



**Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the
Founding of the People's Republic of China**

Special Issue CHINA PICTORIAL No.12 1969

**UNITE TO
WIN STILL
GREATER
VICTORIES.**

MAO TSETUNG

Front Cover: Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the Tien An Men rostrum



Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of China

With boundless happiness, worker-peasant-soldier representatives taking part in the National Day celebrations cheer enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"





The great leader Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum

VICE-CHAIRMAN LIN PIAO

At the Rally Celebrating Founding of the People's Republic of China



Vice-Chairman Lin Biao addressing the rally in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China. At this time when the people throughout the country are joyously celebrating this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I extend salute to the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities of our country! Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army! Salute to all those people and overseas Chinese who love our socialist motherland! Warm welcome and greetings to our comrades and friends coming from various countries of the world!

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: **The Chinese people comprising one quarter of humanity have now stood up.** From the very day of its birth, the great socialist New China, **like the sun rising in the east, illuminates every corner of the land with a brilliant flame.** From then on, the history of our country has entered a completely new era!

In the past twenty years, the entire Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard, have transformed a backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China into an advanced socialist New China. Our motherland has undergone earth-shaking changes.

In the course of struggle over the past twenty years, we have consolidated the political power of the proletariat, victoriously smashed the subversive schemes and disruptive activities of the enemies at home and abroad and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. While carrying out socialist revolution on the economic front, we have also carried out socialist

IN PIAO'S SPEECH

the 20th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China

revolution on the political, ideological and cultural fronts. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has completely shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and smashed their plot to restore capitalism. The unprecedented wide dissemination of great Mao Tsetung Thought and its being grasped by hundreds of millions of people are changing enormously people's mental outlook and promoting the steady development of our cause of socialism. Our socialist motherland is thriving and growing ever more prosperous. The people of all nationalities of our country are more united than ever before. The dictatorship of the proletariat has become even more consolidated. The great socialist China, standing like a giant in the East, has become a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism.

All our victories are victories of Mao Tsetung Thought and of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The practice of our socialist revolution proves that the theory, line, principles and policies of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by our great leader Chairman Mao constitute most important new contributions to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and have opened up a brilliant road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. From their protracted struggles, the people of the whole country have come to realize the truth: Closely following our great leader Chairman Mao means victory.

At the Party's Ninth National Congress of far-reaching historical significance, Chairman Mao issued the great call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" which has greatly inspired the fighting will of the people throughout the country.

Now we must continue to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Party's Ninth Congress, carry out in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth Congress and implement all Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. We must carry on in a more

extensive and deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and do an even better job of ideological revolutionization. We must firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, **carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously**, carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**"; **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war; go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism** and unfold a new upsurge in revolution and production.

Comrades! We must rally even more closely around the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and strengthen the Party's centralized and unified leadership. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to develop the vigorous proletarian revolutionary spirit, carry on for ever the glorious revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses and build our socialist motherland into a more prosperous and powerful country and build up a more powerful national defence.

In the past twenty years, most profound changes have taken place in the international situation. The revolutionary movement of the people of various countries is surging to unprecedented heights, while U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are becoming more isolated than ever before. In order to extricate themselves from the predicament of being beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are colluding and at the same time contending with each other, carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and wildly attempting to engineer a war of aggression against our country and flagrantly resorting to nuclear blackmail against us. In the relations between countries, China has always upheld the

Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Our stand is: **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** The people of the whole country must heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all the enemies who dare to invade us. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. We warn U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism: The heroic Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are invincible. Should you insist on imposing a war on the Chinese people, we will keep you company and resolutely fight to the finish! On the vast land of China, wherever you go, there will be your burial ground!

We will always uphold proletarian internationalism and firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end; firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand; firmly support the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism; and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people of the five continents!

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

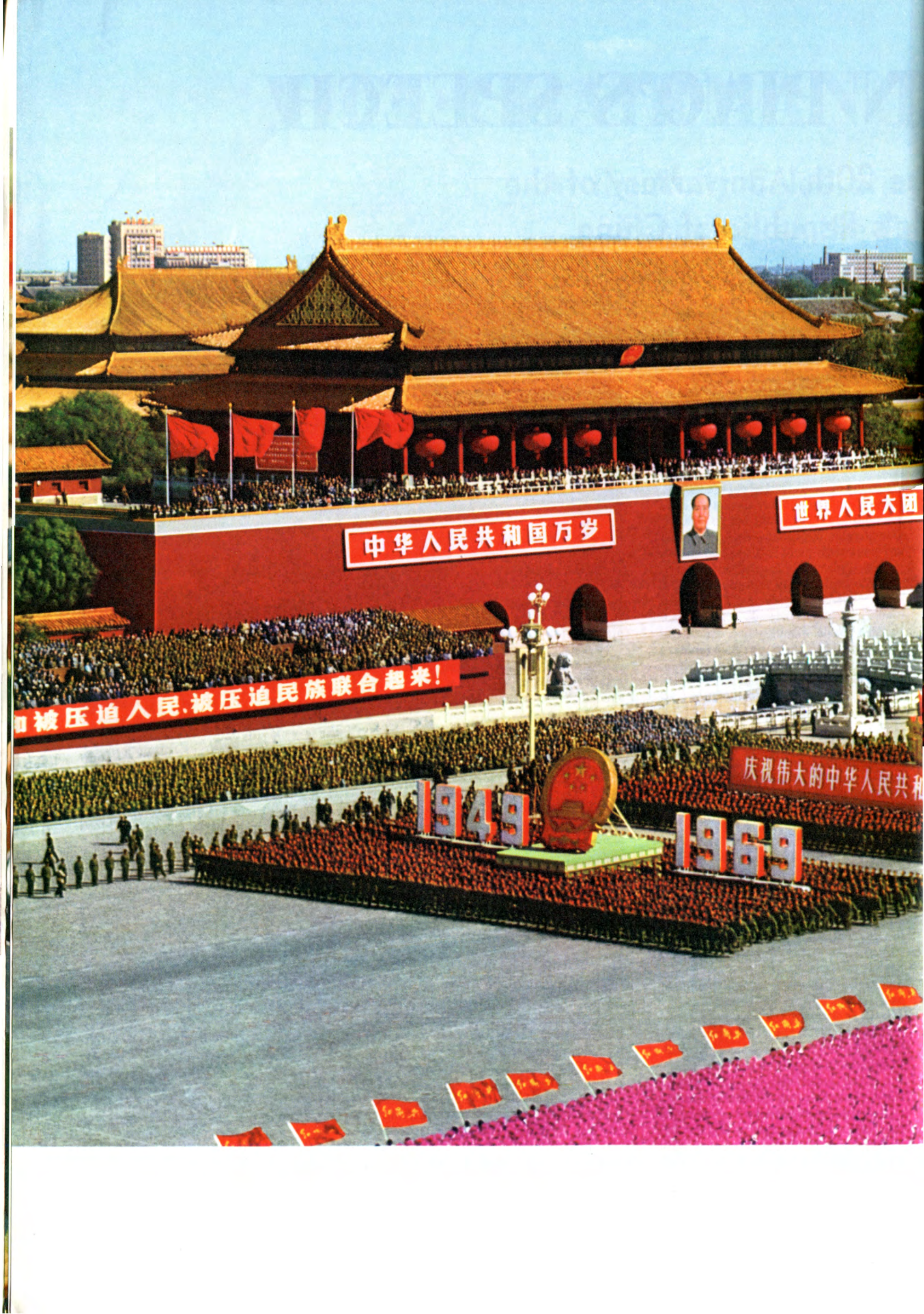
Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!



世界人民大团结

中华人民共和国万岁



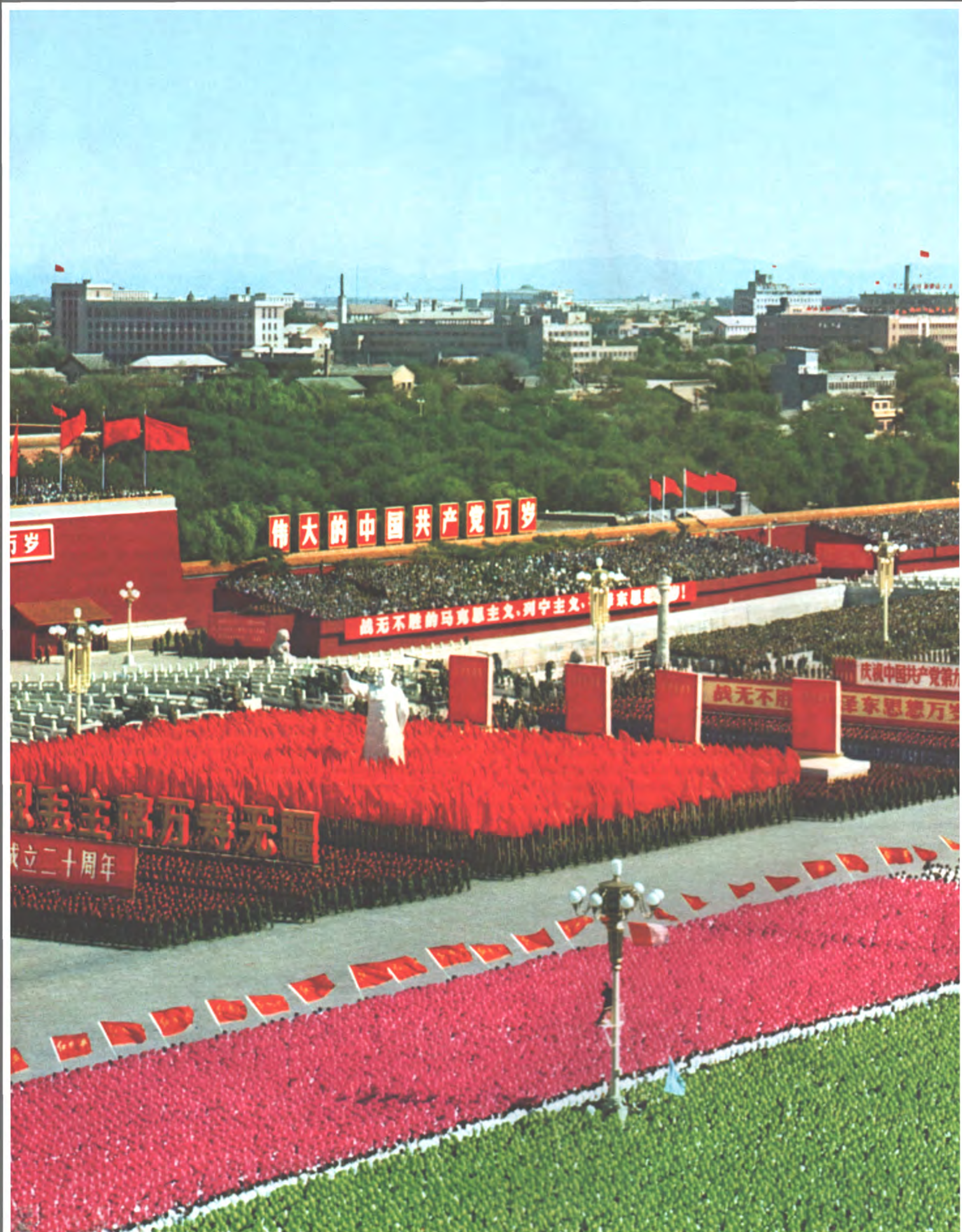
被压迫人民、被压迫民族联合起来！

庆祝伟大的中华人民共和国

1949

1969

庆祝伟大的中华人民共和国



Over 400,000 armymen and civilians in the capital hold a mammoth parade enthusiastically celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China.





