masses. The Hsingkuo County Revolutionary Committee follow Chairman Mao's teaching: "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory", and are leading the 380,000 people of Hsingkuo to do new "first-rate work".





Upper: This reservoir with a storage capacity of 160,000 cubic metres was built within four months during the great proletarian cultural revolution by the Chiaochi brigade with a labour power of only 190 able-bodied members largely composed of poor and lower middle peasants. They named the reservoir after the "good old three" essays to show what great achievements can be scored after the ideas in them are studied, grasped by the masses and become a material force.

Left: The Chiaochi brigade is Hsingkuo's "Tachai". It is led by Yu Chung-chang, member of the standing committee of the county revolutionary committee and secretary of the Chiaochi brigade Party branch.

Below: The Chiaochi brigade members respond to Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai". By afforesting more than 3,000 mu of barren mountainous area, they brought the water loss and soil erosion basically under control.

This is the "Foolish Old Man Tea Plantation" reclaimed on the mountains by the commune members with the spirit of the Foolish Old Man in removing the mountains.



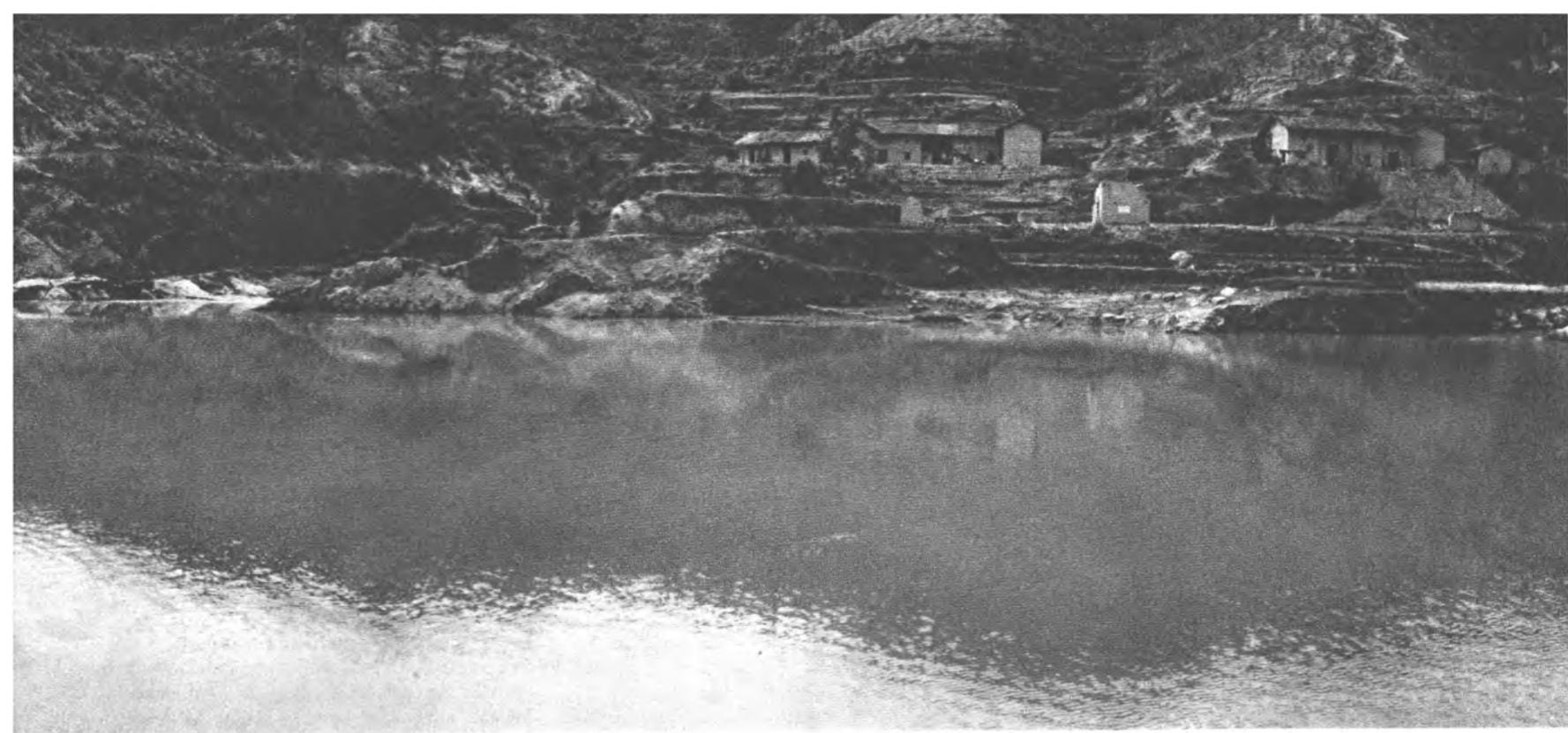
NO I

THE Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative in Hsingkuo County, Kiangsi Province, has rich revolutionary traditions. It grew out of the Shangshe District Consumers' Co-operative, which our great leader Chairman Mao praised highly in 1933 while making a survey of Changkang Township.

