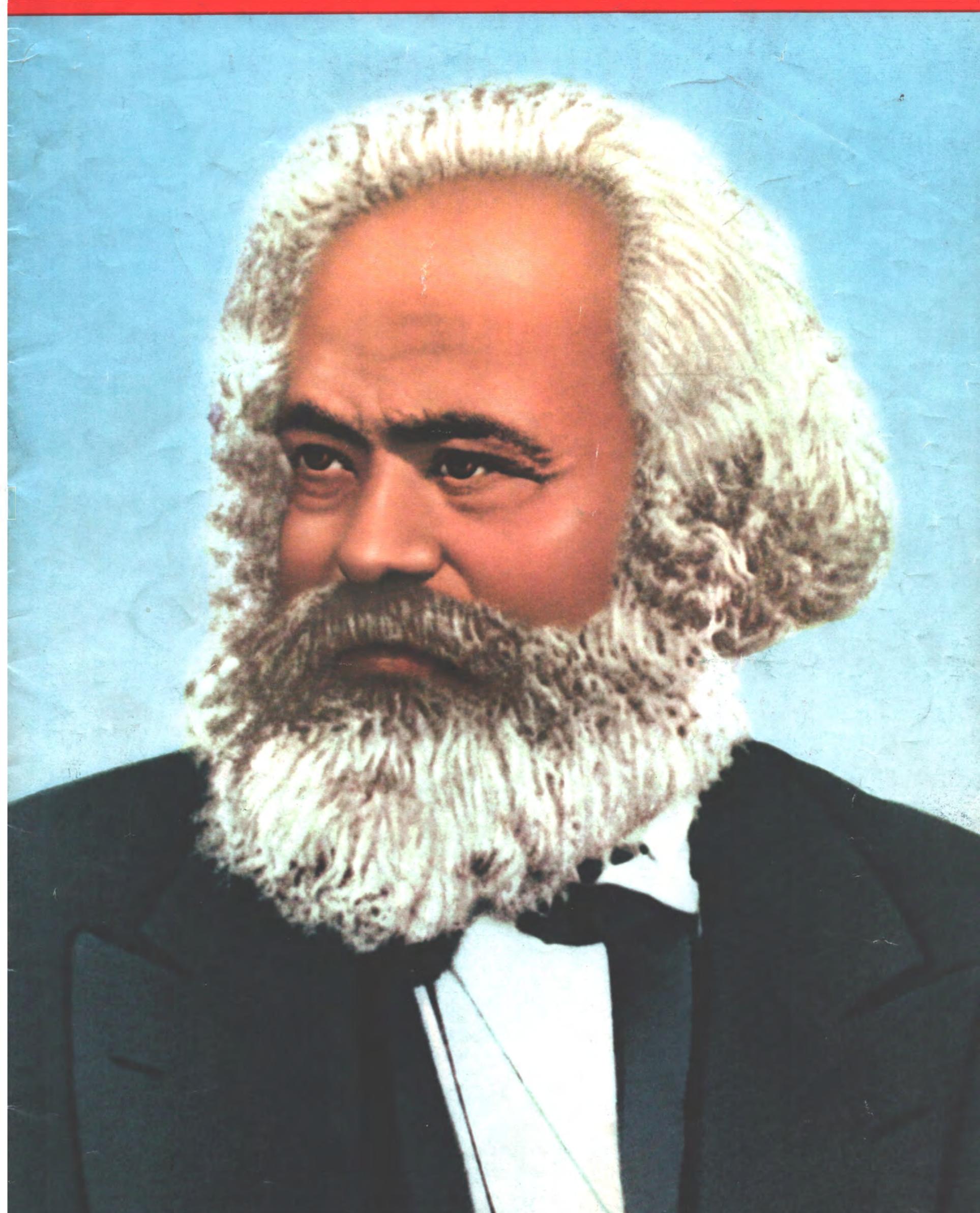


CHINA

PICTORIAL

1971 3



QUOTATIONS FROM MARX

Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class.

The Civil War in France

If the Commune should be destroyed, the struggle would only be postponed. The principles of the Commune are eternal and indestructible; they will present themselves again and again until the working class is liberated.

*The Record of a Speech by Karl Marx
on the Paris Commune*



Frederick Engels, great teacher and leader of the international proletariat.

THE BELLMAN BOOKSHOP,
155, FORTRESS ROAD,
TUFNELL PARK,
LONDON, N.W.5.



A banner of the Paris Commune. It bears the inscription: Battalion 117, Legion 9, Paris Commune, Republic of France.

ON March 18, 1871 the proletariat and other labouring people in Paris overthrew the reactionary rule of the traitorous government of the French bourgeoisie by revolutionary violence and established the Paris Commune, the first proletarian revolutionary political power in the history of mankind. It was a great epoch-making revolution of far-reaching significance for the whole world. And it was the first attempt of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the Franco-Prussian War, France had met with disastrous defeat. The traitorous French bourgeois government had ceded territory to the enemy and paid large sums of money in war indemnities, while carrying out cruel suppression of the people at home. It is under this situation in which the whole nation was racked by increasing misery and class contradictions were growing more acute with each passing day that the proletariat and other labouring people of Paris launched an armed uprising. After its founding the Paris Commune adopted a series of measures to abolish the old standing army, build up the people's armed forces, smash completely the old bureaucratic political system for enslaving the people and carry out a system of universal suffrage. It is just as Marx pointed out: The Paris Commune is "the dawn of the great social revolution which will liberate mankind from the regime of classes for ever".

The Cent



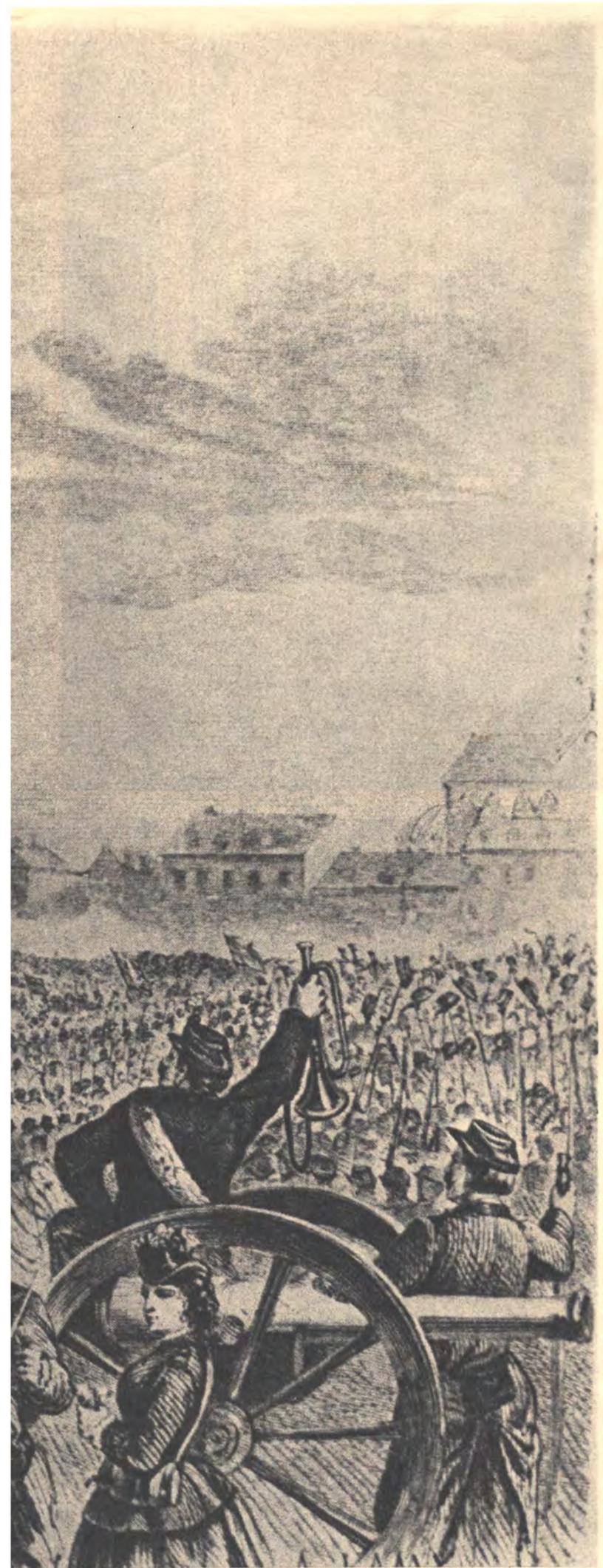
nary of the Paris Commune (1871–1971)



On March 18, 1871 the proletariat and other working people in Paris launched an armed uprising and completely defeated the reactionary troops.



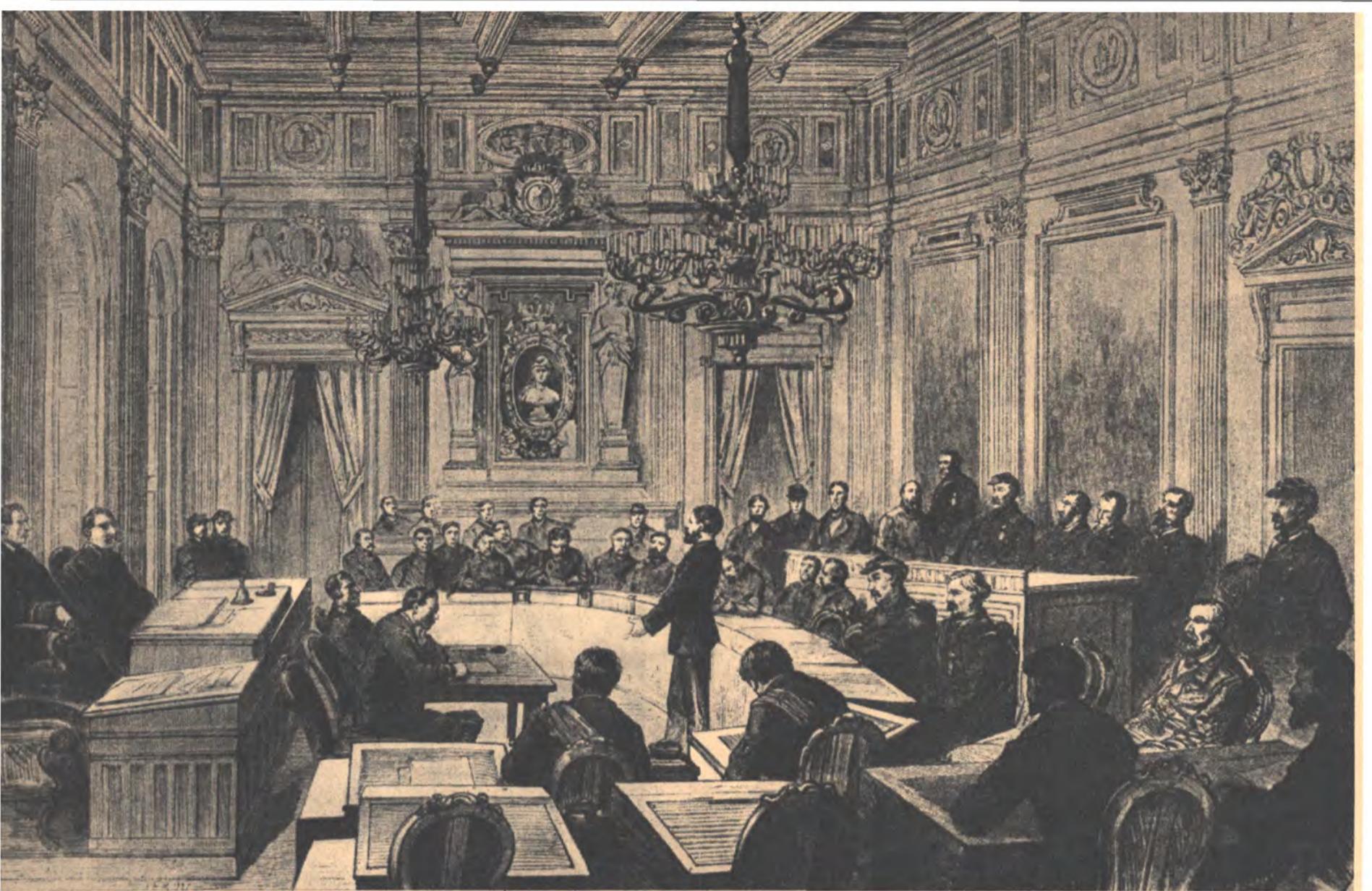
Establishment of the first proletarian revolutionary political power in human history — the Paris Commune — was proclaimed amidst thunderous cheers and shouts of "Long live the Commune!" which shook the square.