The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin together with foreign friends from all parts of the world on the Tien An Men rostrum. From left: Haki Toska, leader of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Madame Raoul; Chen

Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Congo (Brazzaville); and Choi Yong Kun

CHAIRMAN Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on October 1 joyously celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China together with more than 400,000 army-men and civilians of Peking and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of the country. A grand rally held at Tien An Men Square was followed by a parade.

On October 1, 1949, our great leader Chairman Mao personally raised the first Five-Star Red Flag on the Tien An Men rostrum, and solemnly announced to the world the founding of the People's Republic of China. New China has been marching courageously along the socialist highway for 20 years. It has now become an advanced socialist country, towering like a giant in the East. On this glorious festive occasion, people throughout the country, with boundless joy, warmly hailed the great victories China has won in socialist revolution and socialist construction during the past 20 years, the tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the glorious victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Tien An Men Square presented a magnificent scene on this festive occasion. Red flags fluttered over all the buildings around the square. In the centre of the red wall of Tien An Men Gate was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood at the east and west sides of the square and a portrait of Sun Yat-sen stood at the southern end. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were huge placards inscribed with Chairman Mao's great call: "Unite to win still greater victories."

At 10 a. m., Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin mounted with firm strides the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate as the band struck up the majestic strains of *The East Is Red*. At this moment, the people in the square were jubilant. They cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Glowing with excellent health and in high spirits, Chairman Mao smilingly and cordially waved to the masses. Standing beside Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin, also in high spirits, waved his shining red copy of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung*. The 10,000 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from all parts of the country on the rostrum and review-

Festival at Ti





f the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Chinese Communist Party; Major Alfred Raoul, leader of the Delelional Council of Revolution and the Government of the Republic (Brazzaville); Vice-Chairman Lin Piao; Chairman Mao Tsetung; leader of the Korean Party and Government Delegation; Chou

En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, leader of the National Delegation of Cambodia; Pham Van Dong, leader of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Repub-

ing stands cheered towards Chairman Mao at the tops of their voices.

On the rostrum with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin were: Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; (the following names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames) Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee now in Peking; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee now in Peking; and the leading comrades of various departments.

Distinguished guests from various countries were invited to take part in the celebrations. On the rostrum were: The Korean Party and Government Delegation, the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation, the Albanian Party and Government Delegation, the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the National Delegation of Cambodia, the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and

the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation, the Government Delegation of Mauritania, the Delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Tanzania Friendship Delegation, the Delegation of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and the Guinea Government, the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Palestine National Liberation Movement Delegation, representative comrades of Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties, friends from foreign mass organizations, fighters and heroes coming from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and other foreign friends.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao delivered an important speech at the rally.

A mammoth parade followed. It was a display of vigour and grandeur from beginning to end. It fully showed that the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are showing unprecedented revolutionary unity and vitality and a firm determination to win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

■ An Men Square





lic of China; Nguyen Huu Tho, leader of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Tung Pi-wu, (acting) Chairman of the People's Republic of China; and Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, leader of the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation.

Revolutionary masses from every front marched forward with big strides, carrying models of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the "good old three" articles and huge placards inscribed with the slogans: "Revolutionary committees are fine!" "Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously! Further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!" and "Firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism! Carry the socialist revolution through to the end!" They expressed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people who are determined to further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Workers marching stalwartly crossed the square. A succession of huge models showing the new achievements in metallurgy, machine building, coal, railway, transport, petroleum, chemicals, textiles and other departments appeared in Tien An Men Square. Commune members from the forefront of autumn harvesting on Peking's outskirts marched, their placard reading "People's communes are fine!" drawn by tractors. They shouted: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and acclaimed the rich harvests China has been reaping year after year. Floats reflecting China's flourishing market and stable prices entered the square. A conspicuous placard announced: "Our country is now a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts." All these reflected the great victories the Chinese people have won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard.

The Chinese working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and brought profound changes to departments of culture, art, education, journalism and health. Members of worker-P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams in Peking, together with revolutionary teachers and students, Red Guards, "barefoot" doctors carrying medical kits and students of "May 7" cadre schools with their trousers rolled up, were reviewed by our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. They expressed their common determination to carry the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end. Among the paraders there appeared colourful floats showing scenes from nine model revolutionary theatrical works, which shine with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought. They presented a magnificent spectacle of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Troops of the ground, naval and air forces of the invincible Chinese People's Liberation Army marched past to be reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. They carried huge placards reading: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!"

"Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders!" and "We are determined to liberate Taiwan!" In the wake of the People's Liberation Army came contingents of militia units of the capital. Rifles in hand and with bazookas on their shoulders, they strode past in high militant spirits. The square was alive with the spirit of unity between the army and the people, who are determined to fight to defend the motherland. This fully demonstrates that the hundreds of millions of armymen and people in China have the determination to use people's war to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all aggressors who dare to invade.

Passing through the square was a huge float carrying this impressive slogan of great strategic significance: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" It forcefully demonstrates the strong will of the Chinese people and the people of the world to unite to fight and smash any war of aggression.

At the end of the parade, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin walked to the two ends of the Tien An Men rostrum and cordially and continuously waved to greet the people on the reviewing stands and in the square. At this moment, thunderous cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" rang over the square and continued unabated for a long time.

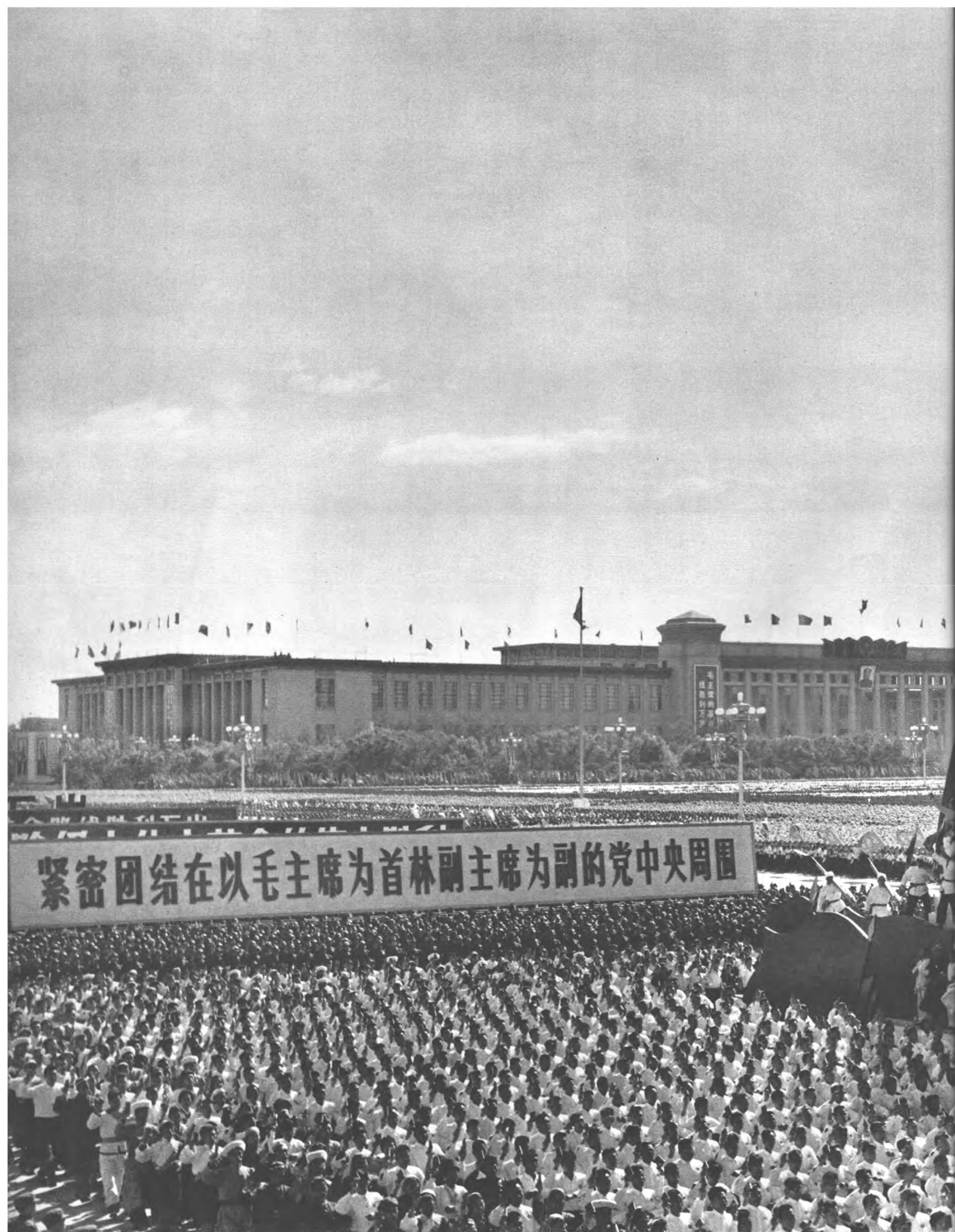
Tien An Men Square was brightly lit and presented a scene of splendour in the evening. Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin mounted the Tien An Men rostrum again. Beaming with smiles, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin clapped their hands and cordially waved to the representatives from all parts of the country, and shook hands and talked with comrades and friends from the five continents. At this moment, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary people below the rostrum, with crimson flowers and electric lights, formed a magnificent pattern of a red sun glowing with radiance to express their boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao. In excellent spirits, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and other leading comrades watched the fireworks display together with over 500,000 armymen and civilians.

Clusters of festal fireworks soared into the air. The whole square was a scene of jubilation. The revolutionary masses taking part in the festivities presented a great variety of revolutionary, militant songs and dances in the square. The Chinese people are determined to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party so as to build our great socialist motherland into a more powerful country!