During the Second Revolutionary Civil War period, the people in the old revolutionary bases, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, set up a large number of consumers' co-operatives between 1931 and 1934 in order to smash the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and economic blockade by the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Shangshe co-op was one of the best-run.

In those years, it had a staff of only three. They drew no pay, but ate at the expense of the co-op. Under hard conditions over a long period, they gave a powerful support to the revolutionary war and served the people in the old revolutionary base area wholeheartedly. Often, disguised as peasants or merchants, they crossed the enemy blockade at great hazard in the night to bring in badly-needed salt, cloth and other supplies from the White area. In this way they gave effective support to production and the revolutionary war and ensured the supply of daily necessities for the people.

The Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative of today was founded after liberation on the site of the former consumers' co-operative. Since the day they first opened



MIT TO SERVING THE PEOPLE

A mobile unit from the Shangshe co-op goes down to the countryside.





In a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class together with the production team members.

up shop, the staff members have continued the glorious revolutionary tradition of the earlier co-op. For more than ten years the business has been expanding, and now consists of six retail shops and three branch co-ops, which are charged with purchasing and marketing for the more than 20,000 members of the Changkang People's Commune.

Every sales department of the co-op is a position for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Counters displaying the works of Chairman Mao and his pictures are set in the most prominent places. The walls are hung with Chairman Mao's portraits and brilliant quotations from his works. Dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and distribution of the works of Chairman Mao are placed before everything else. Sales of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* were 30 times greater in 1967 than in 1966, while sales of *Quotations*

from Chairman Mao Tse-tung were 12 times greater. The personnel of the departments carry the treasured books on shoulder-poles to the poor and lower middle peasants, and wherever they go they are given an enthusiastic welcome and the great joyful news is quickly passed on.

When serving at the counter, the shop assistants make a point of disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought among the customers. While on circuit with their wares in the countryside or in the mountain villages, they lead the commune members in studying quotations from Chairman Mao. Together with production team members they organize Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Also, they have formed a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team for popularizing Chairman Mao's latest instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution among the

commune members. The team makes use of Hsingkuo hill-songs, folksy duets and other such forms which the masses enjoy. The poor and lower middle peasants give them a cordial reception and praise them, saying: "The attendants of the Shangshe co-op are really red propagandists! They bring Mao Tse-tung's thought right to our doorstep."

The personnel follow Chairman Mao's teaching: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies." Accordingly, they do their best to overcome difficulties so that they can guarantee to supply the needs of production.

One department, devoted to the means of production, carries all kinds of farm tools. Every hoe-blade is fitted with a handle, every carrying-pole is fixed with a hook and a length of rope at each end. Baskets and wooden buckets are sold in pairs or singly, to suit the customer's convenience. A package of sawdust for filling up the seams goes with each bucket. Bamboo hats are sold with hoops already attached for fitting on the head, and straw sandals are ready to wear with fastenings strung through the loops. Any time a customer calls — during business hours, at meal-times or in the small hours of the night — he is warmly received. The personnel of the sales departments "go to all sorts of trouble in order to save the commune members the slightest inconvenience".

Generally speaking, if a supply and marketing co-op sells its goods and buys farm and subsidiary products, its task is done. But the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Shangshe co-op view the matter in a different light. "There's no limit to serving the people," they say. "The height of loyalty to Chairman Mao and the greatest devotion to the interests of the people are achieved only by going beyond the requirements of one's job."

They make long trips to buy oxen for the production teams, and undertake to supply coal to customers although it is not one of their responsibilities. In busy seasons, they repair farm implements for the commune members and help them spray insecticide. On behalf of the production teams, they invite older and more experienced peasants to come and give advice on how to develop diversified economy.

When they come to the countryside carrying their wares on shoulder-poles, the people treat them like members of their own family. They consult them about production, and talk over ideological problems and matters of daily life with them. In making the rounds of the villages or taking part in labour, the attendants come to know which plot of a production team is suitable for planting cotton and which is suitable for peanuts. They learn which families need salt or kerosene and help them get in their supply without delay. Their relations with the masses are like those between fish and water. "The supply and marketing co-op is so considerate, it's like a store run by the farm workers themselves," the commune members remark approvingly.

