

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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Taching Oil Refinery.

Photograph by Chen Ho-yi

**Go all out, aim high and
achieve greater, faster, better
and more economical results
in building socialism.**

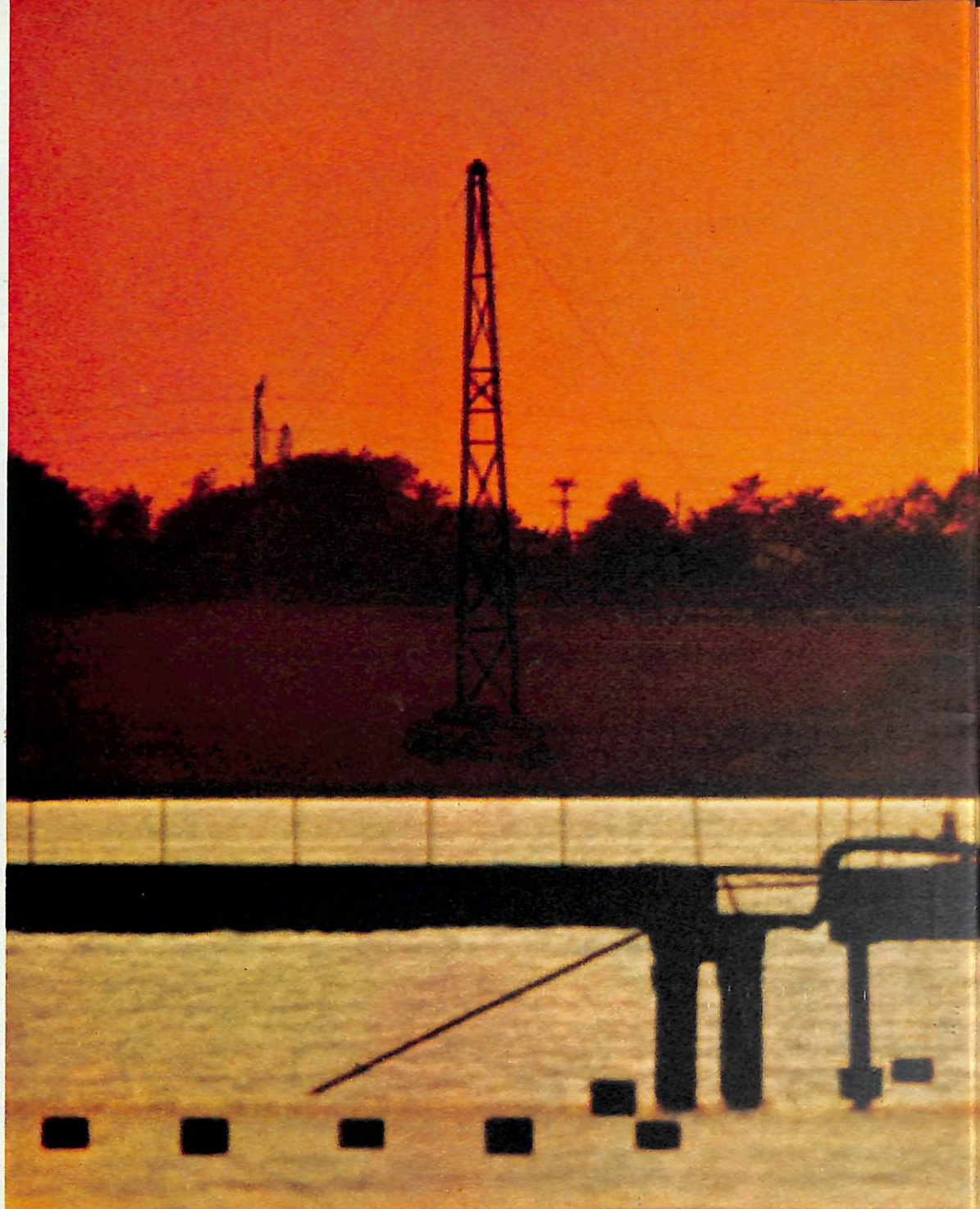
MAO TSETUNG

① Oil well on a lake.