The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao reviewing the paraders from the Tien An Men rostrum on National Day





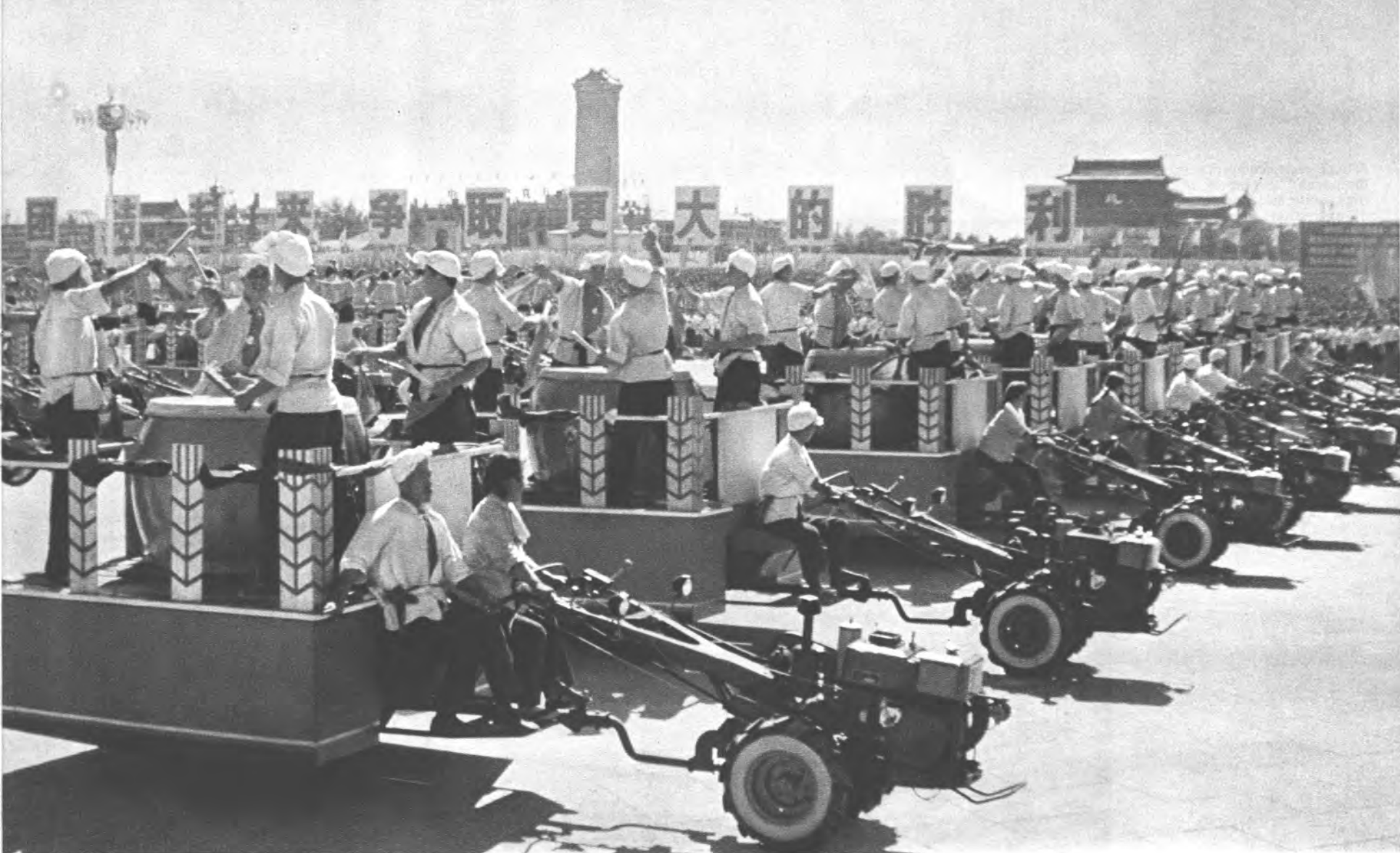
The revolutionary masses in various national costumes march forward with big decorated floats. They express the common will of the people of all nationalities in China to continue to advance courageously, holding aloft the banner of the unity and victory of the Party's Ninth Congress.



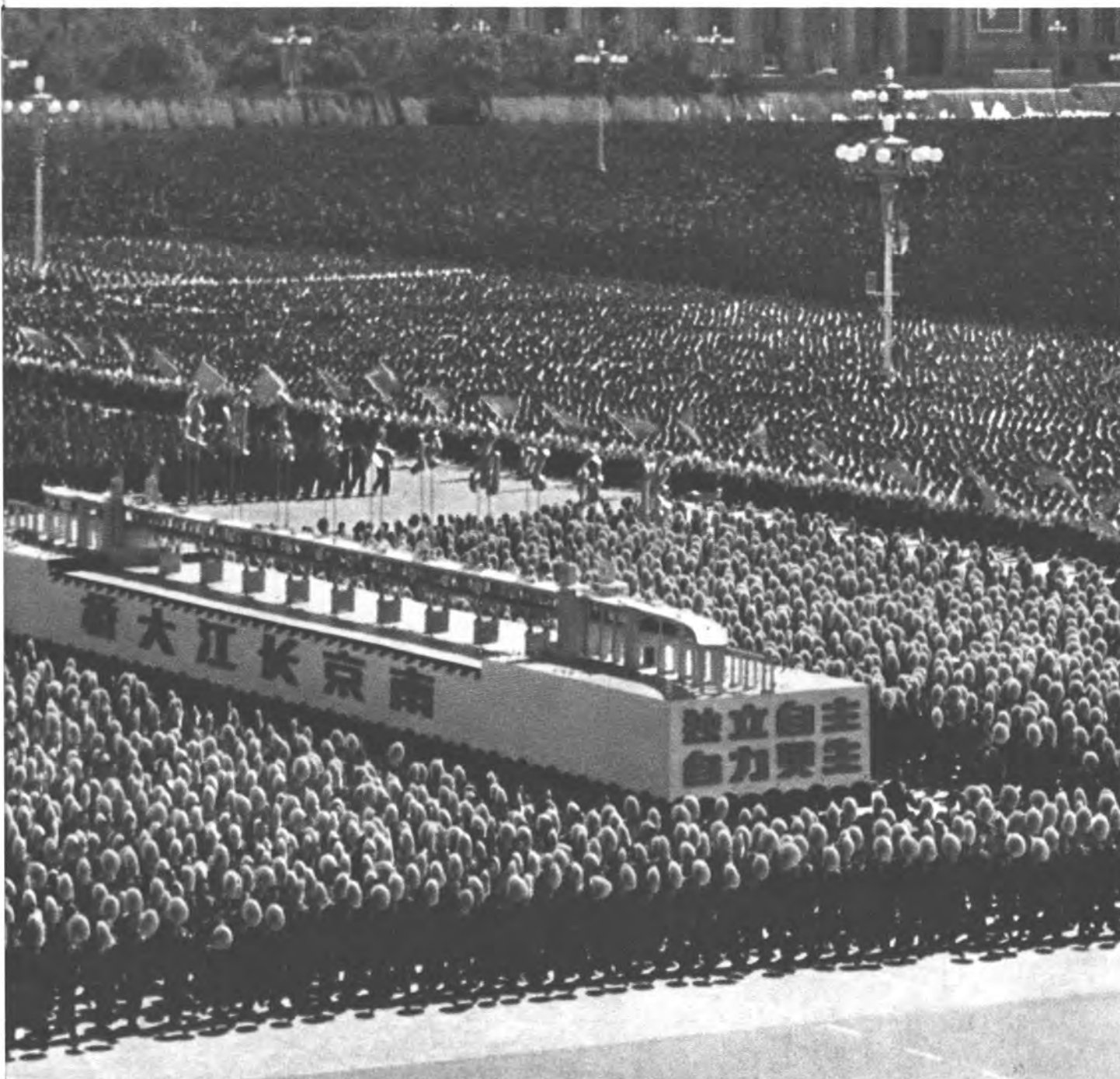


Contingent of the capital's workers on parade





Ranks of poor and lower-middle peasants from the outskirts of Peking passing through Tien An Men Square



Decorated floats with models showing the new achievements scored in China's economic construction passing through Tien An Men Square

A huge, conspicuous placard with the slogan: "People of all countries, unite and oppose any war of aggression launched by imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" It powerfully expresses the strong will of the Chinese people and the people the world over to unite to fight and resolutely smash any war of aggression.



Fully armed militiawomen





Heroic P.L.A. armymen marching into Tien An Men Square to be reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao





Colourful floats passing by the Tien An Men rostrum present scenes from the model revolutionary theatrical works, which shine with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung Thought.

Decorated floats showing achievements scored in the field of science enter Tien An Men Square.





Joyful contingents of paraders





The Red Guards participating in the rally to celebrate National Day pledge to accept re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, to take the road of integrating with them and to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Upper right: March courageously along the glorious road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his "May 7" directive!

Right: "Barefoot" doctors on review by Chairman Mao.





The revolutionary masses on the reviewing stands enthusiastically cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Foreign friends from all parts of the world cheer Chairman Mao!



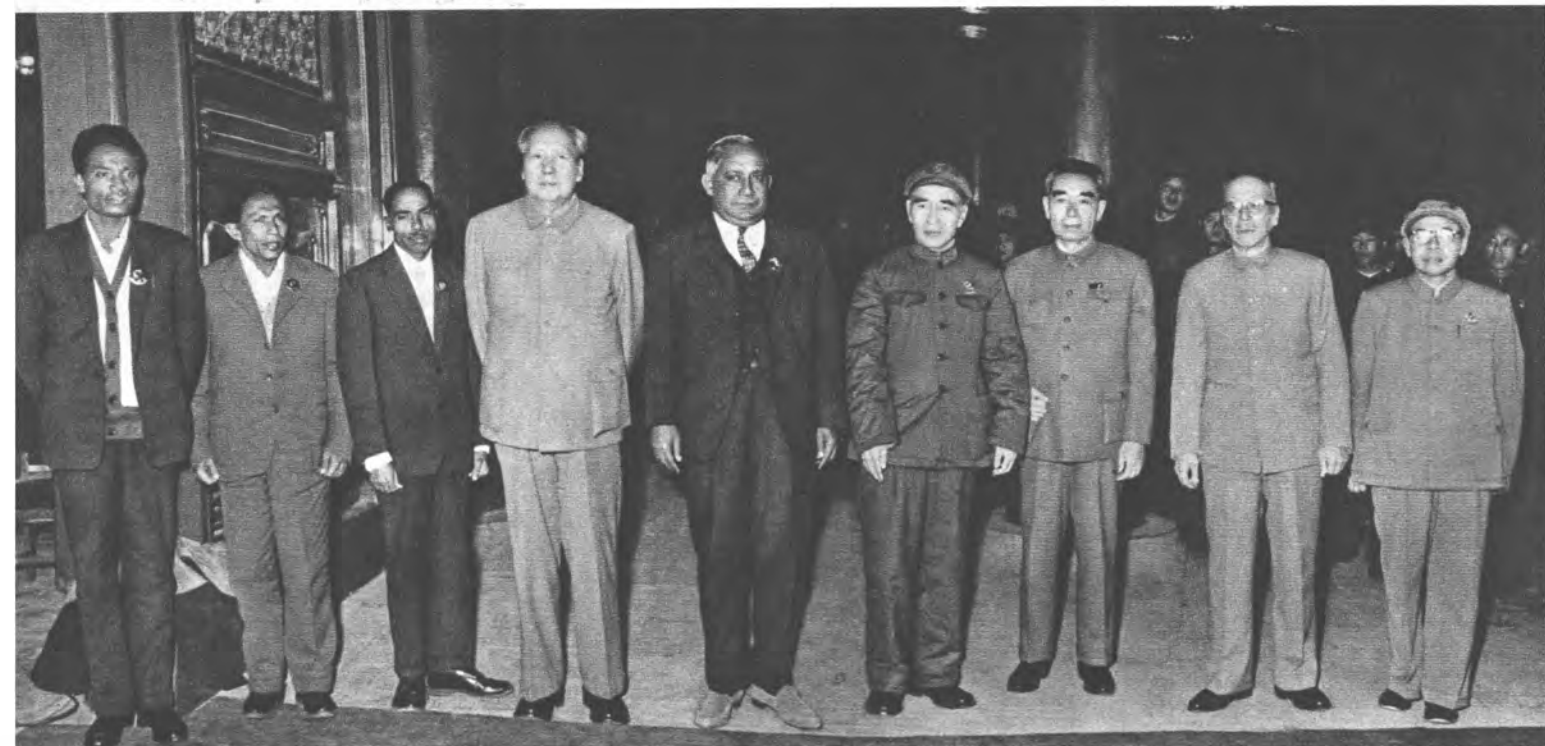
The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, together with Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, wave their hands to greet the masses on the reviewing stands and in the square.