To the co-op workers, no matter is too "trifling" if it affects the interests of the people. According to the usual commercial practice, an item costing 4.5 *fen* is sold at 5. But they recompense the customer with a needle or button. Once a pupil came to the purchasing station with a handful of duck feathers. There were so few, the attendant, Hsieh Yen-chiung, hesitated. Noticing this, the pupil picked up the feathers

and turned to go. "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people."

This great teaching of Chairman Mao's flashed through Hsieh's mind. He immediately realized that his selfish fear of trouble was playing a trick on him. Trifling as a handful

of duck feathers might be, it nevertheless served as a lesson to teach people to take care of useful things. He quickly weighed the feathers, which came to no more than an ounce and a half, and paid out two *fen*. The child bought a box of matches with the money and left happy. The incident made a deep

impression on Hsieh, who realized that as long as one follows Chairman Mao's teachings, he will look upon a "trivial matter" as something important. On the other hand, one who does not follow Chairman Mao's teachings will regard an important matter like serving the people as "trouble".

An attendant and also a propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought.



Be concerned with the production and the well-being of the masses and understand their needs.



Passing on production techniques to commune members to spur the development of collective economy.



The Laotian People's War Against U.S. for National Salvation Will Surely Be

IN Southeast Asia, the Laotian people, like the South Vietnamese people, are staunchly and heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They have won one brilliant victory after another.

The extensive war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism in Laos is second only to that in South Vietnam in scale. Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the patriotic Laotian army men and people waged a war against French imperialism for nine years. As a result, the French imperialists were forced to sign the Geneva Agreements of 1954, acknowledging the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. But all these agreements together with those of 1961, were violated in every respect by U.S. imperialism.

After the 1954 Geneva Conference, U.S. imperialism replaced French imperialism. It has put great effort into grooming and equipping the army of the Laotian reactionaries. It has

carried out military intervention and aggression more and more ferociously, from directing the Laotian reactionary army to attack the liberated areas, to dispatching large numbers of military personnel to assume direct command of the war of aggression and continually sending pirate aircraft to wildly bomb the Liberated Areas in Laos. It attempted to annihilate the patriotic armed forces of Laos and to turn Laos into a battlefield linked up with South Vietnam, as well as a base for war and a colony of U.S. imperialism.

However, since August 1954, to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the Laotian army men and people have for more than ten years been waging another heroic struggle to win their country's independence and national liberation. In the last four years, using light and heavy weapons of all kinds, they have shot down more than 800 U.S. pirate planes, smashed in succession the large-scale "mopping-

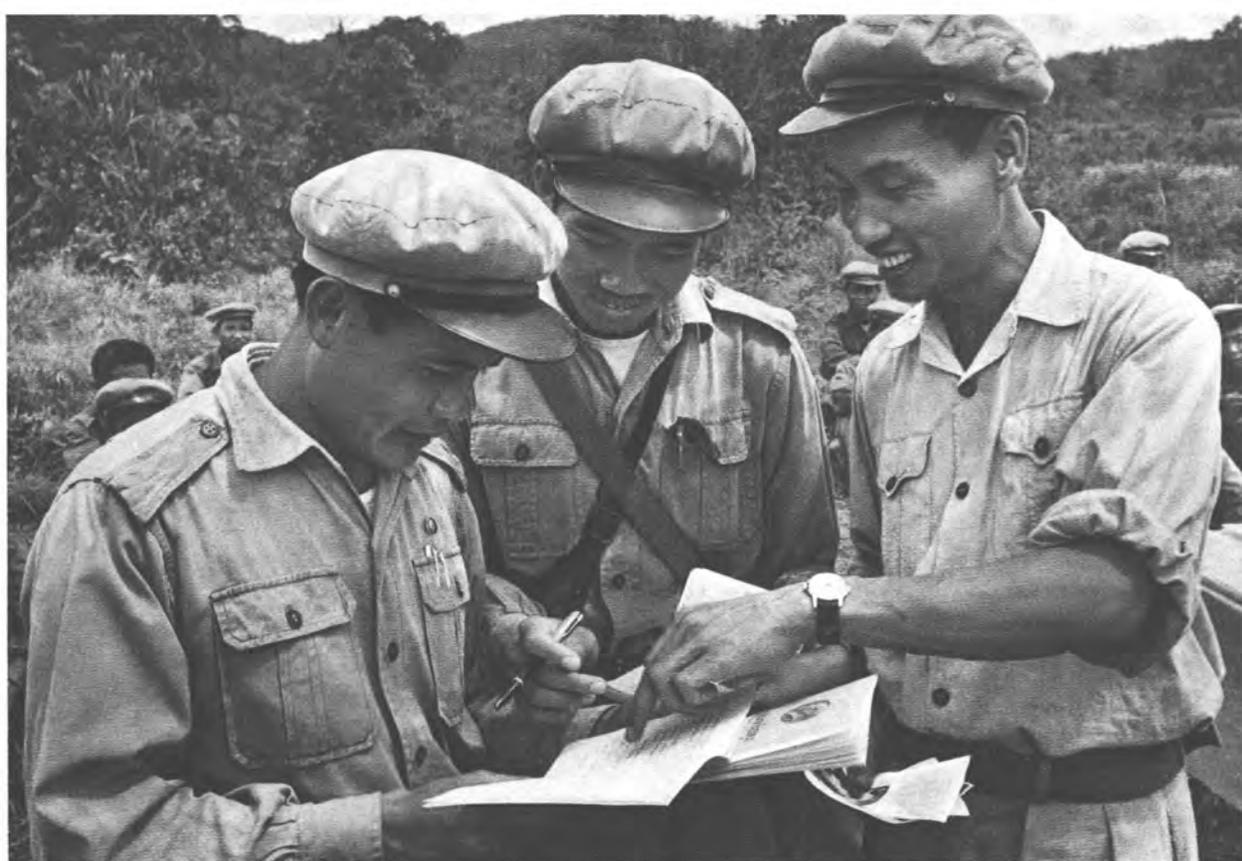
up" campaigns and "nibbling" attacks launched by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs and wiped out their effectives on a large scale.