Louis-Eugène Varlin, one of the leaders of the Paris Commune, was a member of the International Working Men's Association. He was a book-binder in Paris. He died a hero's death in the battle to defend the Commune.



Jaroslaw Dombrowski, a Polish revolutionary, was one of the leaders of the armed forces of the Paris Commune. To defend the first proletarian revolutionary political power in the world — the Paris Commune — he sacrificed his life while fighting behind the barricades.



Members of the Paris Commune in session.

However, since at the time the French proletariat was not sufficiently mature or powerful and lacked the leadership of a Marxist political Party, the leaders of the Paris Commune failed to follow up the victory of March 18 by pursuing and completely wiping out the Thiers reactionary forces which were massed in Versailles. They did not carry out a firm and decisive suppression of the counter-revolutionaries. Nor did they expropriate the capitalist Bank of France. They failed to form an alliance with the peasants. All these factors led to the final strangulation of the great proletarian revolution by the joint forces of the enemy at home and abroad. But in the face of the enemy's frenzied counter-attacks the heroic sons and daughters of the Paris Commune fought valiantly in a spirit of utmost devotion to the revolution. To defend the Commune they battled to their last drop of blood. Their heaven-storming heroic deeds will always shine forth with dazzling splendour.

At the time when the revolution of the Paris Commune took place Karl Marx was in London. He gave active support to the revolutionary initiative taken by the proletariat in Paris. Two days after the defeat of the Paris Commune Marx, in his brilliant work *The Civil War in France*, described the great achievements won by the heroes of the Commune, and summed up the experience and lessons of this revolution. In the light of the attempt by the Paris Commune to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marx pointed out, "The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes."



The Paris Commune, holding high the great banner of proletarian internationalism, demolished the "Victory Column" on the *Place Vendôme*, a symbol of Napoleonic militarism and chauvinism, and renamed the place "International Square". Commune fighters on the square.



Fighters of the Paris Commune put up street barricades, determined to defend the Commune at all costs.





After its establishment, the Paris Commune put out a series of decrees aimed at smashing the old state machinery and improving the living and working conditions of the labouring people. Upper, centre: On the abolition of the old standing army and its replacement by the National Guard. Lower, centre: On the improvement of the working conditions for bakers. Left: "To the Labourers of the Countryside." Right: On the separation of the church and the state.





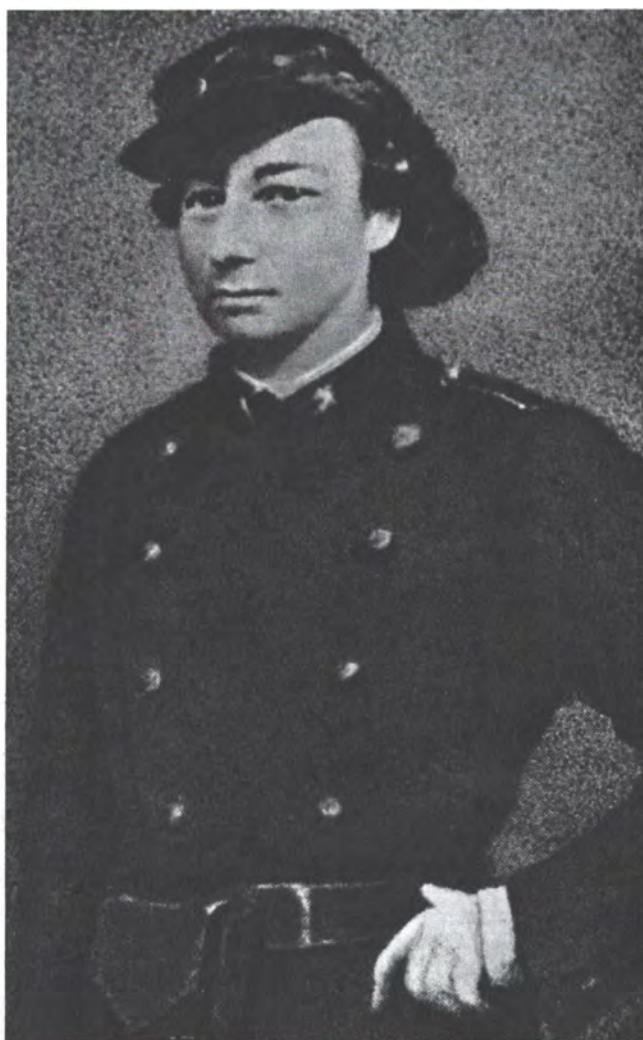
Heroic fighters of the Paris Commune are firmly resolved to defend their position.



Women fighters of the Paris Commune defend their revolutionary political power.

That is to say, the proletariat should seize political power by revolutionary violence, smash the state machinery of the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat to take the place of the bourgeois dictatorship. These are the fundamental principles of the Paris Commune.

For almost a century, Marxists have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the old and new revisionists on the problem of what attitude to adopt towards the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marxists hold that the proletariat should seize state power through revolutionary violence and after smashing the bourgeois state machinery set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the common path which the workers of all countries and all the oppressed peoples must follow to win their emancipation. Betraying these revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune, the old and new revisionists advocate "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road". Holding high the banner of Marxism, Lenin waged an uncompromising struggle against the revisionists in the Second International. He led the Russian people in winning the great victory of the October Socialist Revolution through a violent revolution. The October Revolution inherited and developed the experience of the Paris Commune. In the struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism our great leader Chairman Mao, integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, led the Chinese people in setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat by waging a protracted revolutionary armed



Louise Michel, a heroine of the Paris Commune, was unyielding after arrest. In the reactionary court she said to the judges, "If you let me live I will never stop crying out for revenge." In the end she was sentenced to heavy labour and banished by the reactionary government to New Caledonia Island in the Pacific Ocean.

struggle. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The Chinese revolution is the continuation and development of both the October Revolution and the principles of the Paris Commune. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The revolution is advancing and the people are forging ahead. The world situation has undergone earth-shaking changes since the time of the Paris Commune. The revolutionary cause of the world's proletariat has been continuously winning victories. Genuine Marxist-Leninist forces throughout the world are maturing and growing more and more powerful. The struggle for liberation waged by the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples is constantly surging ahead. The struggle of the world people against U.S. imperialism and social imperialism is developing vigorously. In his solemn statement *People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!* issued on May 20, 1970, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." In the face of such an excellent revolutionary situation people can realize how eloquently history has attested to the great prophecy made by Marx a century ago: "If the Commune should be destroyed, the struggle would only be postponed. The principles of the Commune are eternal and indestructible; they will present themselves again and again until the working class is liberated."

Poet Eugène Pottier, Member of the Paris Commune, wrote the famous *The Internationale*. Worker-composer Pierre Degeyter, once a member of the Volunteers reinforcing the Paris Commune, set this immortal poem to a battle song of the proletarian revolution. The song expresses the revolutionary will and lofty militancy of the proletariat and the working people the world over. Right: Manuscript of *The Internationale*.

After a fierce battle against the enemy, the last group of Commune fighters heroically sacrificed their lives at this wall at the Père Lachaise Cemetery. Since then it has been called "The Wall of the Communards" by the revolutionary masses. It will always inspire the proletariat all over the world to keep firmly in mind the principles of the Paris Commune and fight to the end for the emancipation of all mankind.



Partie Internationale Musique pour Orgue



A musical score for organ, consisting of six staves of music. The title "Partie Internationale" and "Musique pour Orgue" is written at the top left. The music is in common time, with various dynamics and articulations indicated.

A musical score for organ, consisting of six staves of music. The title "Partie Internationale" and "Musique pour Orgue" is written at the top left. The music is in common time, with various dynamics and articulations indicated. A red stamp is visible on the page, reading "BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE 300.778".





Ten Years of Splendid Victories

—Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of
the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

Led by Dang Tran Thi, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L., the Delegation of the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. arrived in Peking on December 18, 1970 to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and for a friendly visit in China. Several hundred thousand revolutionary people in Peking lined the streets to give the delegation a rousing welcome. Accompanied by Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo and other comrades, the leader Dang Tran Thi and other members of the delegation greet the revolutionary people warmly welcoming them at the airport.





In China's capital revolutionary masses numbering over 10,000 attended a grand rally to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. On the rostrum, from left to right, front: Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Kim Jae Suk, Li Teh-sheng, Tran Huu Du, Chiu Hui-tso, Dang Hai Van, Wu Fa-hsien, Madame Penn Nouth, Penn Nouth, Huang Yung-sheng, Dang Tran Thi, Chou En-lai, Sihanouk, Madame Sihanouk, Yao Wen-yuan, Nguyen Van Quang, Li Tso-peng, Bui Tan Linh, Madame Bui Tan Linh, Chi Teng-kuei, Huon Mongkhunvilay, Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay, Kuo Mo-jo and Ting Hsi-lin.