② Lu Tsung-szu (2nd from left), model political instructor of drill team 1268, together with workers.

③ Improvement of the atmospheric and vacuum distillation units, of advanced level in the 60s, has doubled refining capacity.

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TACHING—RED BANNER ON



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THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT





Chang Hung-chih, a good worker who serves the people honestly and diligently, is now vice-chairman of the Taching Oilfield Revolutionary Committee.

Tsai Sheng (2nd from right), an engineer who learns modestly from the workers, has made a contribution to the new technology of crude oil delivery.



TACHING—RED BANNER ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

THE swift construction of the Taching Oilfield in the early 60 made China basically self-sufficient in oil. This was a great revolutionary feat in the history of China's industry.

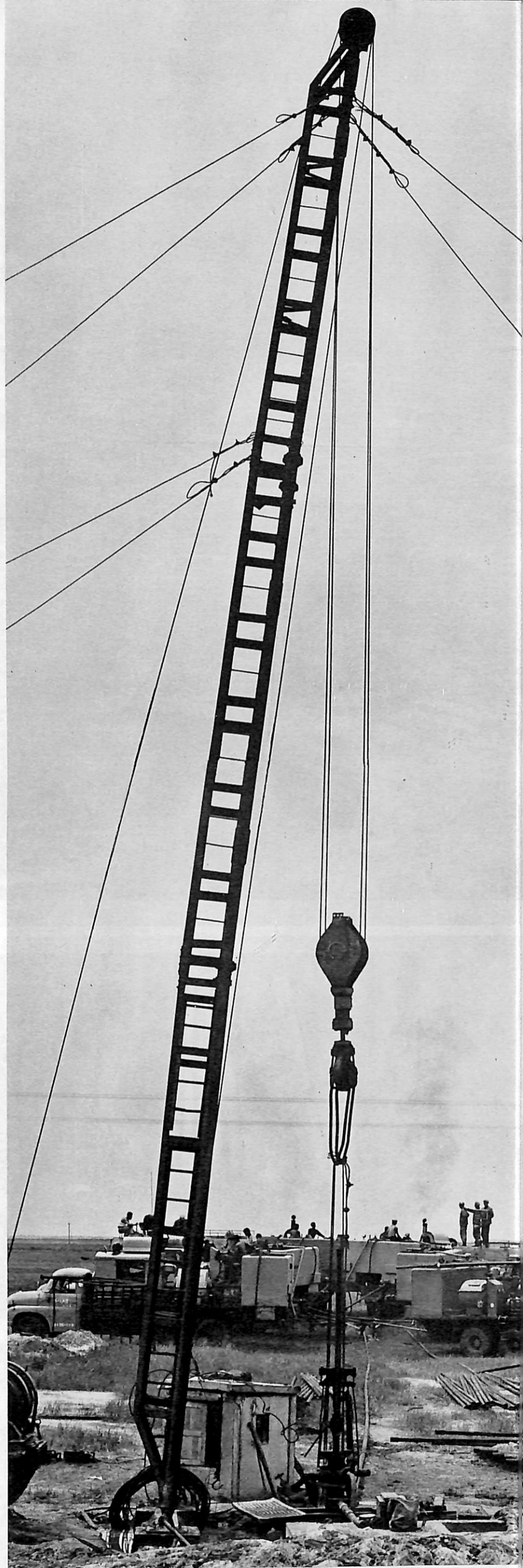
The workers, cadres and technicians of Taching, led and educated by the Party, earnestly studied and applied Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* in a living way. They were imbued with the lofty aim of serving the people and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The efforts and wisdom of people like this made it possible to build Taching in less than three years.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people of Taching vehemently criticized and repudiated the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in enforcing his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This greatly raised their consciousness in waging class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Grasping revolution and promoting production with a will, they have scored new and even greater achievements. In recent years, by improving their method of pumping in water from the early stage, stratum by stratum scientifically, the Taching people succeeded in maintaining a constant pressure in wells which had been in operation for years. Thus output has remained high and stable for the past 11 years. The drill team 1205, which had set a drilling record of 100,000 metres annually, chalked up a new one of 60,000 for the first half of the current year. New oil-producing districts are being opened up and new wells are going into production one after the other. The output of crude oil has been rising rapidly at a rate of 30 per cent per annum. The total output of the five years beginning in 1966 was two and a half times that of the six years before the great cultural revolution, while the first five months of this year showed a one-third increase over the corresponding period of last year.