In the dry season from November 1967 to April 1968, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos eliminated and disintegrated nearly 12,000 enemy troops in 646 actions. Since the beginning of this year, too, they have fought one successful battle after another and liberated many important bases, greatly consolidating and enlarging the Liberated Areas. Two thirds of the territory of Laos is already in the hands of the people, and one half of the population has been liberated. The great victory of the Laotian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a powerful blow to U.S. imperialism's plan for aggression in Indo-China, a direct support to the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the fraternal Vietnamese people, and a great inspiration to the

The Laotian People's Liberation Army give full play to their style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of difficulties, no fear of sacrifice. They are advancing to strike blows at the enemy in the wake of a new victory.



Aggression and Victorious!



people of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."

The practice of the Laotian people's struggle once again testifies this brilliant assertion of Chairman Mao's. The victories of the patriotic Laotian army men and people are victories of people's war. The main forces, regional armed forces and guerrilla units, closely linked with the broad masses and supported by them, have formed a net of people's war to besiege, wear down and annihilate the enemy, and have beaten the enemy to an impasse. The guerrilla units and regional troops have become important forces in defending and consolidating the extensive Liberated Areas in Laos.

The excellent situation in the Laotian

At an anti-aircraft emplacement in a Laotian liberated area. The fighters and commanders of an air defence unit of the Laotian People's Liberation Army are studying Chairman Mao's theories on people's war. They praise as a great, unassailable truth Chairman Mao's wise assertion that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers".

people's revolutionary struggle has been achieved by having guns. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." The Laotian people were able to bring about this excellent situation because they had a people's army — the Laotian People's Liberation Army. By relying on this people's army, on unity among the nationalities of Laos and among the patriotic forces of various strata, the Neo Lao Haksat has kept pushing the national democratic revolution forward.

Last year, the Neo Lao Haksat made further efforts to strengthen the building of this people's army, and intensified political and ideological work among the ranks. Many units carried out education on class struggle—with the fighters pouring out the grievances suffered under imperialist oppression and feudal exploitation—and education on the people's army. This has further heightened the political consciousness of all the commanders and fighters, and has further improved the relations between officers and men and between army and people. Many commanders and fighters help the masses carry on production at intervals between battles. The people of various areas support the front enthusiastically. They transport weapons and ammunition for the units. They have been active in sending their young people to join the liberation army and the guerrillas. Thus this people's army steadily develops and grows stronger.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting."

The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos pay great attention to building up and consolidating the Liberated Areas. Last year, they made great efforts to suppress bandits and spies sent by the enemy to undermine the Liberated Areas. They mobilized the masses

to clear the political power structure at the basic level of improper elements and strengthen it, and to set up and reinforce various revolutionary organizations so as to further consolidate the Liberated Areas. At present, responding to the call issued by the Neo Lao Haksat for self-reliance, and for increasing production and practising economy, the armed forces and people of the Liberated Areas have with unparalleled heroism overcome the numerous hardships caused by wanton bombing by U.S. bandit aircraft and enemy harassment. They actively carry on production while courageously fighting the enemy, powerfully supporting the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

As on the Vietnam battlefield, where it faces its doom after suffering defeat after defeat, U.S. imperialism in Laos is in a hopeless plight — one in which it is being badly and continually mauled on the battlefield. But still not reconciled to failure, it is putting up a last ditch struggle. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, is collaborating still more closely with the Laotian reactionaries in a vain attempt to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the Laotian people and the people of Indo-China as a whole. But all these death-bed struggles of the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs can only hasten their doom.