Masses of people in Peking attend a grand rally to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

首都人民慶祝越南南方民族解放陣線成立十周年大會

MÍT TỊNH NHÂN DÂN THỦ ĐÔ KỶ NIỆM LẦN THỨ 10 NGÀY THÀNH LẬP MẶT TRẬN DÂN TỘC GIẢI PHÓNG MIỀN NAM VIỆT NAM





On December 20, 1970 Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk met the Delegation of the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. led by Dang Tran Thi, Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, and deputy leaders Nguyen Van Quang and Dang Hai Van.

DECEMBER 20, 1970 was the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. On the occasion, Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat, extending the warmest congratulations to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and to the south Vietnamese people on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

The revolutionary people in China's capital gathered in a grand rally and carried out other activities to enthusiastically mark the occasion. The leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Dang Tran Thi, Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee,

deputy leaders Nguyen Van Quang and Dang Hai Van, and all the other members of the delegation joined the people of Peking in warmly celebrating this glorious festival of the south Vietnamese people. During its stay the delegation toured Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Changsha, Kunming and Nanning. Wherever they went, they were given a grand and rousing welcome by the revolutionary people in the locality.

The Vietnamese people are people with sublime heroism and the Vietnamese nation is a great indomitable nation. Under the firm leadership of the S.V.N.N.F.L. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the valiant south Vietnamese people have held high the great banner of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win"

and persevering in a protracted people's war, they have badly battered U.S. imperialism, the so-called super-power, and driven it into a hopeless dilemma. President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, said, "All for a victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors." Following this teaching, the north Vietnamese people have defeated the war of destruction unleashed by U.S. imperialism in the north and established north Viet Nam as a staunch bastion for supporting and assisting their compatriots in the south. The great victories of the Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation provide a glorious example demonstrating that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." They are a tremendous encouragement and support to the people of the world in their revolutionary

A report meeting sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence was held to enthusiastically celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Dang Hai Van, deputy leader of the Delegation of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, delivering a report at the meeting.

坚决支持越南人民的抗美救国战争！





On December 19, 1970 Chinese Party and Government leading comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo met Dang Tran Thi (8th from left, front), Member of the Presidium of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee, and all the other members of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. led by him.

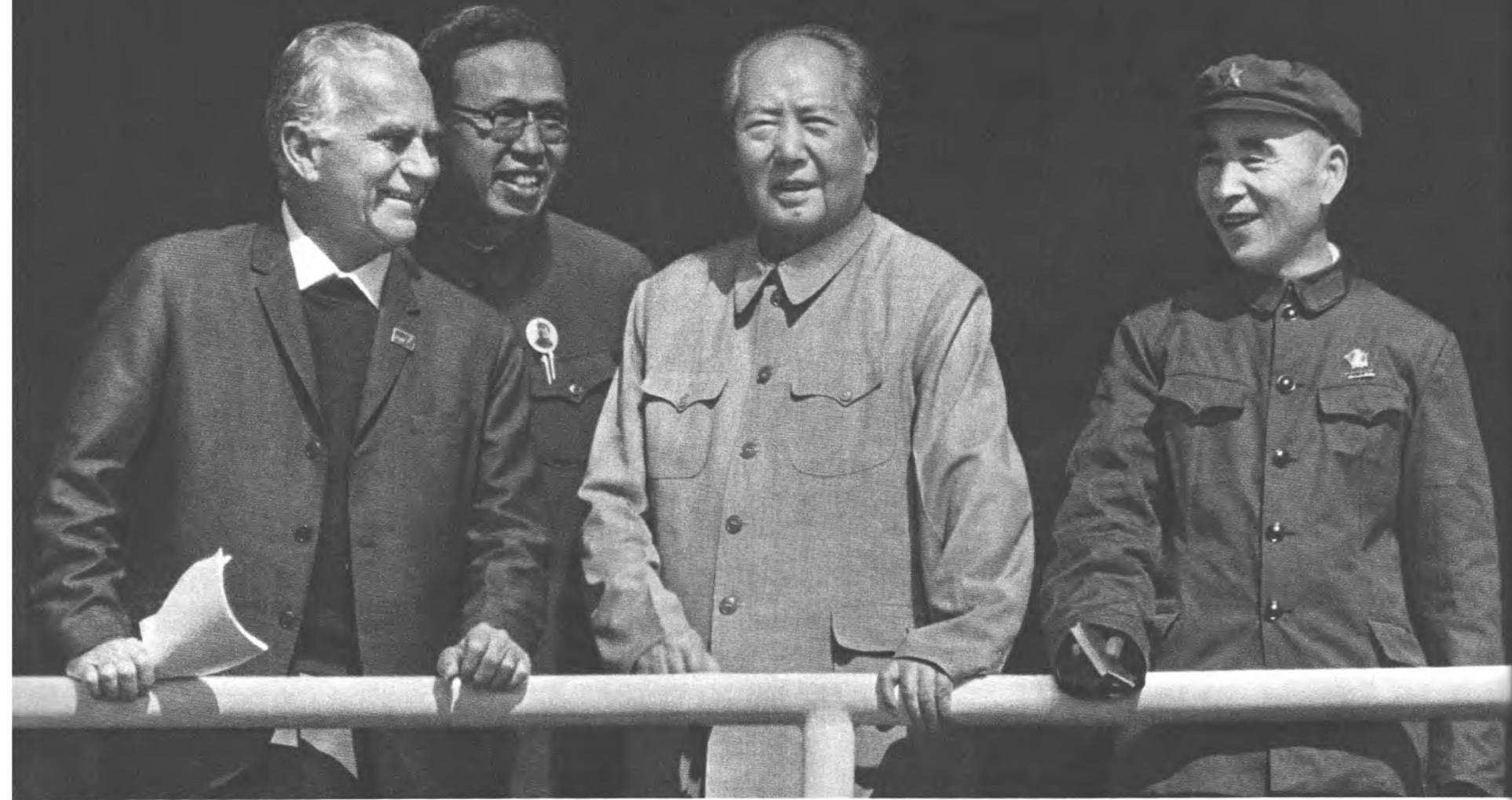
struggles against imperialism.

Recently, U.S. imperialism again flagrantly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out barbarous bombings of north Viet Nam and ceaselessly clamoured for expansion of the war in a vain attempt to intimidate the Vietnamese people. This was a demonstration of the outward ferocity but inward weakness of the U.S. aggressors who are in the throes of their deathbed struggle. The Appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on December 10, 1970 fully expressed the iron will of the 34 million Vietnamese people who are determined to defeat the U.S. robbers. Any new military adventures of the U.S. imperialists against the indomitable, well-stealed Vietnamese people and the three peoples of Indo-China who are uniting closely with each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, are doomed to failure.

China and Viet Nam are fraternal neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese people are linked closely and support each other in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The great victories in the Vietnamese people's resistance war are an immense encouragement and support to the Chinese people. The support and assistance from the Chinese people to the Vietnamese people are given as their international duty. No matter what desperate struggles U.S. imperialism might put up, the 700 million Chinese people, acting upon their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, will always render all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and the three peoples of Indo-China until they win complete victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.



On arriving in Shanghai, the Delegation of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee is accorded a grand, enthusiastic welcome by several hundred thousand revolutionary people lining the streets. Leader of the Delegation Dang Tran Thi and other comrades-in-arms from south Viet Nam, accompanied by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao and others, are on their way from the airport to the guest house.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin with Edgar Snow on the Tien An Men rostrum on October 1, 1970. The Chinese people's great teacher Chairman Mao met American friend Mr. Edgar Snow and had a cordial and friendly talk with him during his stay in China.



A delegation of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) led by Reg Birch, Chairman of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), arrived in Peking on December 22, 1970. They came to China on invitation for a friendship visit.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiu Hui-tso and Chi Teng-kuei gave a banquet the very evening warmly welcoming Chairman Reg Birch and other comrades of the delegation led by him. A group photo taken before the banquet.

Chairman Reg Birch is sixth from left, front.





On December 18, 1970 Premier Chou En-lai met Captain Charles Samba Sissoko, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, and all the members of the Malian Government Delegation led by him. A group photo taken at the time of the meeting. Minister Sissoko is fifth from left, front.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China and the China-Cambodia Friendship Association held a grand reception on December 17, 1970 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the founding of the China-Cambodia Friendship Association.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and Madame Penn Nouth attended the reception on invitation.

Chinese leaders present at the reception were: Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Li Teh-sheng, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo.

Also present at the reception on invitation were comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Laos and Korea.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the reception. Their speeches were filled with friendly sentiments.

On December 14, 1970, Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Antonio Tavolari, President of the Chile-China Cultural Association of Valparaiso, Member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and Member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, and all the other members of the Delegation of the Chile-China Cultural Association led by him. A group photo taken during the meeting.





Wang Shu-chen (2nd from left), exchanges gains in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works with co-activists.

STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS, CONTINUE REVOLUTION

WANG Shu-chen, a woman worker of the Tientsin No. 4 Cotton Mill, began studying Chairman Mao's philosophical writings in 1958. At the time, the Big Leap Forward in China's socialist construction had just emerged. The great leader Chairman Mao had called on the people throughout the country to break down idols and superstitions, emancipate the mind and dare to think, speak and act. To make more yarn of better quality and to build socialism faster, the spinners put before their co-workers throughout the mill a proposal to speed up spinning. But some people said, "According to foreign literature, the speed of the machine cannot exceed 200 revolutions a minute. Otherwise the machine will break down." With this problem in mind, Wang Shu-chen and the workers studied Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. Chairman Mao said: "Marxists hold that man's social practice alone is the criterion of the truth of his knowledge of the external world." This teaching of Chairman Mao's clarified their minds. Whether their proposal was workable or not depended on practice. Wang Shu-chen started making the test on her own machine, which topped 200 revolutions without a breakdown.

But when the speed was raised to more than 300 revolutions, the yarn broke so often that the workers could not keep up. Confronted with this new problem, they again turned to Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Chairman Mao said: "The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things." Now Wang Shu-chen realized that the ceaseless emergence of contradictions is an inevitable phenomenon in the course of development of an objective thing. So long as one masters the law of the development of contradictions and makes energetic efforts to solve them, one can promote the development of the thing. After analyzing and studying the problem at hand, they found that the increase in the breakings of the yarn was due to the fact that their original method of operation could not cope with the machine's increased speed. In connection with this specific condition and taking in the advanced experience of other mills, Wang Shu-chen succeeded in figuring out a new method of operation adapted to higher speed.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Throughout the history of human knowledge, there have been two conceptions concerning the law of development of the universe, the metaphysical conception and the dialectical conception, which form two opposing world outlooks." Looking back on her long experience in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, Wang Shu-chen was deeply aware that a struggle between the two world outlooks existed in her mind. During the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, she had not understood why it was necessary to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and therefore had not been able to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. When this fact was pointed out to her she was not convinced. "I had a bitter childhood," she said. "It's Chairman Mao who saved my whole family. I've been a worker these past twenty years and more.

How can it be that I have not been following Chairman Mao closely?"