The army men and civilians in the capital spend the evening of National Day happily.





On October 1, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao have a photograph taken on the Tien An Men rostrum with the members of the Delegation of the Ceylon Communist Party headed by Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party. Fifth from left is Comrade N. Sanmugathasan.



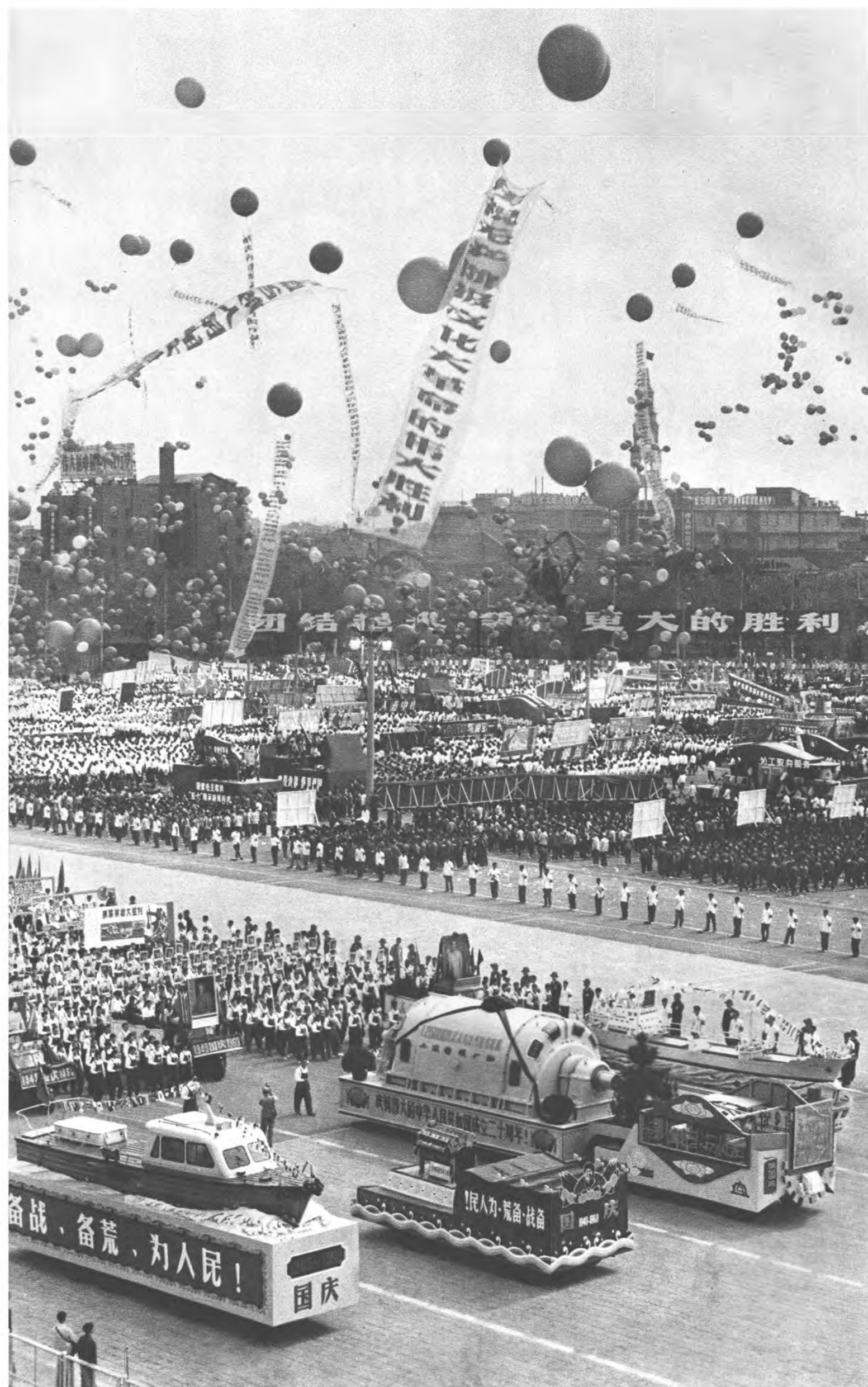
On October 1, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao have a photograph taken on the Tien An Men rostrum with the Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden, headed by G. Bylin, Chairman of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden. Second from left is Comrade G. Bylin.



On October 1, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao have a photograph taken on the Tien An Men rostrum with Comrade F. Dinucci, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) and leader of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist).



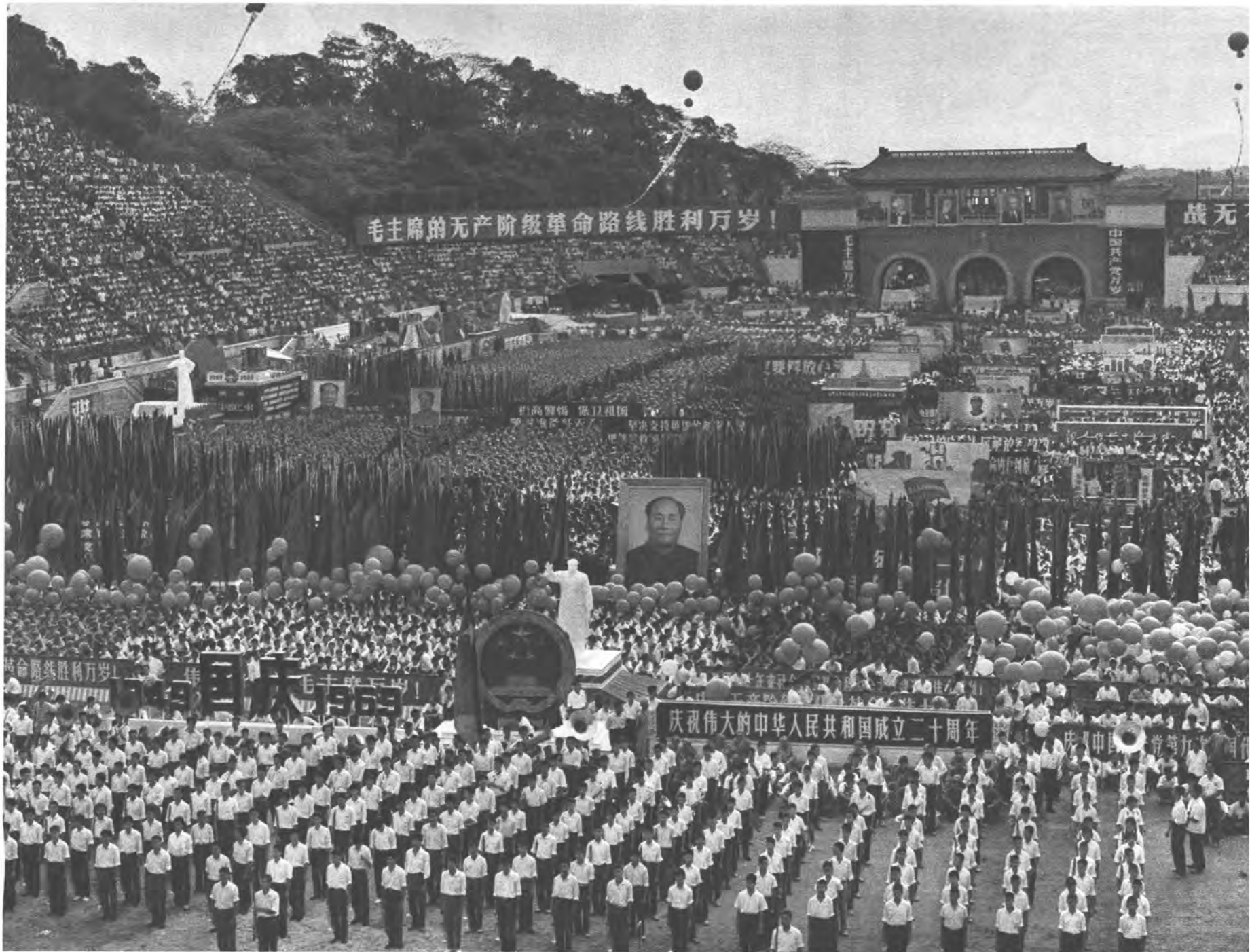
On the Tien An Men rostrum, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin receive the representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of the country taking part in the National Day celebrations.



The revolutionary people of all nationalities and the P.L. commanders and fighters of Urumchi hold a rally and parade to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In Kwangchow, a million workmen and civilians hold a grand rally and mammoth parade to warmly celebrate the great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our great motherland during the past 20 years.

With unlimited pride, members of Shanghai's working class report the brilliant successes achieved on the front of industry to the great leader Chairman Mao by displaying products and models on colourful floats.





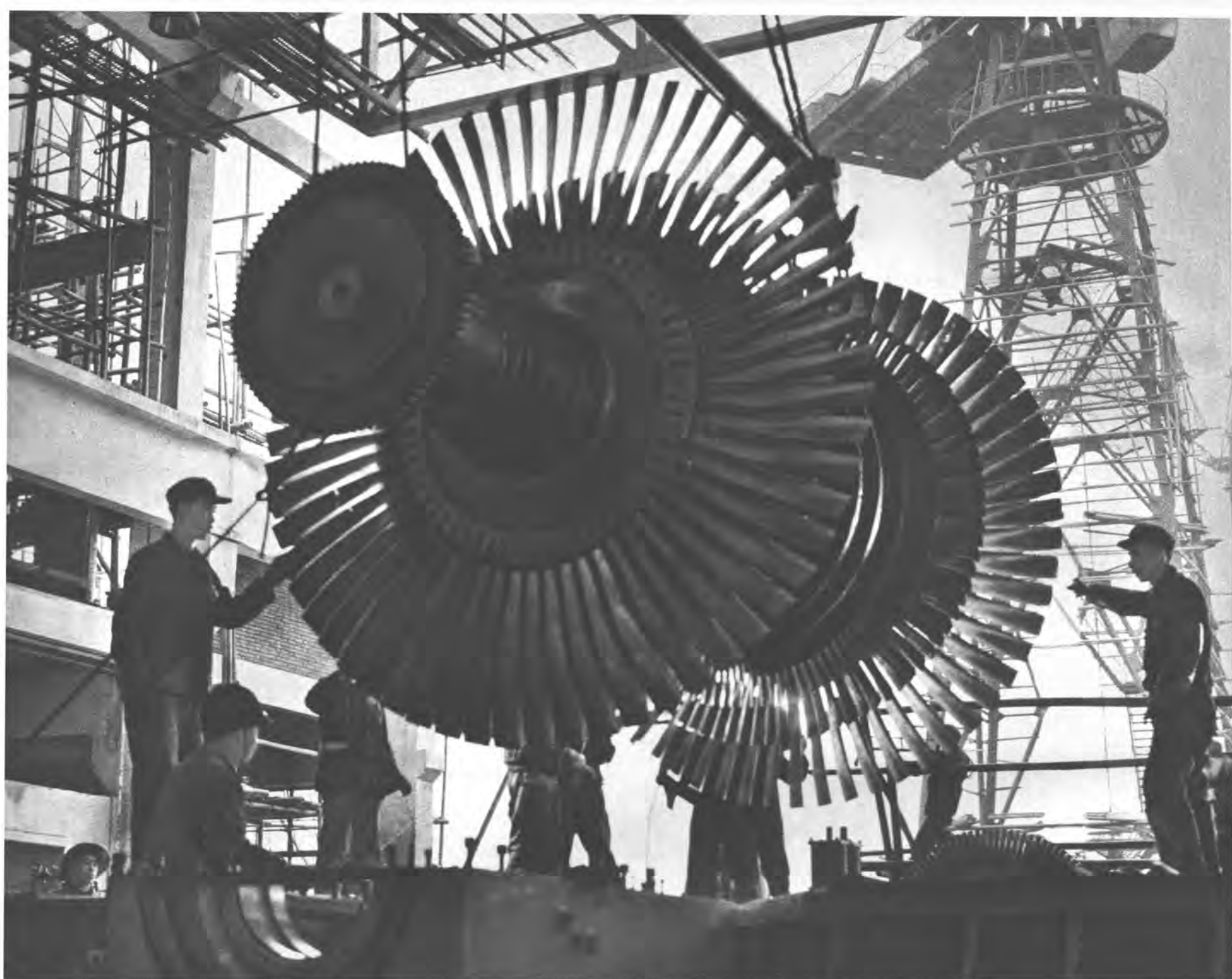
The 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with a double internal water-cooling system, manufactured by the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, is now in operation.