The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat recently issued a solemn call: "People of all nationalities of Laos should grasp the present excellent situation, follow up their victories and wipe out the enemy." The heroic Laotian people will surely win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation provided that they fight still harder and fight on to the end.

The 700 million Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought pledge to provide resolute backing for the Laotian people. They firmly support the Laotian people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and the great cause of national liberation to triumph!





The Laotian People's Liberation Army carries out political education to raise the fighters' class consciousness. Fighters of a People's Liberation Army unit are listening to a poor peasant denouncing the towering crimes committed against the Laotian people by the imperialist invaders.



The Laotian people give active support to the army of the people. A front-supporting team organized by the people is active along the front line in the Mt. Phou Khouth area.



Young people in the Laotian liberated areas study politics and culture diligently, using the time between battles.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BURMA

THAILAND

VIETNAM

Bac Bo Gulf

Brilliant 1967 Battle Achievements of the Laotian Patriotic Army and People

<p>Nearly 16,000 enemy troops annihilated.</p>	<p>287 enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground.</p>
<p>48 enemy military vehicles captured or destroyed.</p>	<p>82 enemy launches or power boats sunk.</p>

Strategic Nam Bac was liberated by the Laotian patriotic army and people on the night of January 14. In this major victory, brilliant battle results were achieved: nearly 3,000 enemy troops, including 6 battalions annihilated and 6 others badly mauled, were put out of action.

During a January 14 night raid on the Luang Prabang airfield, the Laotian patriotic army and people destroyed or damaged 12 enemy planes and put out of action 42 enemy troops.

On February 3, the Laotian patriotic army and people launched a fierce attack on 3 battalions of Rightist troops stationed in the Muong Ngan area. They stormed and speedily captured the enemy's military headquarters and liberated the entire area.

In a recent powerful offensive against isolated enemy strongholds in Attopeu, Saravane and Tha Teng, the Laotian patriotic army and people twice overran Lao Ngam and badly battered 8 enemy battalions. Both Attopeu and Saravane are now heavily besieged by the liberation army.



RUNNING STUDY CLASSES

CCOURSES in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought are schools of a new type for self-education created by the masses themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Taking the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "fight self, repudiate revisionism", as the guiding principle, the revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres who attend the courses creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and his latest instructions, closely integrating them with the practice of the current class struggle. The methods are those used in the rectification movement. Criticism and self-criticism are carried out to eliminate "selfishness" and to foster "public mindedness". Through the mass exposure and criticism of China's Khrushchov and the handful of capitalist roaders in their own units, they are eliminating all the poisonous influences of counter-revolutionary revisionism, and greatly promoting the ideological revolutionization of man. This gives a powerful impetus to the triumphant development of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said, "Running study classes is a

good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes." At present courses in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought have been set up extensively in factories, people's communes, army units, government organizations, schools and neighbourhoods throughout the country.

Here is an account of how special courses in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought were set up in a big way at the State No.4 Cotton Mill and the Hsinkai Street Grocery in Shihchiachuang, Hopei Province, to promote the ideological revolutionization of their workers and staff following the establishment of their respective revolutionary committees, and how in these classes they carried out scathing repudiation of the sinister wares peddled by China's Khrushchov such as "material incentives", "profits in command" and "technique first".

Weaving for the Revolution

After the founding of the revolutionary committee of the State No.4

The workers and staff of the Shihchiachuang State No. 4 Cotton Mill set up many different types of courses in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Members of a workshop study class meet in groups for discussion.



SES IS A GOOD METHOD

Cotton Mill, the most crucial question it faced was whether the mill was to be run as a socialist enterprise or a capitalist one. For years, the capitalist roaders of the mill spared no effort to run the enterprise according to capitalist policies of management pushed by China's Khrushchov. Under the pretext of "bringing the enthusiasm of the workers and staff into full play and raising efficiency in production", they advocated putting "banknotes in command", introduced various kinds of "bonuses" and "allowances", and spread all sorts of bourgeois ideas such as "looking out for oneself" and pleasure-seeking, to corrupt the broad masses of workers. They did their utmost to cause this socialist enterprise to degenerate into a capitalist one.

Now, although power to manage the mill has been seized back by the proletarian revolutionaries, the poisonous bourgeois influences are far from eliminated. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction. Unless these poisonous influences are eliminated, this socialist enterprise cannot be run well.