The road of Taching is one of developing industry according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It fully embodies the Marxist-Leninist theory, line, guiding principles and policy for the development of industry laid down by Chairman Mao: "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", "Self-reliance and hard struggle" and "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". Taching is a model in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. It sets a fine example for every other Chinese industrial enterprise.

Photographs by Chen Ho-yi, Teng Yung-ching, Li Ko-ching and Tang Hsien-an

"Hard-bone" No.13 transport team, never deterred by hardships and difficulties, hauls large-type oil pipes needed for developing the oilfield.



Remaking a low-yield reservoir by fracture raises its recovery ratio.



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① Opening up a new oil-producing district.

② The drill team 1205 which takes Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, its former leader, as its example, has always been a pace-setter in construction at Taching.

③ Veteran pace-setter Chou Chan-ao (2nd from left) and the other members of team 3 of the first brigade under the oilfield construction command, have equipped almost a thousand wells and laid hundreds of kilometres of piping. Their work is of excellent quality.

④ A well in the care of oil-producing team 4 of the central district, noted for its scrupulous style of work. Throughout the past 11 years, oilfield management at Taching has always been of a high standard.

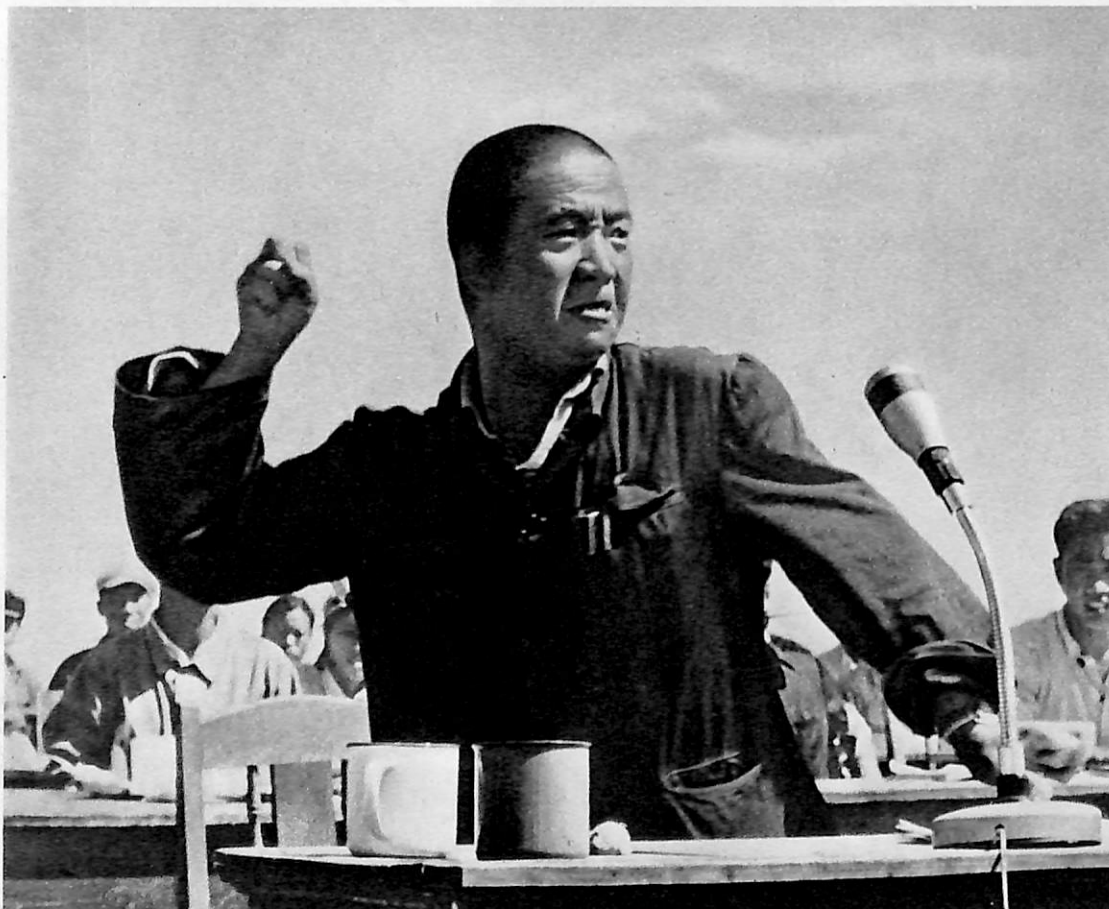
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Wang Chin-hsi