Later, in making a self-examination according to Chairman Mao's concept of "one divides into two", she realized why she had been unable to understand the immense significance of this unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution at its initial stage. It was because she had been poisoned by the fallacy of "combine two into one". She had not seen the contradictions and struggles within the Party and had not understood that it is still necessary to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was a great lesson to her. It opened her eyes to the fact that advanced ideas do not come to the working class spontaneously. Only by arming oneself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought consciously can one continue to wage revolution and advance steadily. At the same time she realized that if one does not study philosophy, it doesn't mean that he has no philosophy. The question is, which philosophy? It is either the philosophy of the proletariat or the philosophy of the bourgeoisie. After that she studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works more conscientiously, using dialectical and historical materialism to vanquish idealism and metaphysics in her mind and advanced steadily on the road of ideological revolutionization.



Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, Wang Shu-chen has worked out a new method of operation adapted to the requirements of high speed. She and the workers exchange experience in the new method.

Wang Shu-chen helps young workers in the study of philosophy.





Teachers and students study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously.

Teachers and students reclaiming wasteland.
They regard participation in labour as a necessary course for revolutionizing their thinking.



Participate

ACTING in accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" instruction and his teaching that "Education should be revolutionized", the revolutionary teachers and students of the No. 32 Middle School in Kwangchow went to the countryside in Huahsien County, reclaimed wasteland and by self-reliance and arduous struggle set up a branch school. The students take turns going there to study, participate in production and receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The revolutionary teachers and students in the country school persist in carrying out the principle put forward by Chairman Mao, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." They participate in the three great revolutionary movements—the class struggle, the struggle for



In connection with physics, a teacher explains the mechanical structure and use of the hand-operated tractor. Such teaching, which combines theory with practice, not only enables the students to understand more easily but helps them to remember and apply what they have learned.

ate in Production While Studying

Teachers and students have set up a sprinkler. Its popularization in a number of nearby production brigades has been greeted with great enthusiasm by poor and lower-middle peasants.





A commune member of poor peasant origin giving an explanation of field management of water paddy to students.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance", the teachers and students in the branch school, together with the members of the Huashan commune, Huahsien County, set up a factory for making insecticide. They have trial produced new kinds of urgently-needed insecticides.



production and scientific experiment — in the rural area. In coordination with them, they study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and work hard at their courses in socialist culture. In addition to making social investigations, they invite poor and lower-middle peasants to tell their family and village histories as a form of education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The branch school also adapts study and labour arrangements to the students' ages and to the teaching contents for different grades, so that teaching is not divorced from productive labour and learning continues during labour. For instance, while building houses, sinking wells, installing electric lights, driving tractors, or spraying in-

secticide, the students are given whatever lessons in physics, chemistry or mathematics may be required for the kind of work they are doing. When a teacher is giving a course in the general knowledge of agriculture, he takes his students to the field and explains planting, management and measures for raising output of rice, peanuts or sugar cane. Scientific experiment in the branch school, too, is closely integrated with teaching and serves agricultural production directly. A scientific research station and a weather-forecasting station have been set up. Using simple equipment they have succeeded in manufacturing many kinds of insecticides. A hormone which they produced for promoting plant and animal growth has been popularized

in a number of brigades nearby. The fruitful results of their scientific research written up into teaching materials have enriched the courses.

Re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempering through manual labour over the past two years have heightened the students' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, improved their attitude to labour and cultivated in them class feelings for the workers and peasants. They have gained knowledge which could not be acquired from books. The revolutionary teachers, too, have received political re-education in the branch school as well as a chance to study again vocationally, and their spiritual outlook has undergone a deep change.

The branch school's leading group discussing how to further implement Chairman Mao's "May 7" instruction.



Chinese Herbal Medicine Is a Treasured Resource

"**H**ERBAL medicines are priceless treasures; they cure the patient but cost him nothing. Treat diseases in time; herbs are everywhere to be found." This is how the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tehhsing County, Kiangsi Province, sing the praises of the mass campaign to train herb doctors and collect medicinal herbs.

This mass campaign in Tehhsing County was launched in the upsurge of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Fol-

lowing Chairman Mao's teaching, "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house; efforts should be made to exploit them and elevate them to a high level", the Revolutionary Committee of Tehhsing County fully mobilized the masses to join in a "people's war" to discover and popularize the use of medicinal herbs. Since 1968, 43 Mao Tsetung Thought study classes at county or commune level have been run for medical personnel from western or traditional schools. In these classes, 679 "barefoot doctors" and 5,106 medical orderlies were trained,

while 369 herb doctors of poor or lower-middle peasant origin were recommended as "advisers" for hospitals at various levels. Thanks to the joint efforts of the revolutionary masses and medical workers of both schools, over 12,500 efficacious prescriptions for common and recurrent diseases have been developed. Folk hospitals which are liked by the masses and which gather, grow and process herbs for their own use were set up throughout the 21 communes and 121 production brigades of the county. Thus a medical and health network has been

The production brigades generally cultivate various commonly-used and valuable medicinal herbs.



ure-House

established which meets the needs of the whole county for herb doctors and medicines and gives full play to the power of both. For instance, such diseases as acute nephritis, gastric bleeding and so on, for which no effective cure was available, now generally respond to traditional herbal treatment. Appendicitis and urinary stone which call for operation in western medical practice, are now treated with herbal medicine with excellent results. Even a severed finger can now be rejoined through the use of herbs.

With the further development of the mass drive to train herb doctors and collect medicinal herbs, the revolutionary committees at various levels in Tehhsing County are mobilizing medical workers of both schools to set up scientific research groups in the county and commune hospitals to observe, appraise and summarize the efficacy of medicinal herbs. In treating a fracture, for instance, they combine the advantages of both schools by first reducing the fracture under X-ray, then using herbs to lessen the swelling, relieve the pain and promote the growth of scar tissue. This method shortens the period of recovery and alleviates the patient's suffering. To make herbs more convenient to store, carry and use, hospitals at various levels have run folk pharmaceutical plants in the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance". More than 500 kinds of medicines in the form of solutions for injection, tablets, ointments, liquids and tinctures have been made



Many communes, production brigades, factories and mines throughout the county have built up a reserve of medicinal herbs which they themselves have semi-processed.

Drying herbs on the roof. With the increase of herb doctors and the popularization of herbal medicines, many commune members have stored up medicinal herbs and learned to treat minor cases.



Doctors with western medical training learn from a locally-trained doctor.





Leading members of the county revolutionary committee often go to the primary units to give direct leadership to the mass movement for training herb doctors and collecting medicinal herbs. Niu Hsi (3rd from left), chairman of the county revolutionary committee, together with medical personnel of both schools, discusses how to tackle difficult cases by combining the traditional and western schools.

The pharmaceutical plant of Michuan brigade, Lichai commune can process over 70 kinds of herbal medicines of different types.



Folk pharmaceutical plants have been set up generally at county, commune and production brigade levels. Herbal medicines of different types produced by the plants.

from herbs. Seventy per cent of the prescriptions made out in the hospitals are for herbal medicines; the county is self-sufficient in 60 per cent of the medicines dispensed. Herbal medicines are now used also in veterinary practice and insect pest control, enlarging the scope of a doctor's work and increasing the purposes for which a medicinal herb is used. While discovering herbs and processing medicines, revolutionary committees at various levels also pay attention to protecting the sources of herbal medicines. They mobilize the masses to open up large plots in the mountainsides for the cultivation of herbs including wild ones as well as varieties introduced from other places, so as to ensure an inexhaustible supply.

The mass drive to train herb doctors and collect medicinal herbs has led to popularization of health and medical knowledge. In many production brigades and teams, each family has herbal medicines in store, and one or more members have some medical knowledge, so that they can handle certain minor cases themselves. Through the voluntary pooling of medicines by the masses, in many brigades it is now possible for their members to enjoy free medical care without having to pay a cooperative medical fee. This effectively consolidates and develops the cooperative medical system, protects the health of the people and promotes industrial and agricultural production.



Locally-trained doctor Wang Ku-shui successfully rejoined a severed finger with the use of herbal medicine, enriching the medical treasure-trove of the motherland. Here he is paying a visit to the patient to check up on the nerve function of the reattached finger.

Gateway to "Hundred Herb Mountain". People cultivate mountain-plots and raise herbs according to plan, so as to turn the mountainous region into a natural dispensary.





Photographs by Revolutionary Amateurs

① "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." Acting upon this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the medical team of a P.L.A. unit went to work in the countryside in Kirin Province. They cured over 50 different diseases among more than 8,000 patients by means of acupuncture therapy. A comrade of the team studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works together with Uncle Chang, of Korean nationality, whom he has treated for pains in his back and legs and restored to health.



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② Serving customers in a factory. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serve the people whole-heartedly", revolutionary staff members of the "March 8" Store of Yuhsien County, Honan Province, often bring their goods to sell in factories and rural villages. This has won praises from the workers and peasants.

③ Comrades of a P.L.A. unit supporting the Left at the Department Store in Tanghsien County, Hopei Province, set the staff members a good example through their exemplary deeds and help them revolutionize their thinking. They also serve the people heart and soul and are highly appreciated by the masses. Behind the counter is Liu Teh-chun, one of the comrades supporting the Left, enthusiastically waiting on poor and lower-middle peasants.

④ With deep proletarian class feelings, commanders and fighters of a regiment in the Wuhan Units have launched a high tide of learning to sing the model revolutionary Peking Opera tunes. In this way, they can learn from and praise the meritorious deeds performed by the heroes in the operas. This has created a much more lively political atmosphere in the regiment.

⑤ Led by the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, cultural workers of Yenling County, Honan Province, went to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to put on performances for them. Picture shows cultural workers modestly soliciting their opinions after a performance.

⑥ Educated youth from Shanghai who have settled down in the Shihpachan brigade of Huma County, Heilungkiang Province, earnestly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Meng Ping-ku, secretary of the brigade Party branch, tells them about his gains in studying Mao Tsetung Thought.





Wu Kuang-yao, P.L.A. representative, secretary of the Changling County Party Committee and chairman of the Changling County Revolutionary Committee, Kirin Province, often took part in manual labour alongside the young people with education and had heart-to-heart talks with them. In this way, he educated them in Mao Tsetung Thought.

Educated Young People in the Countryside

Educated young people transforming nature
alongside poor and lower-middle peasants.



"IT is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Acting upon this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao, groups of educated young people numbering over 3,100 from Peking, Chang-chun and other places have come to settle down in Changling County, Kirin Province since 1968.

The leading bodies at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the county are doing a good job of re-educating the young students staying in the locality. They regard this as a matter of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and therefore of the utmost importance. They not only show great concern for them in their daily life and patiently teach them production techniques, but also pay special attention to educating them in Mao Tsetung Thought, to help them remould their world outlook.