Installing the high-temperature, high-pressure boiler

Chinese Workers Aim High

— *China's First 125,000-kw. Steam Turbo-Generating Set
with a Double Internal Water-Cooling System*





Workers installing the steam turbine equipped with a reheater.

ON the eve of the 20th anniversary of China's National Day, a 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with a double internal water-cooling system, after having been tested and proven to be excellent in quality and performance, went formally into operation. This is another tremendous achievement of the Shanghai working class in adhering to Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

The first to be designed, constructed and installed by our own efforts, this steam turbo-generating set is of advanced world level. It not only introduces to the steam generator the internal water-cooled stator and rotor, the world's most advanced cooling technique, but also incorporates a series of advanced world techniques for making a high-temperature and high-pressure boiler and turbine equipped with a reheater. This turbo-generator, therefore, has such features as large capacity, small size and light weight.

This large turbo-generating set, which calls for a high order of technique, took only ten months to make, from trial manufacture to power generating. Such speed is rare in the history of power and electric machine-making industries in any part of the world.

In 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and after "doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind", Chinese workers successfully built China's first 12,000-kw. turbo-generating set with double internal water-cooling. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and company openly maligned and cursed this new creation and vainly attempted to strangle it. In March

1966, in order to make a greater contribution to socialist construction, the workers of the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant prepared to make a steam turbine of great power, high temperature and high pressure equipped with a reheater. At this time, Liu Shao-chi and company again raised a host of obstructions, turning down the proposal to produce it. On the contrary, they planned to order from abroad a turbo-generating set equipped with a reheater, which was several times more expensive. When the workers learned of this, they were choked with rage. They determined to rely on their own efforts and work hard to produce this steam turbine.

The unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution thoroughly shattered Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In November last year the Shanghai workers realized their hope. They were given the glorious task of making the 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with a double internal water-cooling system. With boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and deep hatred for the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, they rigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff thrust forward by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front, such as the "slavish comprador philosophy", the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "first copying and then making". Under the Party's leadership and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, they persisted in displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death". Applying the principle of "using both modern and indigenous methods and pooling the efforts of big, medium-sized and small enterprises", they conquered various difficulties encountered regarding



Revolutionary workers of the Shanghai General Electrical Apparatus Repairing and Manufacturing Plant produced a kind of high-grade alloy steel welding rod in a simple shop after a week's hard work, meeting in time the urgent need in welding the high-temperature, high-pressure boiler. Here they are trial making a new kind of welding rod.



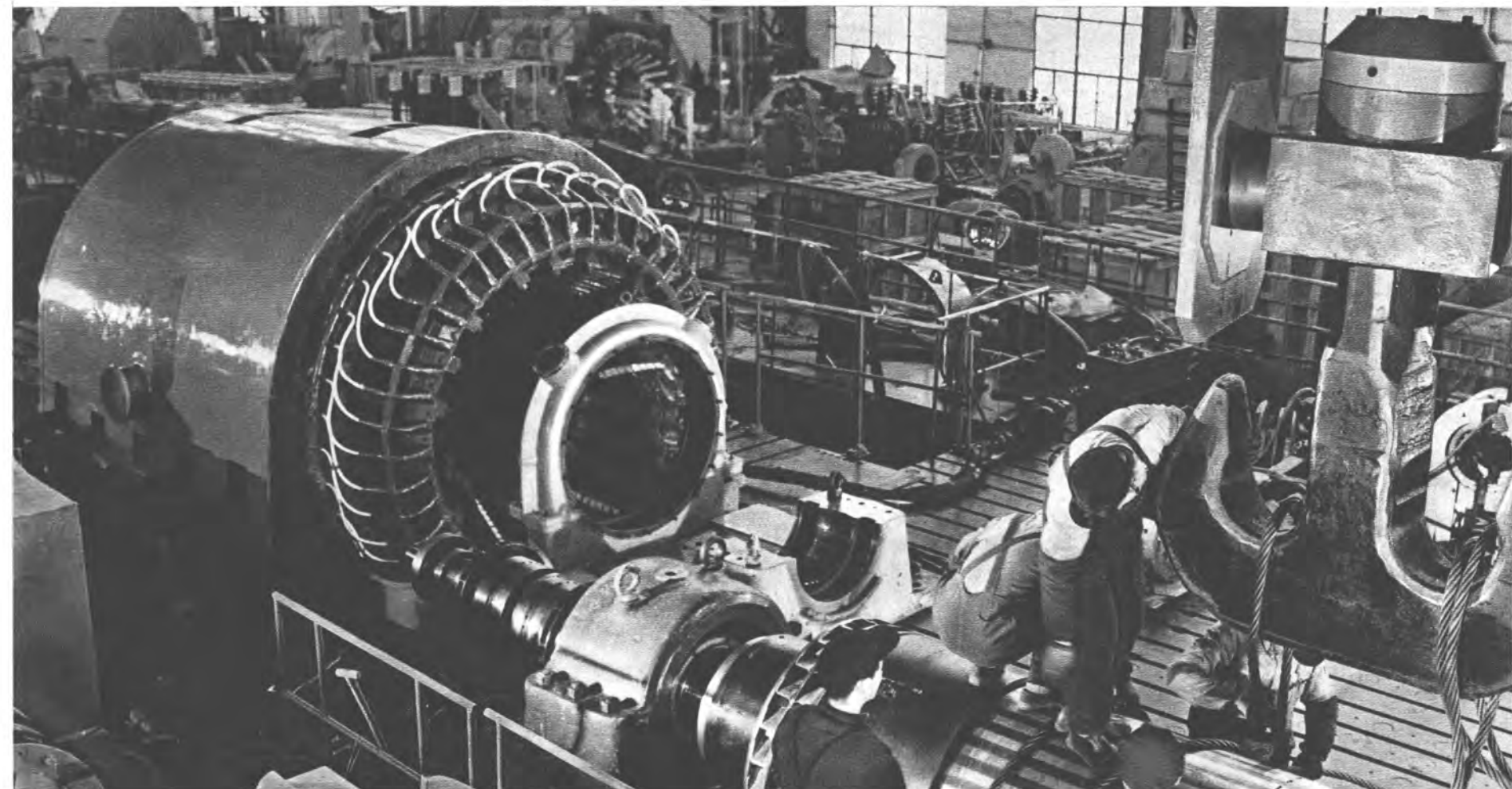
Workers of the Shanghai Metal Mining equipment Plant used indigenous methods to solve seven key problems in making this coal pulverizer with medium speed. The technology of processing the large helical bevel gear reaches advanced world level.

technique, equipment and material and finally succeeded in speedily making this high-quality turbo-generator.

Some 1,000 units in Shanghai took part in manufacturing the turbo-generator. A number of big plants, including the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant, the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Boiler Plant acted as the main force and made important contributions to the whole project. Displaying the spirit of daring to think and to act,

many small factories turned out large numbers of up-to-date products which were not produced in China before. By the eve of the 20th anniversary of National Day, this large steam turbo-generating set shining with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought was successfully manufactured and installed and had begun generating electricity. This is another important contribution of the Chinese working class in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Workers of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant completed the 125,000-kw. generator with water-cooled stator and rotor in five months.





In only five months the revolutionary workers of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant, overcoming countless difficulties and conducting many tests, successfully manufactured this large-capacity, steam turbo-generator with a double internal water-cooling system, of world advanced level. Cha Tsung-yu (upper, centre), Party member of workshop No. 3, had fractured a lumbar vertebra in a work accident ten years ago. Concerned with his health, the leadership transferred him to a technical section where he worked a half-day shift. This time he couldn't sit still and he walked straight into the workshop and joined his colleagues in the battle. He took part in more than 130 tests and did not go home for over a fortnight. When his old ailment returned to plague him, he applied a plaster on it and went on with the tests. At the time, his two daughters were going to settle down in the countryside. His wife who had taken part in the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team had no time to help them pack. Putting private affairs out of his mind, Cha centered his attention on the tests, often working days and nights without leaving the shop. Finally, on April 23, just before the closing of the Party's Ninth Congress, he and his colleagues succeeded in making the generator.



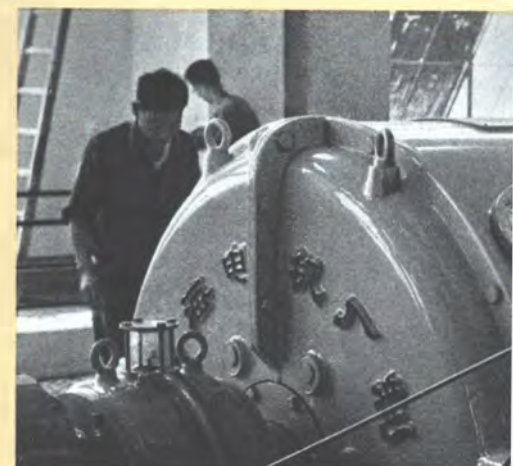
Heroes Who Made Steam Turbo-

On April 1, the day of great joy when the Party's Ninth Congress was convened, the workers of the high-voltage operation shift and the electric welding squad took up the battle of fixing cooling pipes on the large transformer. This entailed turning off the transformer before weld-

ing the pipes on it. But this method would diminish the amount of electricity generated by tens of millions of kw-h. After discussing the matter repeatedly they hit on an idea: weld while the transformer is working. A transformer in operation not only carries powerful high-voltage current, but due to the high pressure, the transformer oil with which it is filled might squirt out at the time of welding. It was tantamount to pouring oil on fire! Seriously considering all eventualities and taking full precautionary measures, they boldly commenced experimenting. The first to come forward to tackle the job was electric welder Wang Jui-chin. He was instantly showered with oil. With the coordination of the workers of the high-voltage operation shift, however, he calmly and resourcefully took up the battle. The experiment was a complete success. In the end they created the miracle of welding pipes on a transformer filled with oil and in operation. "We were mentally prepared to sacrifice ourselves," they said. "Inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth Congress, we thought only of how to fulfil the task and report to Chairman Mao. We never considered our own safety."