The mill ran one study course after another to solve this problem. During the courses, the revolutionary workers and staff, in studying Chairman Mao's works, took serious note of the capitalist sinister wares advocated and peddled by China's Khrushchov and the capitalist roaders in the mill, sharply exposing, repudiating and denouncing the crimes of the capitalist roaders. A young woman worker who started working in the mill in 1964, declared, "I came here with the desire and ideal of serving the people and contributing my efforts to socialist construction. But the capitalist roaders of the mill used 'material incentives' to corrupt us, attempting to divorce us from politics and make us forget class struggle and revolution." Hitting the nail on the head, the comrades pointed out, "This is not a problem of 'money', but a sinister plot for 'peaceful evolution' hatched by China's Khrushchov and a crucial question of whether or not our country will change colour. We must thoroughly repudiate and discredit him and eliminate all the poisonous influences of his counter-revolutionary revisionism."

In accordance with their own experiences, the workers and staff outlined the serious crimes perpetrated by China's Khrushchov in pushing "material incentives". To disintegrate the working class, he encouraged bourgeois egotism and advocated putting production and technique first as against putting proletarian politics in the fore. He one-sidedly stressed "higher pay for more work" to widen the gap in incomes, built up personal influence to foster a privileged stratum and cultivated successors to the bourgeoisie. In short, he did all in his power to carry out peaceful evolution, with the ultimate goal of restoring capitalism.

Recalling their bitter life in the old man-eat-man society aroused their furious anger against China's Khrushchov. A woman worker from a poor peasant family said, "In the old society my mother was forced to commit suicide by jumping into a well! Now China's Khrushchov is still trying to drag us back to the old society to suffer again. He will never succeed! Never!" The broad masses of workers and staff furiously denounced the capitalist roaders, saying, "They didn't allow us to study Chairman Mao's works but wanted us to concentrate on technique from morning to night and to clamour for promotion. Their plot was to let us change peacefully and be successors of the bourgeoisie. We will never allow their plot to succeed! Never!"

Now, with everyone clear about the crimes of China's Khrushchov, the poisonous influence of revisionism is gradually being wiped out, while the idea of always following Chairman Mao and of weaving for the revolution is gradually being firmly established. This forms a solid ideological basis for establishing a series of socialist regulations for managing the mill in order to turn it into a real socialist enterprise.



A P.L.A. man helping the Left who was elected to the mill's revolutionary committee keeps in close contact with the workers and studies together with them.

Wang Yu-ting, as group leader of shift A of the weaving room, used to worry about offending people unintentionally, so she did not want this job of serving others. Since attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, she firmly established in her mind the idea of being a good servant of the people, and her attitude towards work changed considerably. Wang Yu-ting tending her loom.