The educated young people modestly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they conscientiously study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, and bit by bit they have begun to change their class stand, thinking and feelings. Take Mo Kai-hsin, an educated young man who had but recently settled down in the locality. A production team of the Wuching brigade in the Yungsheng commune was preparing to clean out a well. Someone suggested that more work points should be credited to whoever went down to work inside the well. On hearing this, Uncle Ma, a poor peasant, pointed out with all seriousness that this was nothing but the poisonous influence of "material incentives" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. He was the first to go down into the well to dig mud. Very much moved, Mo Kai-hsin recognized how selfish he himself was, like those who at every turn think of themselves before others. Whenever he found he was wrong, he dared not criticize himself. This time, he was afraid that working in cold well-water would bring on a recurrence of his arthritis. Uncle Ma, on the other hand, though he suffered from the same illness, took the initiative to shoulder the heavy load. This exemplary action showed up his own shortcomings. From then on, Mo Kai-hsin studied and applied the brilliant "good old three" articles of Chairman Mao in a living way and set about consciously remoulding his world outlook. Learning the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he seized every opportunity to take on the dirty and heavy work and waged revolution single-mindedly. For this, he was several times cited as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Up to the present, of the educated young people settling down in the county, over 350 have been honoured as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought at provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels; 28 have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and 148 into the Communist Youth League; while 493 have become cadres at county, commune and production brigade levels. They represent a sturdy new generation which has been growing up imbued with communist ideals and nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought.



Their way illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, educated young people staying in the countryside modestly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and are maturing steadily.



Young people with education join with cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in conducting scientific experiments. They are inspecting the growth of a crop.

The educated young people are determined to make revolution in the countryside all their lives, advancing along the road of integration with workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao.



全世界人民團結起來，打敗美國侵略者及其一切走狗！



Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Aurel Duma, Romanian Ambassador to China; Madame Duma; and Horvath Tiberiu, leader of the Romanian Table Tennis Team and Vice-President of the Romanian Table Tennis Association; attended the grand ceremony held by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission to welcome the Romanian Table Tennis Team and watched the friendship matches put on by the Chinese and Romanian players. They also had a photo taken with the athletes after the matches.

Warm Welcome to the Romanian Table Tennis Team

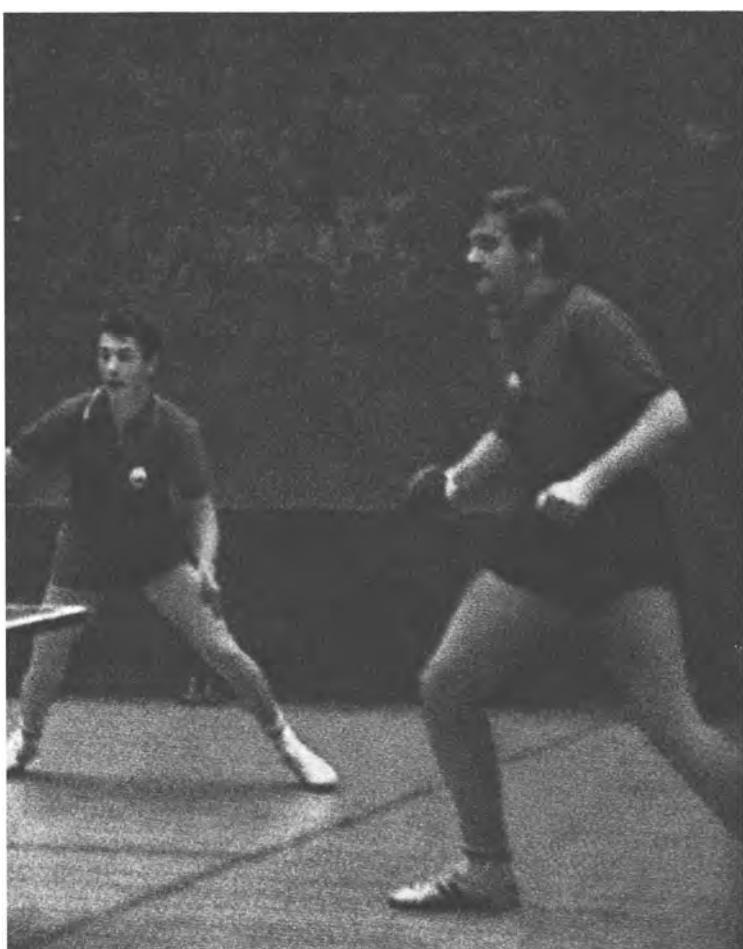
A friendly match of men's doubles.



The Romanian Table Tennis Team visits a factory in Tientsin.



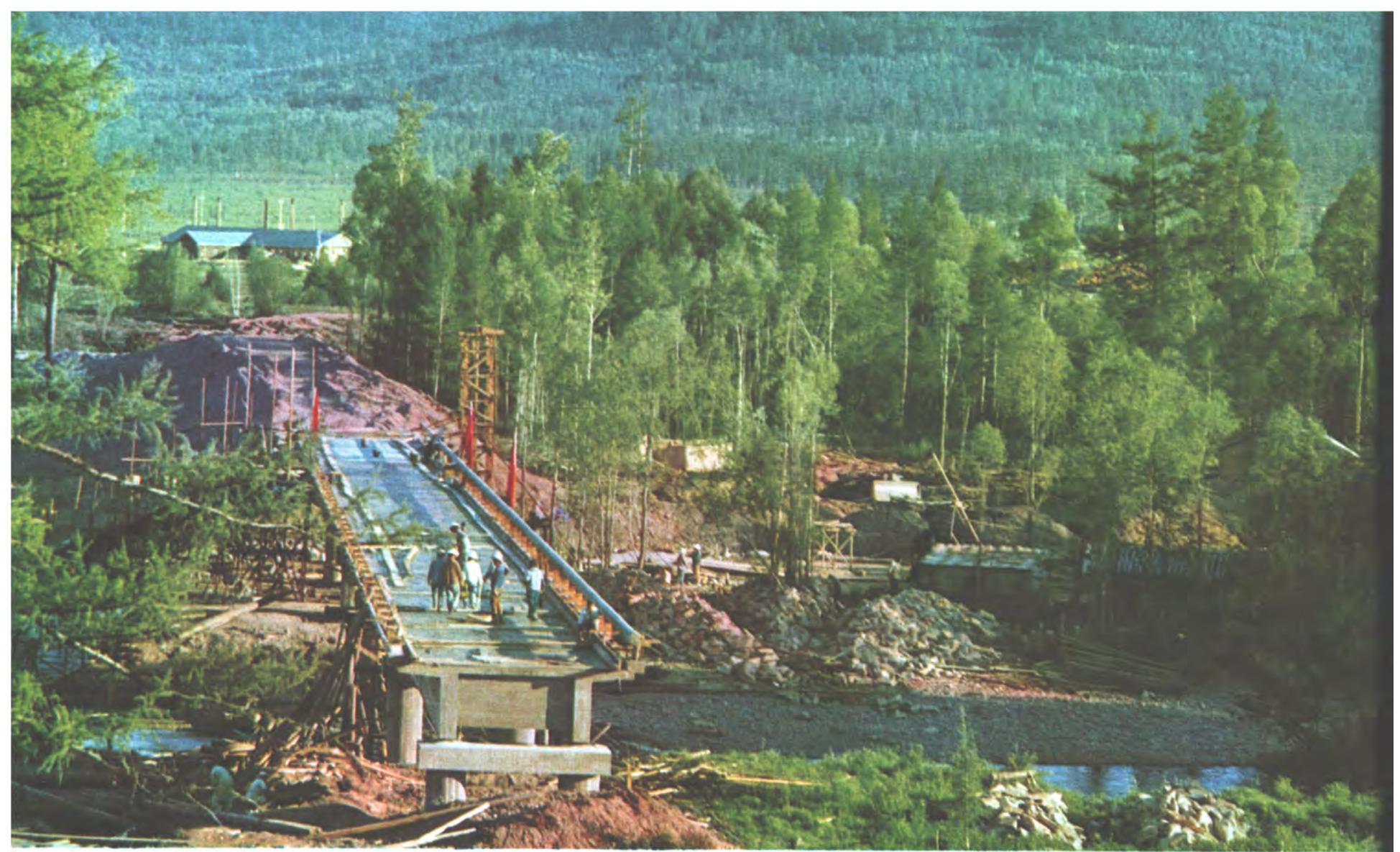
While visiting in the China-Romania People's Commune, the sportsmen of the two countries get together with the commune members.



AT the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian Table Tennis Team led by Horvath Tiberiu, Vice-President of the Romanian Table Tennis Association, arrived in China on December 7, 1970 for a friendship visit.

During their stay in China, the players of the Romanian team visited Peking and Tientsin. They played friendly matches with the Second Chinese Table Tennis Team, the Peking Team, the Tientsin Team and the Chinese Youth Team. The competitions included men's and women's team events, men's and women's doubles and women's singles. The fine skill shown by the players of the two countries made a deep impression on the spectators.

There exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Romania. They have always sympathized with and supported each other in prolonged revolutionary struggles. The friendly visit by the Table Tennis Team of Romania has further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and unity between the two peoples and athletes.



Building a bridge in the forest.

Women Bridge-Builders

Chou Hsia-wen (right), a five-good worker, speaks on her gains at a meeting on the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.



IN the virgin forests of the Greater Khingan Mountains in Heilungkiang Province, a team made up of educated young women is engaged in building bridges. They are former Red Guards hailing from Shanghai, Kiamusze and other cities, who came to the frontier region in 1969 in response to the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "Young people should face the world, brave the storm and temper themselves in struggle to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." There, out in the wilds, led and helped by the worker-People's Liberation Army Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, they build bridges for the revolution.

They never stop work, whether in summer when it rains for days on end or in the severe cold of 50° C below zero. Once the members of the re-inforcing rods group were high up wiring the rods together when a wet snow began to fall. The veteran workers were concerned on seeing that their clothes were thoroughly drenched and tried to persuade them to go down. But they answered firmly, "If we're not tempered in wind and rain, how can we learn to wage revolution! The greater the difficulties and dangers, the harder we should press forward!"

And so the women bridge-builders steeled their revolutionary will and remoulded their thinking as they learned technique. In about six months, they successfully built a 110-metre-long, 5-metre-wide, 5-arch reinforced concrete highway-bridge.