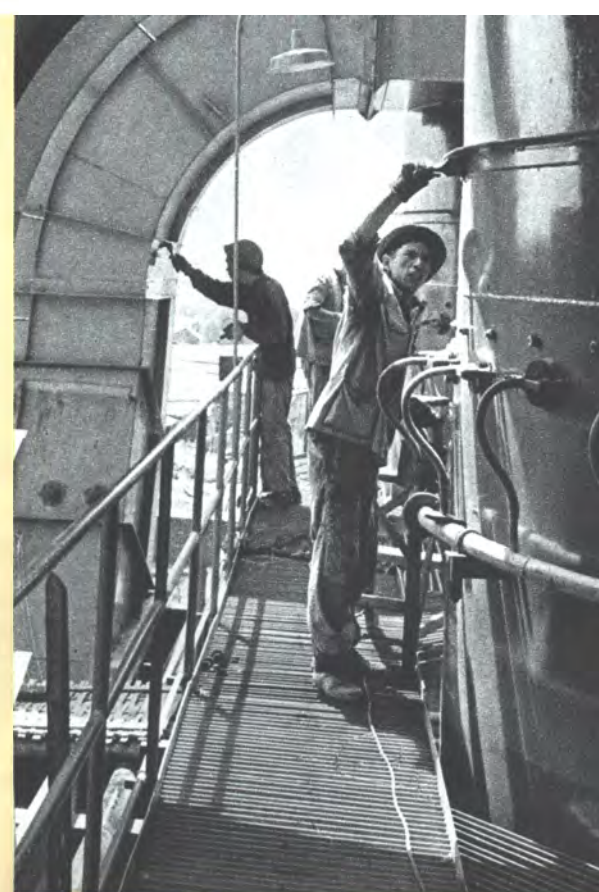
of acute pain in the waist and the repeated

As soon as the generating set was assembled it went into trial operation. Many workers had worked days and nights while some of them were ill, but they all insisted on participating in the battle. Fan Jen-yi, Party member and revolutionary cadre of worker origin who had over 20 years' experience in operating turbines had a fractured vertebra which made it impossible for him to sit or stand. He had been resting at home, but when he heard of the trial operation he tied a sheet of steel around his middle, went to the worksite and insisted on operating the turbine. Each time, he was the first to come and the last to leave. In spite



The high-temperature, high-pressure boiler with a reheater is an important component part of the generating set. Its manufacture calls for bending over 700 tons of high-grade hard steel tubing with thick wall into different shapes. But the small R (radius of curvature) tube-bending machine for processing them was not available. Liu Chin-tang (left, centre), Party member and veteran worker of the Shanghai Boiler Plant, taking his bed roll to the shop, joined the workers in the trial manufacture. They lacked technical literature and blueprints and were short of special equipment, but none of these difficulties deterred the old worker who had met the great leader Chairman Mao four times. Working around the clock and stubbornly defeating one difficulty after another, Liu succeeded, with the help of the plant's leadership and other workers, in making the machine. But when it was set in motion, the tubes either became deformed or cracked. Then Liu recalled what Chairman Mao had taught: **"New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow."** He observed, repaired and improved the machine, sleeping very little for a stretch of five days and nights. Finally, an automatic hydraulic small R tube-bending machine of advanced world level was successfully produced.

In installing the boiler, the workers had to clean a number of bent steel pipes. They were eight metres long, bent at right angles in the middle. After sand blasting, they had to be rechecked. But the square bend could not be seen. If a grain of sand left there was driven into the turbine when the boiler was in operation it would cause a very serious accident. To crawl into this pipe with a diameter of 404 mm. in winter was an arduous enough job, but once in, one might not be able to get out unless everything was done right. Cherishing a high sense of responsibility for guaranteeing the quality of the project, Party member and painter Lu Yuken took off his cotton-padded jacket and boldly crawled into the pipe just in his shirt. He got stuck at the bend. The icy wall of the pipe made him numb all over. He was breathing with difficulty. In this exigency of life and death, cherishing boundless loyalty for Chairman Mao and silently reciting **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"**, he inched forward, bearing the physical pain. When he emerged from the pipe, his shirt torn and his feet numb, the first thing he said was:



"Get in and scrub. We can get rid of all the sand, then it will be safe!" With him in the lead, the comrades of the whole squad victoriously fulfilled their task of cleaning the pipes.

the 125,000-kw. generating Set

admonitions of the leadership and his comrades-in-arms, he was active everywhere, listening carefully through a metal rod to the sound of various parts of the set, offering his ideas, leading the young workers in mastering the laws and assisting them at work.

"The method is to familiarize ourselves with all aspects of the enemy situation and our own, to discover the laws governing the actions of both sides and to make use of these laws in our own operations." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, and summing up their experience, they were able at the fourth test to set the steam turbine at the maximum speed of 3,000 r.p.m.

A number of large bearings of the generating set were to be processed by the Loyang Bearing Plant. To gain time, the workers decided to fetch them by truck.

Mid-way, it began to snow. The wind blew hard; the ditches were soon filled with snow. With the glass of the driving cab frosted over and visibility poor, the truck was in danger of over-turning into a ditch at any moment. Repairman Liu Mao-kao (left), sitting on the mudguard and leaning against the bonnet, was giving directions in a piercing cold wind. As the blizzard grew fiercer, the road became blocked.

With concerted efforts they swept aside the snow to clear the way. Snow filled their rubber boots and turned to ice on their trousers and socks. Lacking shovels, they had to dig with their hands, but they never wavered, even when their fingers were bruised and bleeding. When they reached their destination their comrades-in-arms at the Loyang Bearing Plant started in right away that night to process the bearings, so that they were able to start back the next day. The snow kept falling. When they reached Tengfeng, the truck had to thread its way up the mountain. On one side of the road there was a steep cliff, on the other side, a deep chasm. Driving at night on the slippery road was extremely dangerous. They realized that if the drifts kept piling up, by the next day the mountain road would become unnegotiable and the whole project would be held up. Faced with difficulty, they recited aloud the quotation from Chairman Mao, **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** At last, they tackled the high mountain and got back to Shanghai in safety. With Mao Tsetung Thought they wrote a battle song of fearing neither hardship nor death.



ADVANCE

- ① The Party branch of the Red Fourth Company is a vigorous and militant collective, boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. Here, the members are discussing the aim and significance of camping at the old site of the Kutien Conference.
- ② While in camp, the fighters consciously help the poor and lower-middle peasants carry water, and do cleaning and sanitation work.
- ③ Saying good-bye to the poor and lower-middle peasants.



①



②



③



CE ALONG THE ROAD POINTED OUT BY THE KUTIEN CONFERENCE

THE sky is high, the clouds pale, and like a scroll our scarlet banner. "Develop the spirit of the Kutien Conference." "Fear neither hardship nor death." Many slogans like these are posted on both sides of an ancient, rough stone route in the mountains of western Fukien. Some fighters, standing by a mountain pass, are carrying on propaganda through ballad-singing, encouraging their fully-armed comrades-in-arms to learn the revolutionary traditions of the Red Army of former years and to press forward in spite of all difficulties. These are the commanders and fighters of the Fourth Company of a P.L.A. unit on the Fukien coastal front, known as the Red Fourth Company. They climbed over one mountain after another on a political education camping trip to the old site of the Kutien Conference in order to make a better study of our great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the history of building the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Kutien Conference is a brilliant chapter. In December 1929, in the small village of Kutien in western Fukien the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army under the leadership of the great teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung, held its Ninth Party Congress — renowned as the Kutien Conference. The main aim of this conference was to overcome non-proletarian ideology and foster proletarian ideology in the people's army. The resolution drawn up by Comrade Mao Tsetung, Party representative, after carrying out deep investigations, was adopted by the conference. It was Chairman Mao's brilliant article "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party". It pointed out that the orientation for building the Chinese people's army is first of all to stress building it politically. In this way, it laid the foundation for the political work of the people's army and kept the Chinese

Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to found the western Fukien revolutionary base in 1929. This is the mouth of the cave in Suchiapo Village, Shanghang County, where Chairman Mao often worked in the day when he directed the work of the Western Fukien Special Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Commanders and fighters of the Red Fourth Company were deeply impressed when studying *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung* at this site.





The Red Fourth Company march forward to the old site of the Kutien Conference, sacred place of the Chinese revolution, along the route taken by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

Comrade Chang Tsai-yuan (left), representative to the Party's Ninth National Congress, political instructor and secretary of the Party branch of the Red Fourth Company, together with the company leader and the fighters, climbs over mountains and crosses rivers on the camping trip. They have inherited and developed the Red Army's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.



Workers' and Peasants' Red Army consistently marching forward not only organizationally but also politically and ideologically in accordance with Comrade Mao Tsetung's proletarian line on army building.

In the last 40 years, the people's army led by the Chinese Communist Party, developing according to the spirit of the resolution of the Kutien Conference, has turned out to be the highly revolutionized and proletarianized People's Liberation Army of today.

The predecessor of the Fourth Company which made this camping trip to Kutien was a company of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army directly commanded by Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao years ago. During the long period of hardship and difficulty, the Red Fourth Company left the south to fight in the north, and later was transferred to the south again. They performed meritorious deeds in battle and numerous heroes came to the fore.

Since the founding of New China, the Red Fourth Company has upheld and developed the glorious traditions of the Red Army, and scored new merits in defending the motherland's coastal front. In 1961, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao inspected this company, giving the commanders and fighters extremely great encouragement to do an even better job of building their company politically. During the last eight years, the commanders and fighters of the Fourth Company, taking Vice-Chairman Lin as their brilliant example and raising still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, have given prominence to proletarian politics and accelerated the building of the company along the road pointed out by the Kutien Conference, so that the company has been cited as a "good-in-four" company for eight years in succession. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the company, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, accomplished their arduous

task of helping the Left, and supporting industry and agriculture, with outstanding success. The Fourth Company was cited as an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought of the Foochow Unit.

Over the years, this company has witnessed the replacement of one group of cadres and fighters after another, but the Red Army's glorious tradition has been passed down from generation to generation. On this camping trip, the commanders and fighters of the Red Fourth Company did propaganda among the masses on a wide scale, organized them and armed them. Wherever they set up camp, they did chores for the poor and lower-middle peasants, carrying water, sweeping the courtyards and so on, or put up slogans. Along the way, they cordially gave the poor and lower-middle peasants medical treatment, or even hair-cuts, all free of charge. Also they actively organized the members of the rural people's communes to set up Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, took part in collective productive labour and helped the militiamen at shooting practice.

The army cherishes the people; the people support the army. On the camping trip, when the commanders and fighters were resting in the mountains, a group of Little Red Soldiers came out to meet them. On learning that these P.L.A. uncles were on a long trip to the old site of the Kutien Conference, sacred place of the revolution, the youngsters at once went back home to fetch boiled water for them. When they put up at night in the

Hsiaoohi commune, the leading member of the commune revolutionary committee, a former Red Army fighter, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, brought the company letters of comfort and greeting and some pork amid the beating of gongs and drums. On meeting their hosts, Political Instructor Chang thanked them profusely and said, "We are soldiers from among the people. Our army was founded and led by Chairman Mao personally and is commanded directly by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. We must learn to practise the revolutionary traditions of the Red Army fighters — that is, not to take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses." The former Red Army fighter now working on the revolutionary committee said, "Forty years ago, when the Red Army fighters arrived here, we welcomed them like members of our own family, with the same enthusiasm."