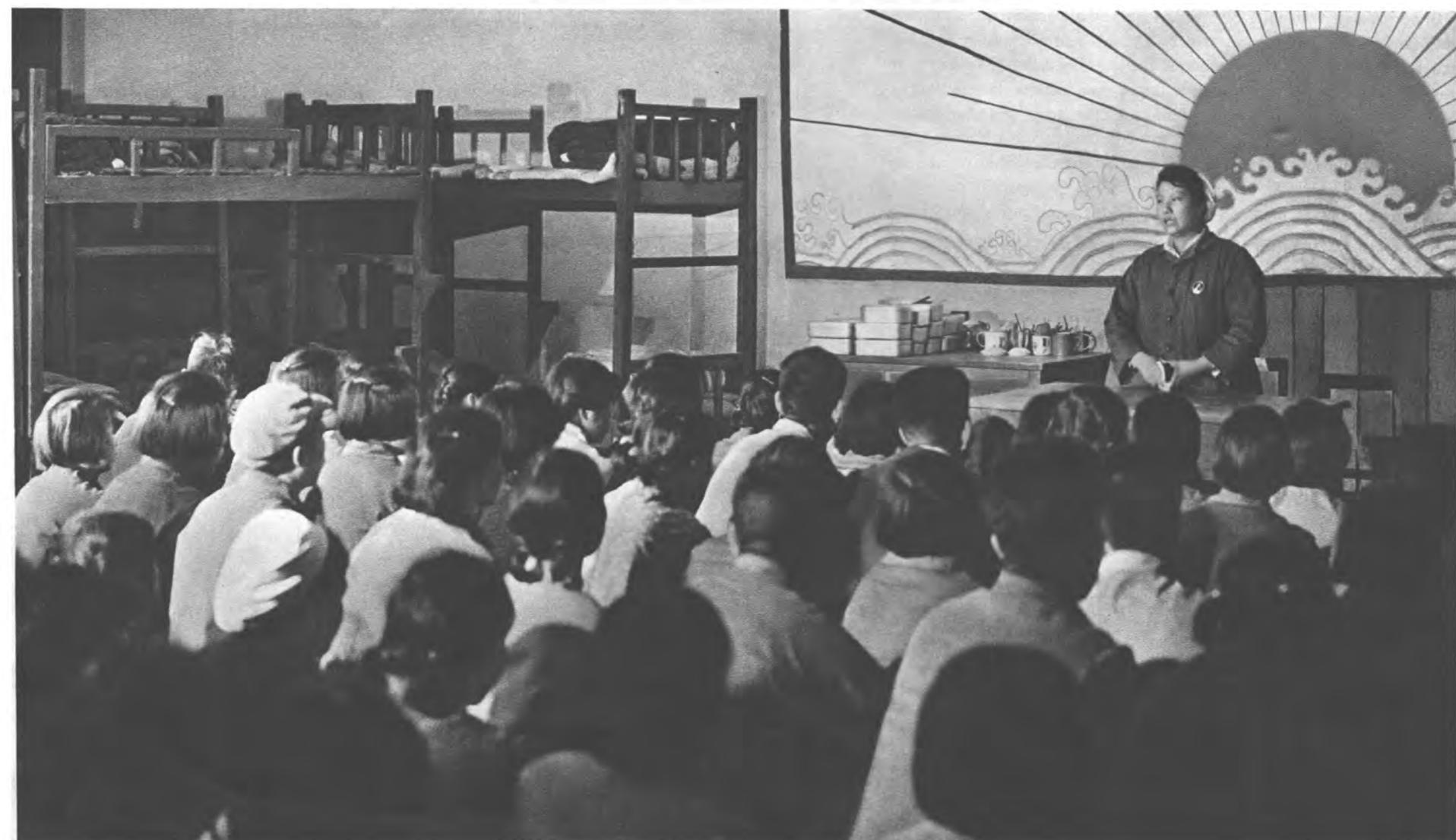




Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China lived and worked at Hsipaipo Village, Pingshan County, Hopei Province, for a period of time just before the nation-wide victory of the Chinese people's revolution. It was here that Chairman Mao delivered a report of great historic significance to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party

of China. In it he brilliantly pointed out: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." Members of a study class run by the State No.4 Cotton Mill apply this great teaching of Chairman Mao's to the conditions of the class struggle in their mill.

In the study class, a veteran worker used examples from her own experience to denounce the vicious and futile schemes of China's Khrushchov to lead the mill on to the road of capitalism.



The study class encourages dependents of workers and staff to study Chairman Mao's works. Liu Kuei-lan, a spinner, set up a family study class in which she and seven other family members took part. Four members of her family have been commended as activists in studying Chairman Mao's works at municipal, ward and factory level. Liu Kuei-lan and her family studying.



Under the control of reactionary technical "authorities", technical innovation in the mill did not develop well. After taking part in the study class, the workers broke through the unreasonable rules and regulations, carrying technical innovation to an upsurge in all the shops. Making innovations on a sizing machine.



At the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Fan Shu-lan (left) and Lun Yu-chin (right), shuttle fillers in the weaving room, held differing points of view. This was entirely due to instigation by the Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the mill. In the study class, through fighting self and repudiating revisionism, they realized their mistake. "We are class sisters, and should unite as one," they said. Now, they are concerned about each other and help each other in work and daily life.



RUNNING STUDY CLASSES IS A GOOD METHOD

"Red Grocery"

The Hsinkai Street Grocery in Shihchiachuang has six branches, with 120 workers and staff members in all. It deals mainly in vegetables and non-staples. It supplies more than 50,000 customers with vegetables taken in from 17 production brigades.

For many years the store was managed according to the poisonous capitalist policies pushed by China's Khrushchov, such as squeezing and taking advantage of the peasants, putting profits in command and so on. When setting prices the grocery did not always consider the interests of the peasants and the people, sometimes even intentionally causing them real difficulties. Both the peasants who supplied the vegetables and the people who ate them had sharp contradictions with the store.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers and staff members have greatly raised their consciousness in carrying on the struggle between the two lines. They say: "We'll never take the road pointed out by China's Khrushchov or allow his scheme of restoring capitalism to succeed!" They learned a great deal in the classes which they and their

customers recently set up for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They came to know that they should rely on the poor and lower middle peasants to carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation in their shop. They realized that they should criticize the poisonous influence of China's Khrushchov together with them. So they went out to the Tungchiao brigade, with which they had the sharpest contradictions, to attend a study class for peasants and workers.

In class they studied the series of Chairman Mao's recent instructions and articles on revolutionary mass criticism, and recalled the miserable life of the past. This brought forth hatred of the old society and raised their class consciousness. Two old poor peasants of the brigade named Sung Shao-ling and Liu Pai-sui and a staff member Liu Lan-tao, in telling their family histories and the suffering they endured before liberation, aroused the deep hatred of all members against the evil old man-eat-man society and against China's Khrushchov. This meeting for recalling bitterness led up to "fighting self and repudiating revisionism".