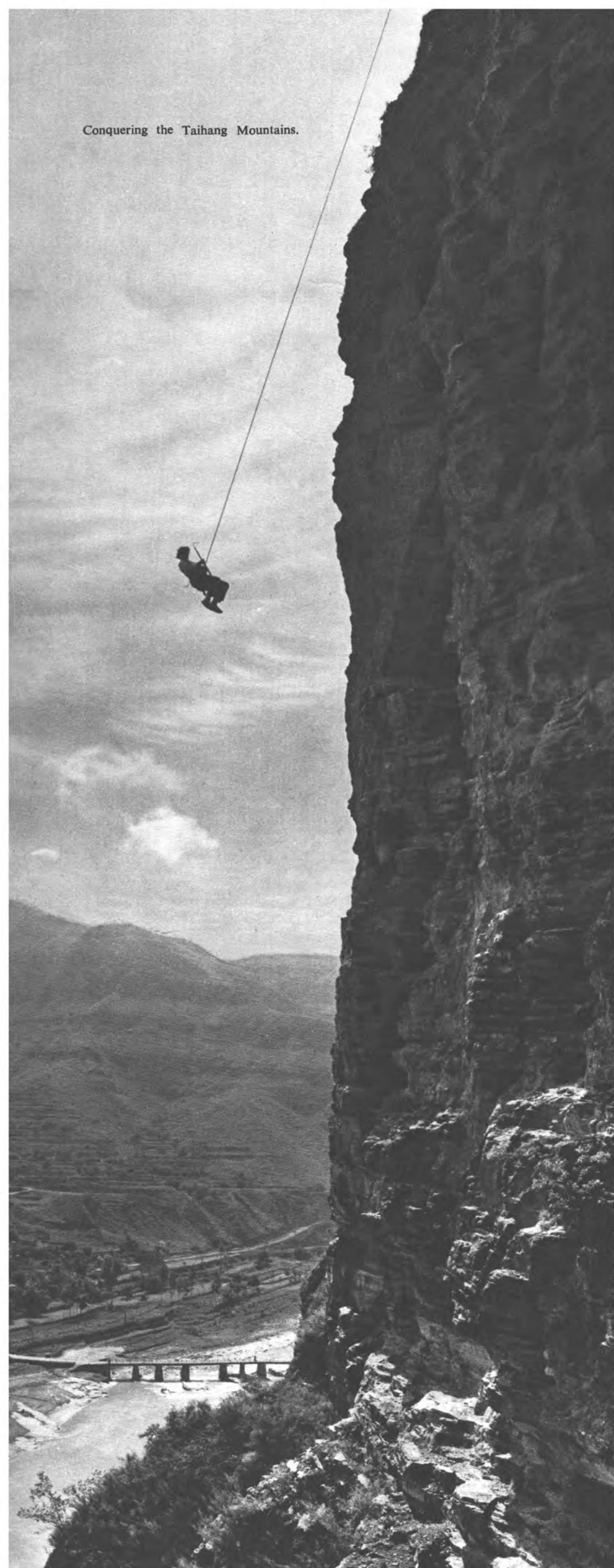


Scaffolders Chou Chin-chu (right) and Ying Mei working on high.

A veteran worker and a P.L.A. representative discuss problems in bridge construction with women bridge-builders.



Conquering the Taihang Mountains.



Applying the “C Articles in Ch



Old poor peasant Li Wen-yao who, defying danger and difficulty, lowered himself down the cliff and worked in mid-air.

The hopes of many years have been fulfilled.



"Good Old Three" Building Nature

THE Shangyao People's Commune of Licheng County, Shansi Province is located deep among the ravines of the Taihang Mountains, with most of its farmland on the slopes. Though the Changho River passes by within sight, the area was devastated by drought nine years out of ten.

In 1966, with the strong east wind of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution blowing, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune took up the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant "good old three" articles. They resolved to build a stone channel winding around the mountainside to bring river water up into the mountains to irrigate their fields. More than 300 commune members gathered in the yard of the commune headquarters to make their pledge. Every participant was presented with a copy of the "good old three" articles. Kao Chang-chun, secretary of the former commune Party committee and now chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, held high the pamphlet and said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants depend on nothing but Mao Tsetung Thought for transforming our mountain area." At the meeting, many commune members expressed their determination: "We will live up to Chairman Mao's expectations without fail. And we'll not give up till the Changnan Channel is completed!"

In the battle of cutting into the mountainside, commune members readily took on the heavy and difficult tasks, adopting Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their examples. One side of Kaoya Mountain is a hanging cliff over 280 metres high. To build the channel half way up it, they had to fasten ropes around their waists and cut into the cliff suspended in mid-air. Undeterred by the danger and the difficulty, the poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in the construction were all eager to be the first to go down. Old poor peasant Li Wen-yao came forward, saying, "It's dangerous work, let me do it!" He tied a rope around his waist and took a long pole. Reciting Chairman Mao's quotation, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he was lowered down the steep cliff. Hanging in the air, he chiselled dynamite holes to blast away obstacles and removed the shaky rocks and duds on the course of the channel. Over the past four years, he has gone down the cliff to work more than 5,000 times. He said, "In waging revolution, I've no fear of death; who fears death is no revolutionary. With the spirit of the 'good old three' articles in my heart, no danger whatever can frighten me."

After four years' arduous struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shangyao commune finally succeeded in digging 18 tunnels totalling over 2,700 metres, as well as building 12 dams and a 48-li-long channel winding around the mountains and crossing 86 valleys and gullies. This benefited more than 4,500 mu of farmland. In the past two years, though a severe drought fell upon the area, good harvests in grain and cotton were gathered.

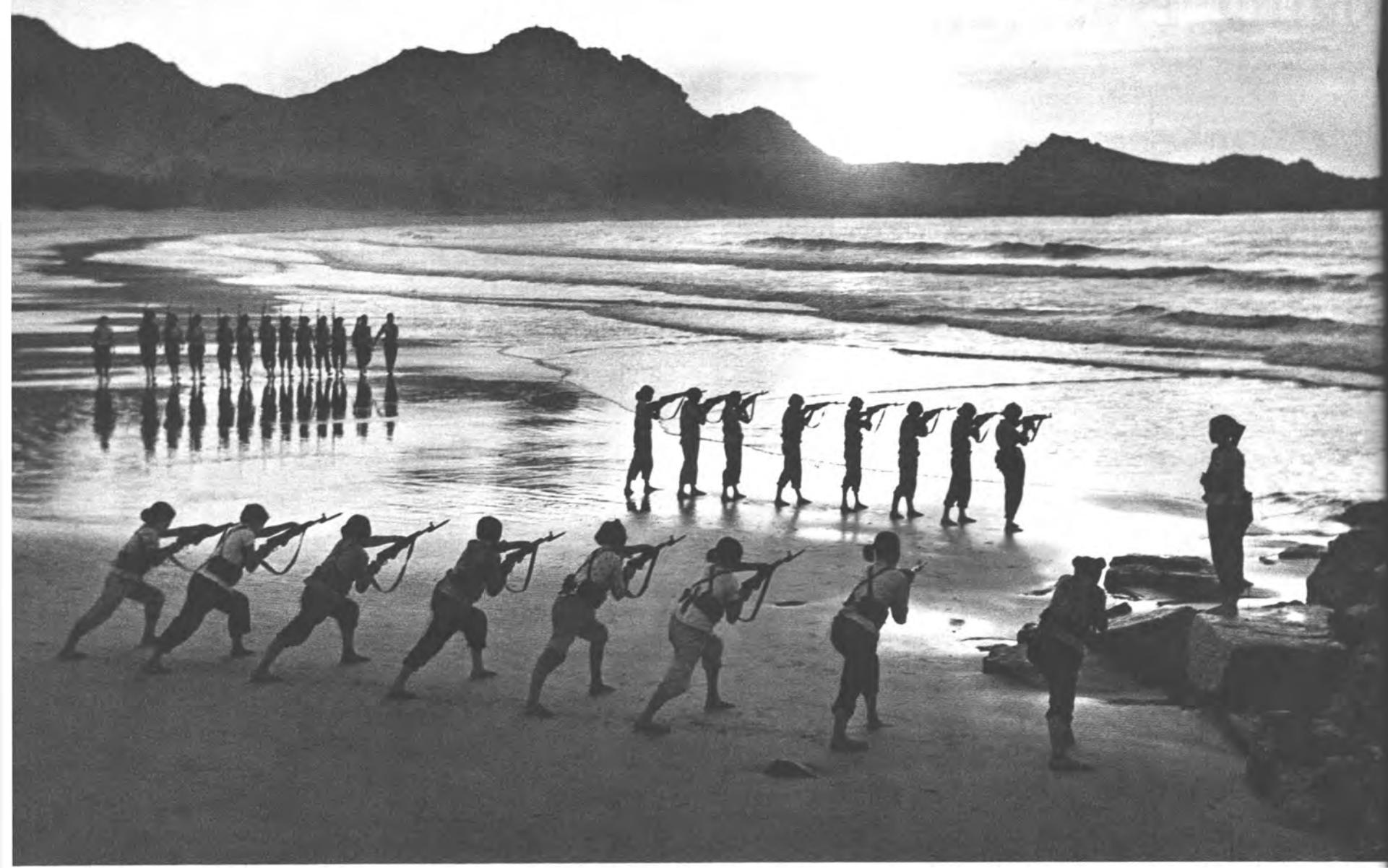


Local technicians are growing up in the course of building the channel.



Water was diverted from the Changho River up into the Taihang Mountains. A rich harvest was scored for the first time.

Militiawomen on the Coastal Front



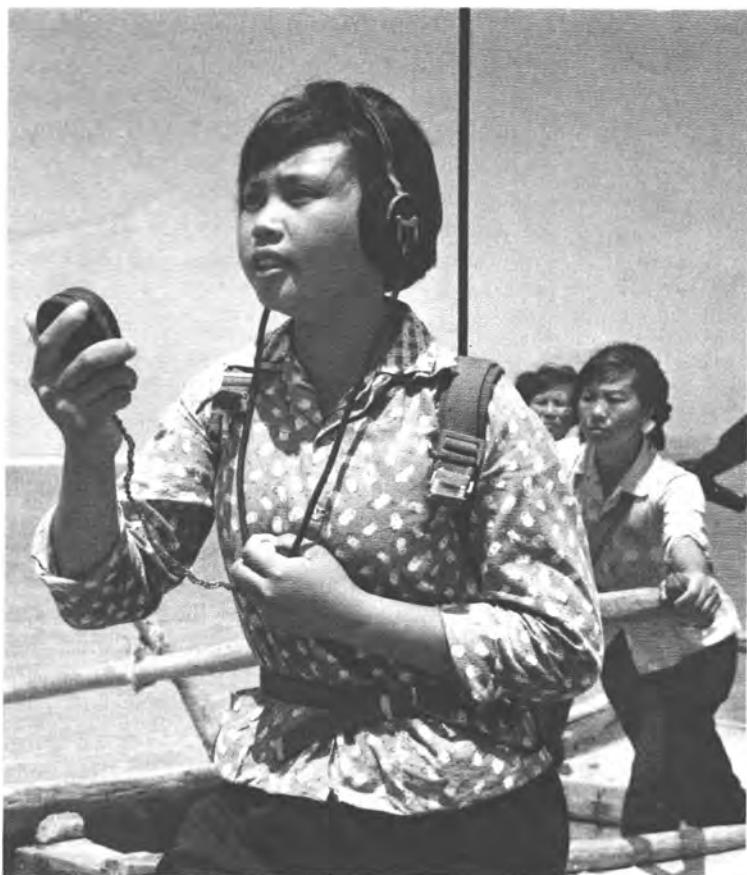
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"IT is our glorious duty to build up our coastal defences and guard them. What the men can do, we women certainly can!" This is the firm pledge made by young women of the Hsia-an Production Brigade, Changpu County, Fukien Province. Their brigade is situated on the frontline of struggle against the enemy. Led by its Party branch and supported by the P.L.A. men stationed there, they have formed a women's militia platoon to take up the heavy responsibility of building up the defences and guarding the coast, alongside the militiamen.