The next morning, he and some youngsters saw the Red Fourth Company off as it marched forward in high spirits along the route leading to the old site of the Kutien Conference. Pointing at the red slogans posted on the roadside by the company, he said to the youngsters who stood beside him, "Putting politics in command is one of the glorious traditions of the Red Army. With an army like this which serves the people heart and soul, we're sure to bury imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries completely. It's just as Chairman Mao has said, 'If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?'"

The commanders and fighters of the Red Fourth Company have arrived at the old site of the Kutien Conference called by Chairman Mao in December 1929, to visit, study and make investigations. Before the site of the Kutien Conference, they are listening to a revolutionary veteran speaking about the arduous struggle of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.



Seizing High Yields Both in Grain Cotton for the Revolution

A LONG the north bank of the Yangtse River as it approaches its estuary on the Yellow Sea, there is a vast plain for cultivating cotton. Situated on this plain is Chitung County in Kiangsu Province, known throughout the nation as a high-yielding grain and cotton area.

Since the founding of New China 20 years ago, the revolutionary people of Chitung have followed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolu-

tionary line and marched forward in giant strides along the broad road of socialist collectivization. Since the beginning of 1960, this cotton area has changed the situation of relying on the state for its grain supply. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants readjusted their plan for growing grain and cotton, improved farming techniques and adopted the system of intercropping the two crops. In this

way, they have become more than self-sufficient in grain, while the total cotton output grew year by year.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Mao Tsetung Thought has penetrated deeply into the hearts of wide sections of the people. By adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war",



and

the revolutionary people of Chitung transformed the spiritual force evoked in the Great Cultural Revolution into an immense material force. As a result, the output of grain and cotton greatly increased year after year.

Ginned cotton averaged 162 *jin* per *mu* in 1968, the highest in its history, while that of grain was 954 *jin*. This amounted to an average of 109 *jin* of ginned cotton and 124 *jin* of grain supplied to the state by each person in the county.

How can high yields in grain and cotton be won? By giving prominence to proletarian politics or to production? By relying on man or by putting technique in command? This is a problem of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

No.1 Production Brigade of the Hsishih People's Commune succeeded in bringing in bumper grain and cotton harvests in 1964. But in 1965, some cadres and commune members became engrossed in production and threw class struggle to the winds. As a result, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements took advantage of the situation to spread rumours, incite people and undermine collective production. In this year, although more than 70 *jin* of chemical fertilizers were applied to every *mu*, yield per *mu* of ginned cotton dropped by 15 per cent as compared with

Commune members of brigade 1, Hsishih commune, select well-sunned cotton to supply and sell to the state.



Comrade Ku Chi-chang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of brigade 1 of the Hsishih commune, discussing problems together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Specialists from among the poor and lower-middle peasants of brigade 7, Tahsing commune, have rich experience in growing cotton.





that of the previous year.

As the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution developed in depth, the brigade's revolutionary committee was set up. Chairman of the revolutionary committee Ku Chi-chang and all the revolutionary committee members went to the production teams to investigate and sum up past experience and lessons. They organized the masses to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle", ferreted out the class enemies who were sabotaging the collective economy, and relentlessly criticized "production first" and "the dying out of class struggle", fallacies of Liu Shao-chi's.

Revolutionary enthusiasm in this brigade soared, and production rose steadily. In 1968, although only 19 *jin* of chemical fertilizers were applied to every *mu* and the area was hit by a lengthy drought seldom seen in history, ginned cotton jumped to 180 *jin* per *mu*, an all-time high in the brigade's history.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." But the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi peddled the fallacious theory of "the backwardness of the masses", the reactionary "slavish comprador philosophy" and "the line of relying on experts" to bring pressure on the masses. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Chitung launched a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They smashed all sorts of shackling rules, regulations and conventions, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses burst forth like a volcano.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the No.7 Production Brigade of the Tahsing People's Commune carried out mass scientific experiments on a wide scale. Taking Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they found out the laws of the growth of cotton, thereby solving the key problem of cotton-growing — sprouting early does not mean fading early; sprouting late does not mean ripening late — and seized bumper cotton harvests in successive years. Ginned cotton of the brigade averaged 192 *jin* per *mu* in 1968; in several production teams, per-*mu* yields of ginned cotton even reached over 240 *jin*.

Amid the fierce struggle between the two lines, groups of specialists from among the poor and lower-middle peasants have grown to maturity.

"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Following this great strategic principle of Chairman Mao's, the revolutionary people of Chitung tried in every way to bring out latent productive power. Bumper harvests were gathered in 1968. Then, displaying the spirit of continuing the revolution, they carried out experiments on many different spots with a view to boldly exploring the way for high yields by changing over from two crops a year to three. This year, for the first time in their history they popularized the system of growing three crops a year over large tracts of land, and expanded their paddy fields to over 140,000 *mu*.

The brilliance of the victory of the Party's Ninth Congress has further lightened the hearts of the revolutionary people of Chitung. They are striving for new and greater victories on the militant road of "grasping revolution, promoting production".



Left: In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people of Chitung County, developing the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, built a 37 km.-long stone embankment which prevents 10,000 *mu* of fertile land from being submerged by the tides.

Right: Comrade Tsao Yu-fa (second from right), leader of team 5, brigade 12 of the Hsiangyang commune, takes part in productive labour together with the commune members. He is a disabled armyman, and has consistently kept up the glorious P.L.A. tradition of devoting himself whole-heartedly to the public interest and taking the lead in every kind of work.



A bumper harvest of late rice is in the offing.

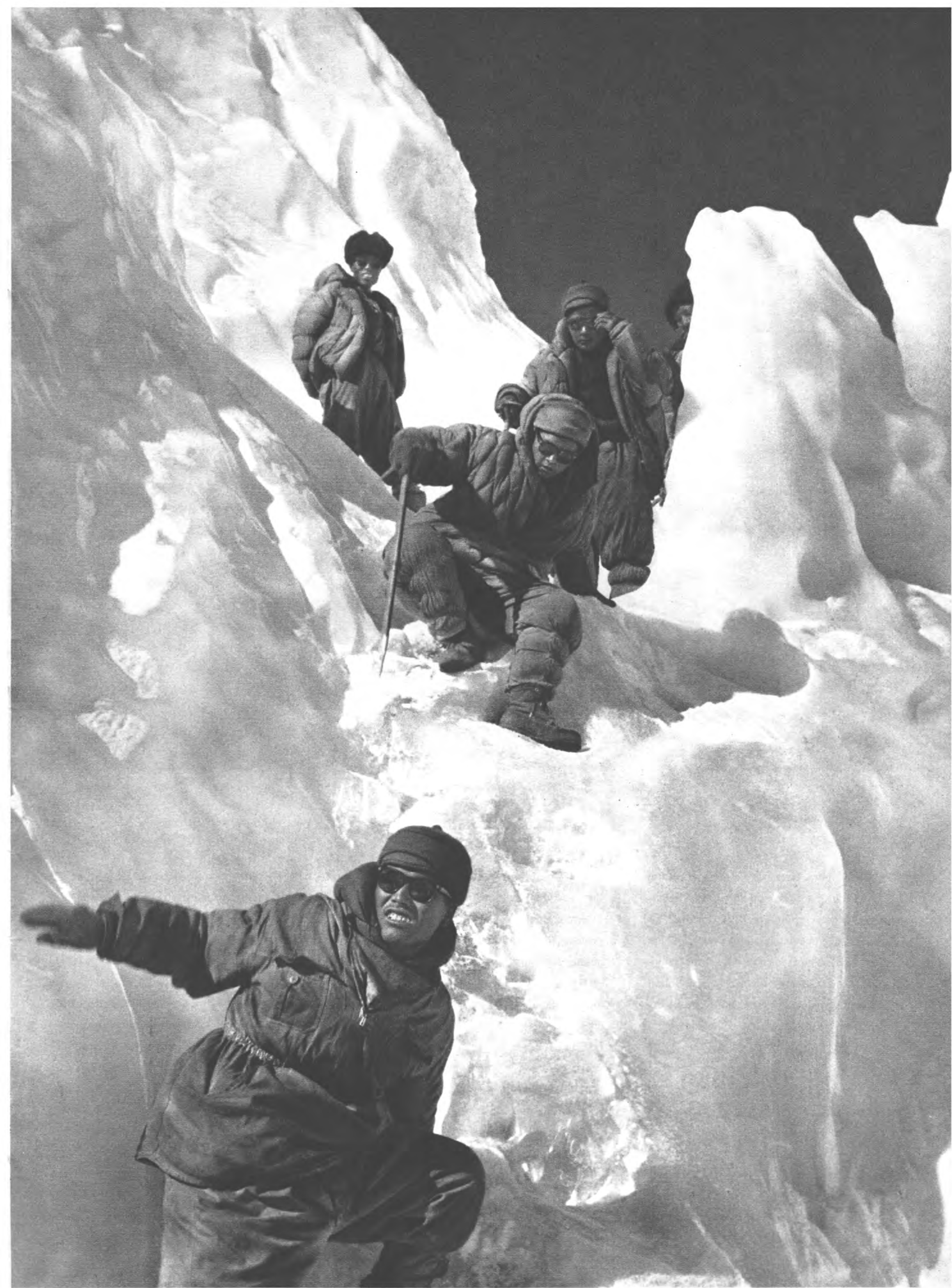


WORKING WONDERS ON THE WORLD'S ROOF

—*Heroic Deeds of a Group Making a Ground Stereoscopic Photography Survey on Mt. Jolmo Lungma*

Surveyors, cartographers and P.L.A. men working in coordination with them persist in studying Chairman Mao's works in a snowstorm.





The ice pyramids can never keep the surveyors and cartographers from marching forward triumphantly.



Surveying on Mt. Jolmo Lungma

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a ground stereoscopic photography survey group from the Institute of Glaciology, Cryopedology and Deserts of the Chinese Academy of Sciences joined the multi-purpose scientific survey of the Mount Jolmo Lungma area organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. With the energetic support and assistance of the People's Liberation Army and local Tibetan working people, the group climbed 20 peaks ranging from 6,000 to more than 7,000 metres above sea level to survey Mt. Jolmo Lungma from 61 angles, performing a wonder unprecedented in the world's history of surveying.

In addition, a group of comrades averaging over 20 years of age made a ground stereoscopic photographic survey of Mt. Jolmo Lungma in 1968 and 1969. With red hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and the firm will to

mount world peaks of science and technology, they accomplished the new fighting task with determination, displaying the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death".

The peaks in the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area are, in general, 6,000 to 7,000 metres above sea level. The atmosphere at these heights is rarefied and the weather changeable. Some bourgeois "authorities" once asserted that people could live at heights of about 6,000 metres above sea level for a week at most, but they must first remain for ten days or so at about 5,000 metres above sea level before making a further ascent in order to acclimatize themselves, otherwise their lives would be endangered.