One of the workers, Ying Feng-lan, said: "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'Pay fairly for what you buy.' But the capitalist roaders in our shop wanted us to play tricks on the scales when taking in vegetables so that we could make more money. The difference between the weight of the vegetables received and sold in one day was as high as 1,000 jin. How vicious

Workers and staff of the grocery went in groups at separate times to work with the production brigade which supplies them with vegetables. Together with the peasants, they study Chairman Mao's writings and criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov.





With the help of the P.L.A., workers and staff of the Hsinkai Street Grocery, Shihchiachuang, run a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class together with their customers in the neighbourhood.

they are! The struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was registered right on the weighing scales!"

The conspiracy of China's Khrushchov to restore capitalism in the countryside had a poisonous influence on the peasants, too, particularly his policy of "*san zi yi bao*"* and the "four freedoms".** They said: "In the past we grew chinese cabbage and tomato because we could make more money that way. We didn't want to grow vegetables which brought less profit. This affected the purchasing plan of the state." Through revolutionary mass criticism the peasants realized that whether they raised vegetables for the revolution or for money was a question which involved the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist road. They followed Chairman Mao's policy and instructions to "develop the economy and ensure supplies" and "serve the people whole-heartedly". They gave up their scheme to plant tomato on 37 more *mu* than the state plan called for and turned to raising potato and garlic. The 49 *mu* which they had been planning to reserve for chinese cabbage in late autumn was used for squash and string beans, in order to meet state needs.

The workers and staff were deeply affected by the sharply-defined proletarian class feelings of the poor and lower middle peasants. They determined to have faith in them and rely on them. They abolished the former method of the shop arbitrarily fixing prices on its own. Now both sides consult together on the basis of state prices, and in accordance with quality, grade goods and fix prices. This method enjoys the hearty approval of the vegetable-growers.

Everyone said significantly: "In the past, our way was blocked by the capitalist roaders who used money to trip us up. We almost went down the dead end street of capitalism. The study course opened our eyes and added vim to our work. Now we always keep the public interest up-

* See note on page 14.

**The "four freedoms": the freedom to practice usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprise.

The relations between the grocery and its customers improve with each passing day. Whenever a mobile vegetable stall turns up in a neighbourhood, its service is much appreciated.



permost in our minds, and have unlimited energy to serve the people. There is no power like the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

In January this year, the mother of a poor peasant was ill and felt like having spinach. The peasant went to the grocery for some in a heavy snowstorm. Chou Chen-kang, an old attendant in the store, hobbled out to the production team in the suburb, leaning on his walking stick, to buy two *jin*. On receiving the spinach, the peasant was so moved he grasped Chou's hand and exclaimed: "Thanks ever so much, uncle!"

"Don't thank me — we must thank Chairman Mao!" said Chou.

Deep proletarian feelings were established between the shop assistants and the large numbers of customers who attended the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. They are helpful and full of concern for each other. During busy hours, customers living nearby, on their own initiative, go to the shop to help out. Liu Feng-chin who lived at the west end of National Street bought two *jin* of vermicelli. On the way home, it felt rather heavy. She returned to the store at once and had it weighed. There was actually a *jin* more than she had wanted.

She said: "We mustn't make gains, however small, at the expense of the state. A small gain like that would leave a black spot in your mind. And the more you gain, the blacker your heart becomes."

Countless deeds proved how brilliant Chairman Mao's instruction was that "Running study classes is a good method." People said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is like an all-powerful golden master-key which can open up all kinds of difficult locks. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can break the back of all difficulties. Mao Tse-tung's thought has enabled us to realize that China's Khrushchov was the chief culprit who put the grocery on bad terms with the customers and the vegetable-growers. Mao Tse-tung's thought made it clear to us that the basic orientation was to serve the people wholly and entirely. It is Mao Tse-tung's thought which turned the Hsinkai Street Grocery into a "Red Grocery".

A commune member of the Tungchiao production brigade (first left) went to the grocery to help and to investigate the needs of the customers.

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Front Cover: The native place of our great teacher Chairman Mao is in Shaoshan, Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province. This ordinary peasant dwelling in the hamlet of Shangwuchang is the former home of Chairman Mao.

Back Cover: Members of the Shaoshan People's Commune working in the fields. Actively responding to Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants pledge to build Shaoshan, the native place of Chairman Mao, into a new socialist village of the Tachai type.

Chinese Weights and Measures

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

1 *li* = 0.5 kilometre or 0.31 mile





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