Over the years, the militiawomen have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. They bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down." The idea of constant readiness is sinking ever deeper into their minds. Wholeheartedly devoted to the public interest, they participate in productive labour during the day and stand sentry duty at night in all sorts of weather.



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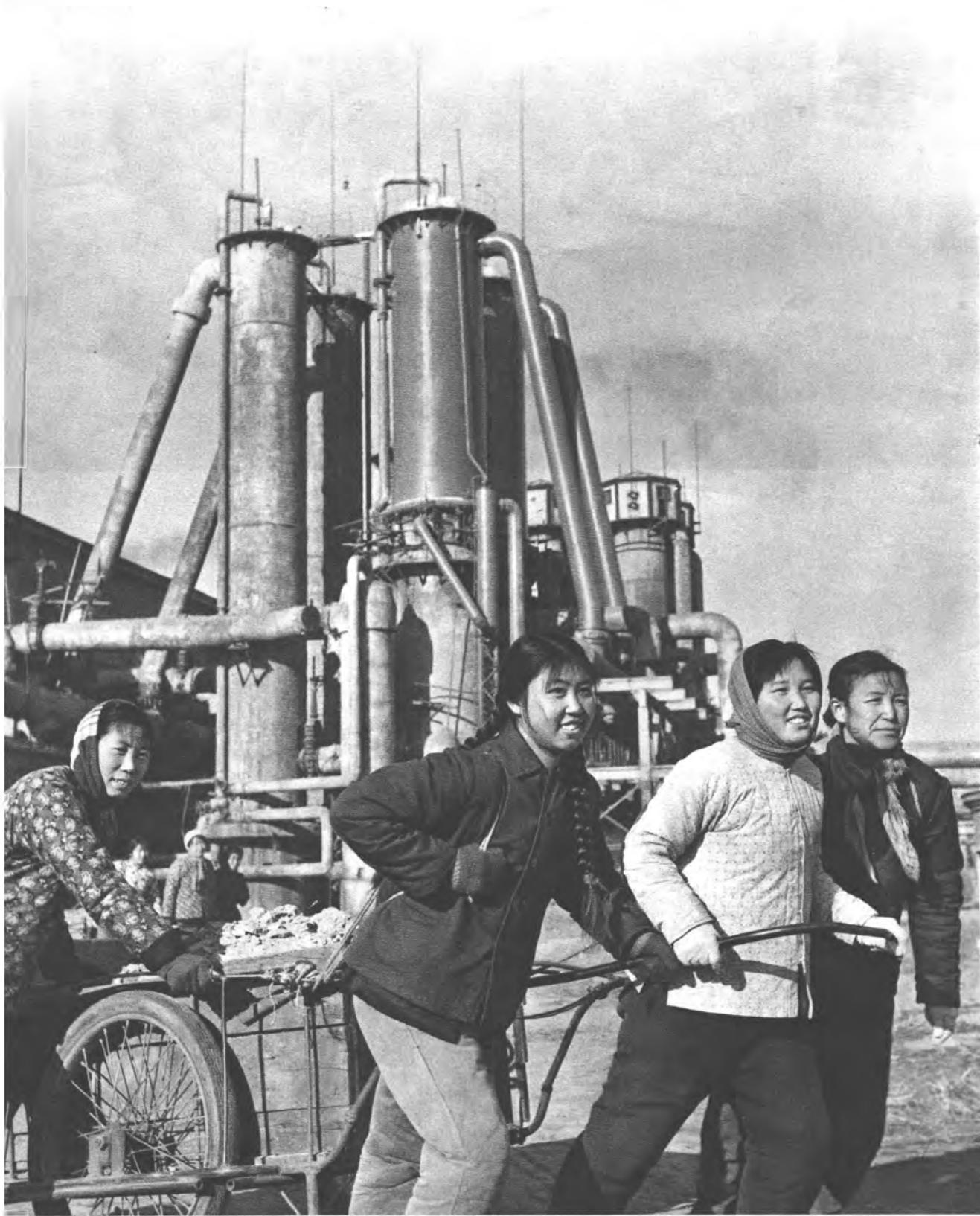


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A Factory Run by Housewives



Developing the revolutionary spirit of frugality in running their factory. Hsu Shu-lan (2nd from right), one of the founders of the plant and vice-chairman of its revolutionary committee, together with the workers, carts waste for use as raw material in production.

IN 1966, four housewives with children to look after, living in the same neighbourhood in Changyi District, Kirin City, formed a group for studying Chairman Mao's works. They started out with the "good old three" articles, and came to understand the concept of serving the people. They determined to come out of their homes and to set up a small chemical works as a contribution to socialist construction. When their decision became known, they immediately received the warm support of the local Party organization and the revolutionary masses. After making necessary arrangements for their family affairs, they set up a small chemical works capable of producing with simple methods more than ten kinds of chemicals including sublimated sulphur, sodium sulphite and sodium nitrate.

By 1968, workers of the plant had succeeded in making lysol from waste which they collected from big factories. When the disinfectant was sent to a medical station, the comrades there were quite satisfied with its quality. "Health and medical services have been expanding with such speed in our country, that much more medicine is needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers," they said. "Is it possible for you, on the present basis, to run a small factory for making drugs?" The suggestion aroused warm discussions among the workers and attracted the serious attention of the Party organization. The workers of the plant unanimously agreed that "the need of the workers, peasants and soldiers is the orientation for running our plant." They turned the chemical works into the Chiangcheng Pharmaceutical Plant for manufacturing a variety of common medicines for workers, peasants and soldiers.

Right at the start they found themselves beset with difficulties. Without buildings, equipment or technical know-how, they were further handicapped by lack of schooling. Nevertheless, with the concern of the local Party organization, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle". They moved into a tumble-down shack and got four big jars and a couple of cauldrons for equipment. Through actual practice, they gradually mastered technique. To produce medicines, an apparatus for purifying water by ion-exchange resin was needed. It would cost over 5,000 yuan. But the property of the whole plant in terms of cash wasn't worth half the price. So with three large glass tubes which they bought from a waste materials shop, they contrived two substitutes for making pure water by indigenous methods. In the past few years, they have gradually built up their plant with the simple means at their disposal and developed it from small to large. Today the Chiangcheng Pharmaceutical Plant has 180 workers and five shops which manufacture over 30 kinds of medicines. The wealth they create for the state each year amounts to more than 900,000 yuan. Because they persist in studying Chairman Mao's works, following his teachings and acting according to his instructions, they have been cited as an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Kirin City.



A tincture shop.



Medicines in handy packages for workers, peasants and soldiers.

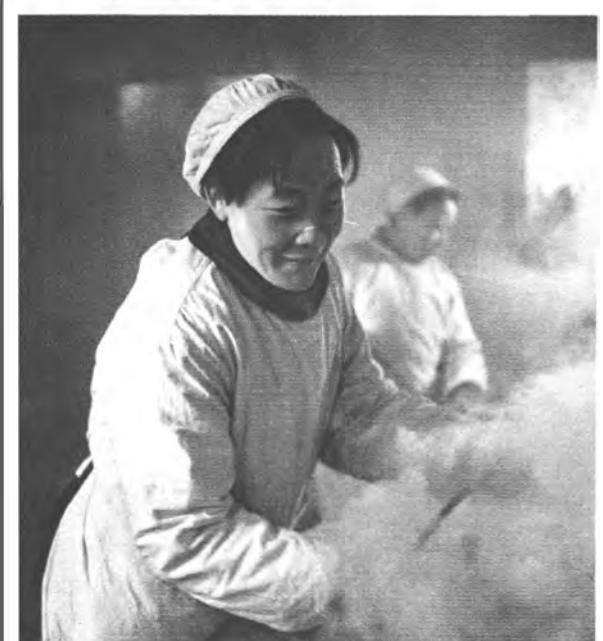


Large quantities of pure water produced with indigenous methods.

Su Ai-chen, a veteran worker who serves the revolution without fear of hardship or fatigue.

The plant trains technicians.

Fan Mei-yun (centre), a five-good worker.



A HEROIC PEOPLE



Heroic fighters of an anti-aircraft unit on guard at the Ham Rong Bridge.



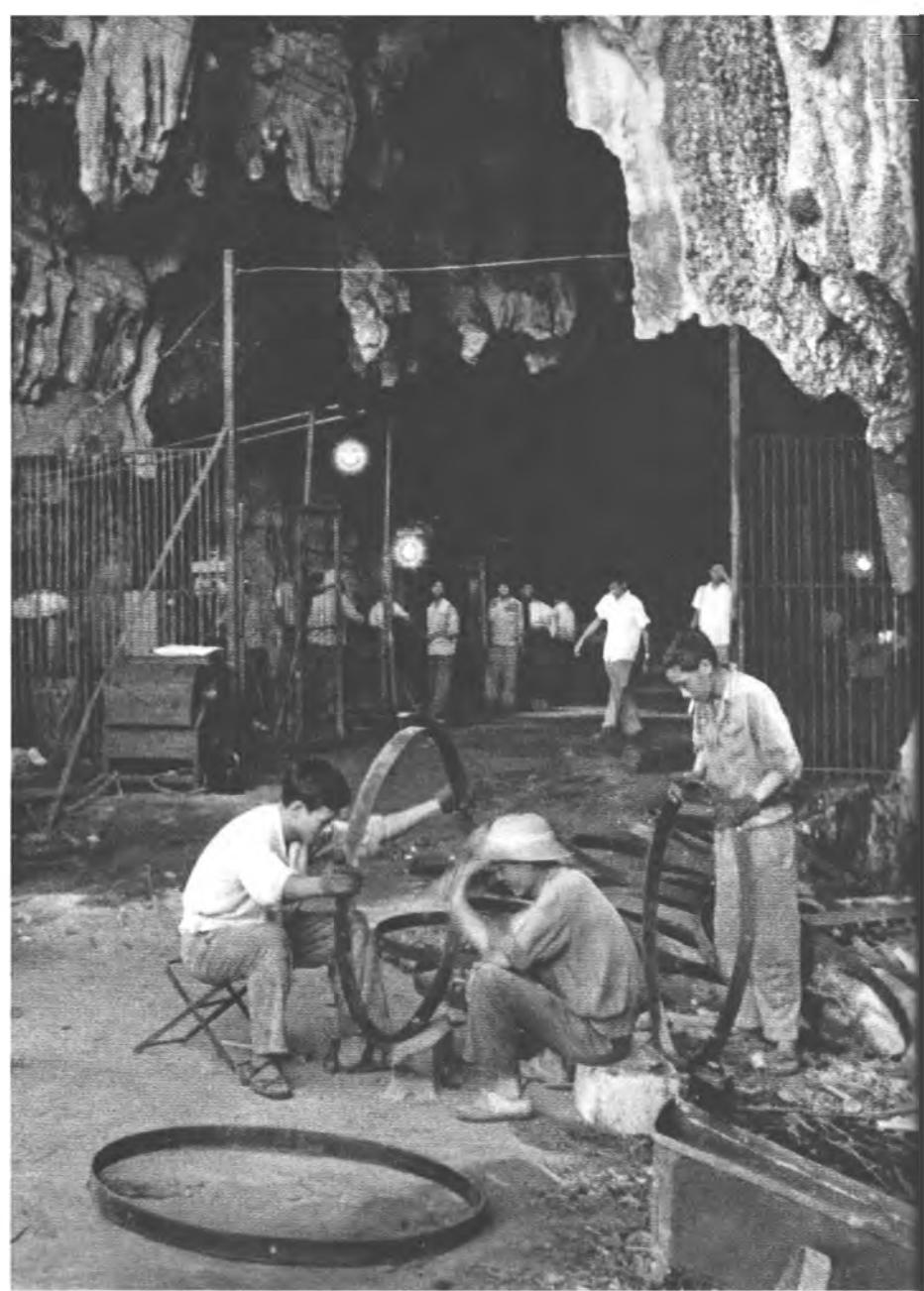
In order to fulfil the will of the late President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese armymen and people are determined to fight even more bravely. Commanders and fighters of a company which has won the honoured title of "firm resolve to fight and win" for successive years, said: "As long as we are alive, we will hold our position firmly and resolve to fight the U.S. bandits until complete victory."