In view of such unfavourable natural conditions, should they dare to break through the old conventions and attempt an uninterrupted as-

cent? This was a severe test confronting the young surveyors and cartographers coming for the first time to the Mt. Jolmo Lungma area from the interior. With this question in mind, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." It gave them infinite strength. They vowed in front of Chairman Mao's portrait: "No matter how high the mountains, they are not as high as our fighting will; no matter how great the difficulties, they are not as great as our determination. We revolutionary surveyors and cartographers are determined to match the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains to conquer Mt. Jolmo Lungma!"

The day after they arrived at the base camp,



they began their long strenuous expedition by setting out to climb the mountain.

Once they were on their way to a neve basin about 6,800 metres above sea level at the head of a vast glacier, which they had to cross. This was an extremely arduous militant task. At the edge of the lateral moraine were loosely accumulated rocks on a steep slope. With a step, the climber's foot sank in. If he stepped hard, stones poured down the slope and the climber faced injury or death. But there was no other passage. In this critical situation, they studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?"** The P. L. A. men in coordination with the group were the first to cross this dangerous section, using nylon ropes. The comrades of the group followed suit, one by one, in spite of the falling rocks. Then they arrived at a forest of ice pyramids where for dozens of *li* there was nothing but ice and snow. Fearing no hardship or danger, they crossed the crevasses and made their way through the ice pyramids. When they reached the neve basin, it was already three o'clock in the afternoon. Wasting no time, they went into action immediately without stopping to rest. By the time they had finished work, it was dark. After marching seven to eight hours at a stretch and working hard for more than four hours without a mouthful of water to drink

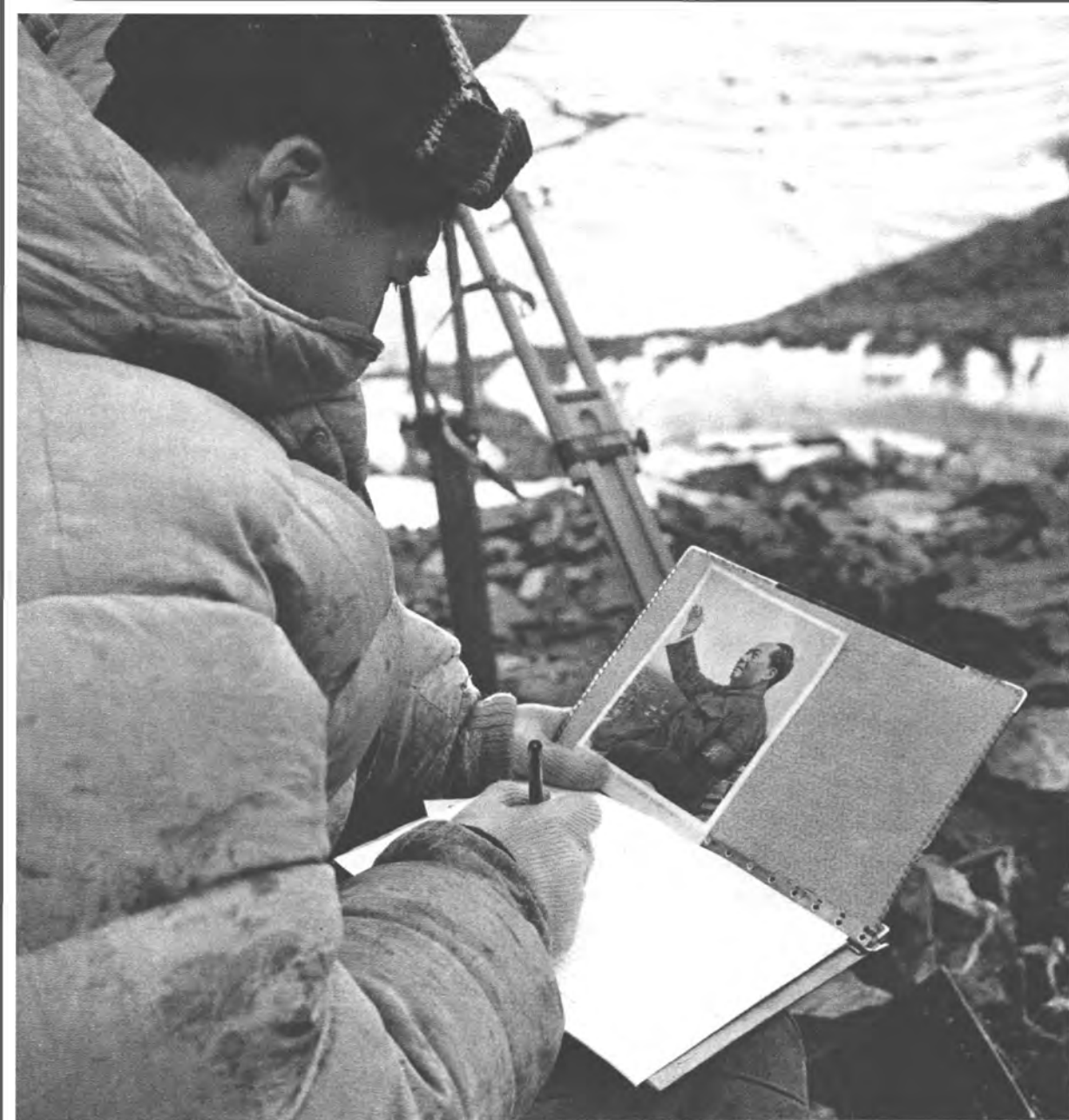
or a bite to eat, the comrades were completely exhausted, and found it very difficult to walk even without their things. But greatly encouraged by Chairman Mao's teachings, they returned from the expedition, each one carrying an instrument weighing over 10 kg. on his back. When they arrived at camp 5,900 metres above sea level, it was already one o'clock in the morning.

One day, shortly after the closing of the Party's Ninth Congress, when the surveyors and cartographers were busy working, two of the three comrades who formed the technical backbone of a small group, suddenly fell ill because they were not used to working at such high altitudes. The Party group decided that all of them should stop for a rest. Chen Chien-ming, member of the Communist Youth League, who could carry on the work alone, made up his mind to take over the work of the other two. **"No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."** He expressed his determination to the Party group.

Realizing that Chen Chien-ming intended to do the work of three, the other two young men, still feeling ill, demanded to join him in going up the mountain. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us to give full play to our style — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting. So long as we are alive we must live up to his expectations, bring honour to the Chinese people and hoist the red

Busily engaged in ground stereoscopic photography





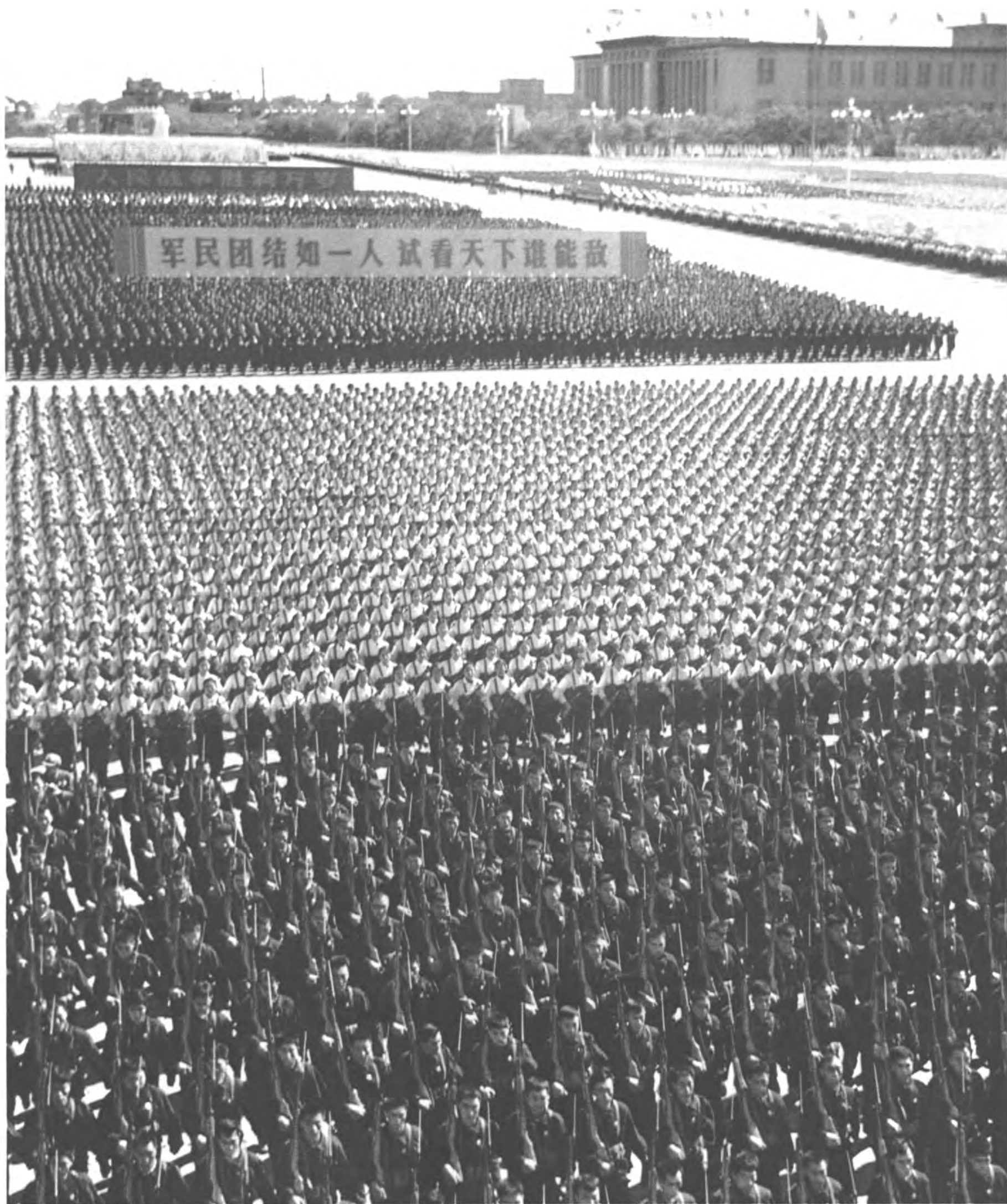
Surveyors and cartographers are boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. Constantly thinking of Chairman Mao while at work high up in the mountains gives them strength to conquer any difficulty.

banner of Mao Tsetung Thought on the world's highest peak. As long as we have one breath left, we'll never let Chen Chien-ming go to face danger alone". Sickness can never hold back surveyors and cartographers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Wang Ming-yuan had a bad cough and had lost his voice. But with Chairman Mao in his heart, he disregarded all this and went up the mountain. Yeh Tung-liang who had been sent down for treatment against his will also climbed back up before he completely recovered. Under the beacon light of Mao Tsetung Thought, the three of them, united as one man, showed exceptional courage and untiring perseverance, completing four glorious assignments, one after the other, in a short period of time.

Greatly inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth Congress, the group of surveyors and cartographers overfulfilled this year's work plan by 1.3 times the original one month in advance, and surveyed an area three times that surveyed in the past ten years since the founding of the group, thus performing a new miracle.

After finishing this year's task of surveying, they plunge into their intense work in the office.





Ranks of militiamen taking part in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

Back Cover: During the festival

Correction: The first line in the 3rd column on p. 34 under the title *Heroes Who Made the 125,000-kw. Steam Turbo-Generating Set* should be at the top of the adjoining column on p. 35.

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伟大的领袖毛主席万岁