Militiawomen on patrol.





While working in the fields, members of an agricultural co-operative defend the air space of their fatherland with great vigilance. During periods of fighting, the Vietnamese people join in the battles and carry on production at the same time.



This factory was set up in a cave for protection against bombings by the enemy.

A group of demobilized soldiers serves as a vigorous force in emergency-repair of highways and bridges. Here, they are re-building a bridge in Ha Tinh Province.



RECENTLY we paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a heroic country at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. During our tour, we met the Vietnamese armymen and people who have been badly battering the U.S. air pirates, and visited factories and agricultural producers' co-operatives which have made tremendous contributions to supporting the front. The many moving deeds of heroes in the resistance against U.S. imperialism and magnificent pictures of combat-readiness thrilled us.

On the way from Hanoi to the 17th parallel stands the indestructible Ham Rong Bridge which has been kept open to traffic all along without interruption. It is a symbol of how the north Vietnamese people use people's war to counter-attack the U.S. air marauders. A bridge guard said: "I would rather die at my gun emplacement than allow the bridge to be destroyed." Whenever enemy planes intrude, the main forces, local forces, public security corps and militia join together in firing shells and bullets of hatred at the invaders. The so-called new-type aircraft like the "Thunderchief" and "Phantom" have all suffered defeat at the hands of the Vietnamese people. Ninety-nine enemy planes have been shot down near the Ham Rong Bridge.

The raging flames of resistance against aggression have tempered thousands upon thousands of young people in Viet Nam who, carrying forward the revolutionary traditions of the older generation, have fought on more bravely. Among them is Le Hai, a combat hero of the air force. He had just become a pilot when the U.S. gangsters spread the flames of aggression to the north. With bitter hatred for the enemy, he piloted his plane in close coordination with his comrades-in-arms and valiantly battled against the U.S. winged robbers who had intruded into the air space of his fatherland. He took part in air operations to defend the capital Hanoi and hit hard at the enemy in the air space over Nghe An Province, the native place of President Ho Chi Minh. Within the short time of a few years, he shot down five U.S. pirate planes.

To meet the needs of war, the Vietnamese people fighting on industrial and agricultural fronts, full of revolutionary drive, have launched a vigorous labour emulation campaign. They regard their jobs as fighting posts for wiping out the foe. When enemy planes intrude, they open fire; when they are gone they go on with production. They level the farmland destroyed by enemy bombs and plant crops on it. They even raise fish in the craters. In a period of intense war, more than 2,600 agricultural producers' co-operatives in the north achieved an average annual yield of 5 tons of rice per hectare, reaching the target set by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party. Barbarous bombings by U.S. air pirates can not in the least shake the firm will of the Vietnamese people to carry on the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Agricultural and industrial products are being transported to the front from factories and villages in a steady stream.

Ho Chi Minh, great leader of the Vietnamese people, had pointed out: "**O**ur armed forces and people must tighten their ranks even more, fight perseveringly, strike hard and repeated blows, record still bigger successes!" The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued an Appeal on December 10, 1970, roundly condemning U.S. imperialism for its scheme of expanding the war of aggression, and calling on the armymen and civilians of the whole country to unite closely and intensify fighting so as to carry the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. At present, in accordance with the teaching of President Ho Chi Minh and in resolute response to the call of the Party Central Committee and the Government, the heroic Vietnamese people are advancing continuously in the revolutionary spirit of "**f**irm resolve to fight and win". They have persevered in maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts in the valiant fight to defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

The people of Viet Nam will certainly triumph!

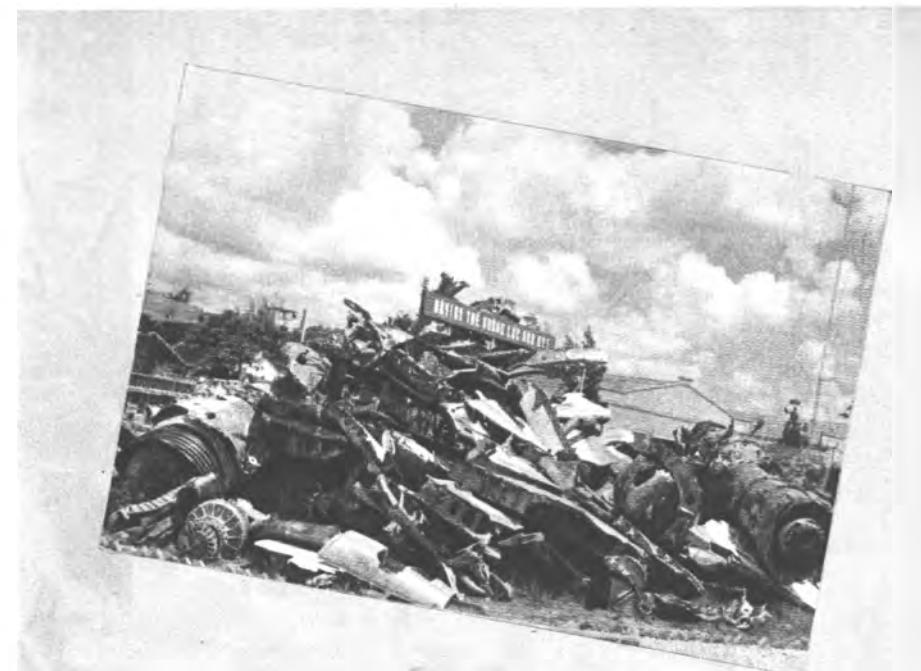
U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

By correspondents of Hsinhua News Agency



Le Hai, a combat hero in the Air Force of the Viet Nam People's Army, has shot down five U.S. gangster planes in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He has won the honourable title of "Hero of the People's Armed Forces".

This is the much vaunted "air superiority" of U.S. imperialism. Pirate planes like the "Thunderchief" and "Phantom" were all reduced to scrap by the heroic Vietnamese people.



The South Vietnamese Army and Are Fighting Valiantly



- ① Heroic fighters of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces attacking the enemy.
- ② Hitting hard at U.S. air pirates.
- ③ Pursuing the enemy in Quang Tri Province.
- ④ Triumphant return, loaded with arms captured from U.S.-puppet troops.
- ⑤ A brigade supporting the front from the liberated area of the Mekong Delta in south Viet Nam overcomes all difficulties in its way to rush ammunition to the frontline. Crossing a stream.



People



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UNDER the staunch leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese armymen and people, holding high the great banner of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, have been waging a magnificent people's war, and beating the ferocious U. S. aggressors out of their wits.

Recently, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the heroic south Vietnamese armymen and people have been engaged in an emulation drive to wipe out the enemies and perform meritorious exploits. Throughout late November and early December in 1970, they launched extensive attacks, inflicting severe losses on the U.S. aggressor troops and the Saigon puppet troops and achieving outstanding results. Following this, through practical deeds, they actively answered the call issued by the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to respond to the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Persevering in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism, they have greatly promoted it and are determined to smash any sinister plots of U.S. imperialism to intensify the war, and its policy of "Vietnamization" of the war. They resolve to fight until all the U.S. aggressor troops are driven out and the puppet troops and puppet regime overthrown, so as to achieve their aim of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying their motherland.

Photographs by courtesy of
Viet Nam News Agency



New Type of Rice Combine-Harvester

RICE is planted widely in China. In the midst of a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, under the guidance of the principle "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" put forward by the great leader Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants, farm machinery workers and revolutionary technicians in these areas have been speeding up the trial-manufacture and production of machines for cultivating and harvesting rice. This is the Fengshou Mounted Rice Combine-Harvester Type 35, made at the No.1 Farm Machinery Plant of Huiyang County, Kwangtung Province. Simple in structure and easy to operate, it can gather up to six *mu* of rice an hour.

FRONT COVER: Karl Marx, great teacher and leader of the international proletariat.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Frederick Engels, great teacher and leader of the international proletariat. | 1 |
| The Centenary of the Paris Commune | 2 |
| Ten Years of Splendid Victories | 12 |
| Important Events | 16 |
| Study Chairman Mao's Philosophical Works, Continue Revolution | 18 |
| Participate in Production While Studying | 20 |
| Chinese Herbal Medicine Is a Treasure-House | 24 |
| Photographs by Revolutionary Amateurs | 28 |
| Educated Young People in the Countryside | 30 |
| Warm Welcome to the Romanian Table Tennis Team | 32 |
| Women Bridge-Builders | 34 |
| Applying the "Good Old Three" Articles in Changing Nature | 36 |
| Militiawomen on the Coastal Front | 38 |
| A Factory Run by Housewives | 40 |
| A Heroic People | 42 |
| The South Vietnamese Army and People Are Fighting Valiantly | 46 |
| New Type of Rice Combine-Harvester | 48 |

BACK COVER: Army-militia joint defence.



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Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Obtainable at your local bookseller or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

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

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

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

Printed in the People's Republic of China