Denouncing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

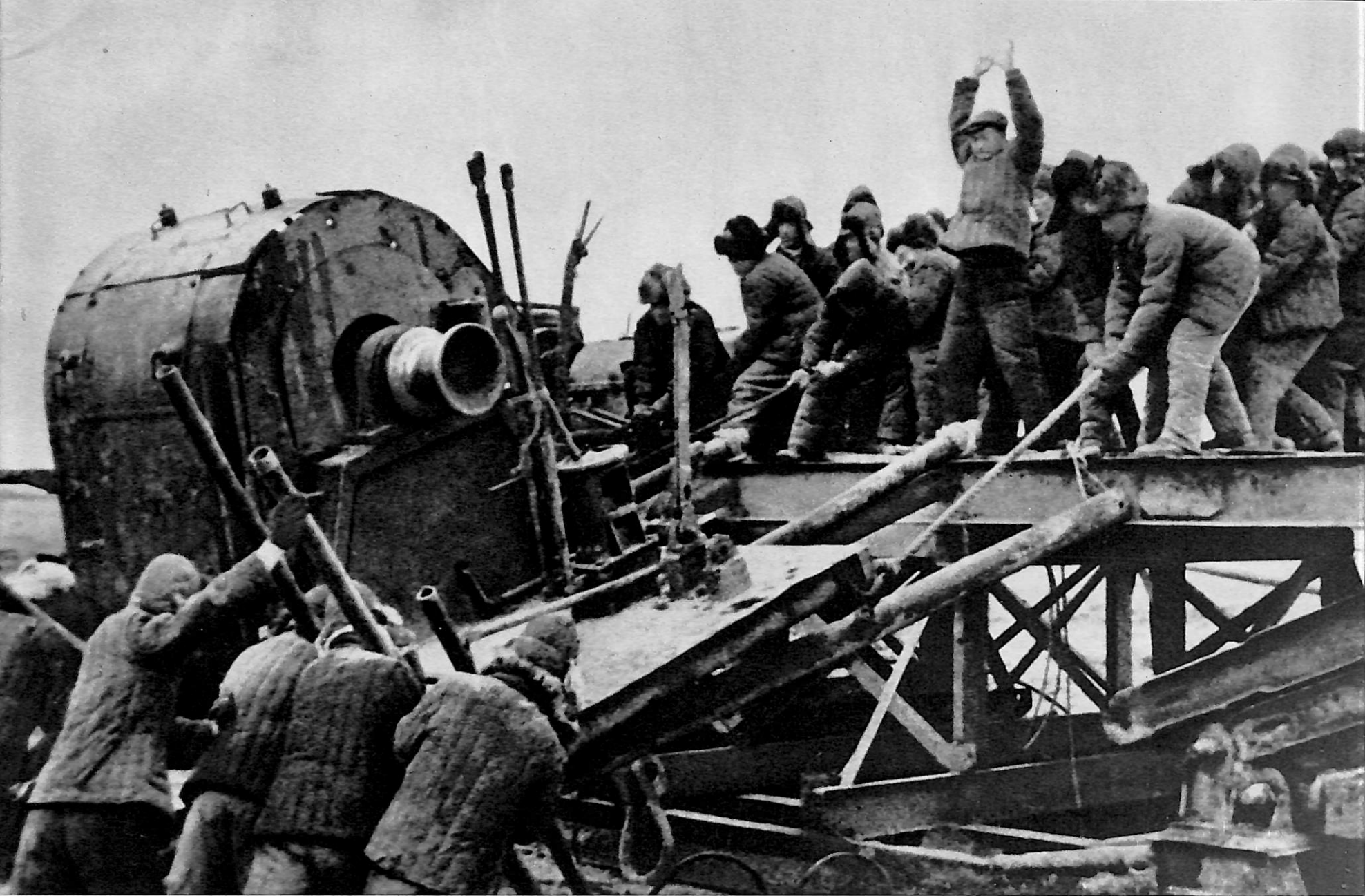


COMMUNIST Wang Chin-hsi was born in Yumen County, Kansu Province in 1923. After liberation, he worked as a driller searching for oil in the Gobi, and was several times honoured as an outstanding worker.

In March 1960, Wang Chin-hsi came to Taching, bringing with him *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* which he had received as an award at a national conference of outstanding groups and workers in socialist construction. At the time, the drilling equipment could not be moved to the work-site immediately owing to the lack of trucks and cranes. Impatient, Wang declared, "Working for the revolution, we cannot wait. If we have the conditions, we'll go ahead; if not, we'll start work anyway, creating the conditions as we go along. We will never be held back by difficulties, no matter how great!"

And so with Wang Chin-hsi in the lead, the workers of drill team 1205 moved 60 tons of drilling equipment to the site by hauling with ropes and carrying with shoulder poles. They used wash-basins to fetch water when the existing supply turned out to be inadequate. It took only five days to drill the first high-quality well.

Taching was then a frozen expanse of wilderness. The workers lived in caves and ate cold food. For days on end, Wang Chin-hsi never left the work-site. When the local people, full of admiration, began calling him "Iron Man", the name stuck.



During the days of hard struggle to set Taching on its feet.

At the initial stage of construction, Wang Chin-hsi and other workers stood firm against the sinister wind swept up by the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his ilk who demanded that industrial enterprises should "get off the horse"* During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he and other workers came forward to denounce the crimes of these class enemies. During the struggle, he defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line staunchly and sharply repudiated their attacks and slanders against Taching with facts.

In April 1969, Wang Chin-hsi gloriously attended the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and was elected a member of the Party Central Committee.

He was overjoyed when news arrived that another big oilfield had been found, and suggested that teams which had proved themselves at Taching should be sent there, as well as the best equipment. In the spring of 1970, he visited the new oilfield. The rumbling rig had such an attraction for him that he fell to work immediately. Later, at a national conference on petroleum, he put forward proposals for further expansion of the petroleum industry.

Soon afterwards, he became seriously ill and was hospitalized in Peking. The diagnosis was

cancer of the stomach. Awakening after an operation, he said, "I must try to get better as quickly as possible so that I can go on working for the Party." He asked the comrades who came to see him: Was it snowing in Taching? Was production going ahead? Was it cold in the workers' dormitories? He also called on everybody to produce more oil for the state. On November 15, failing to respond to treatment,

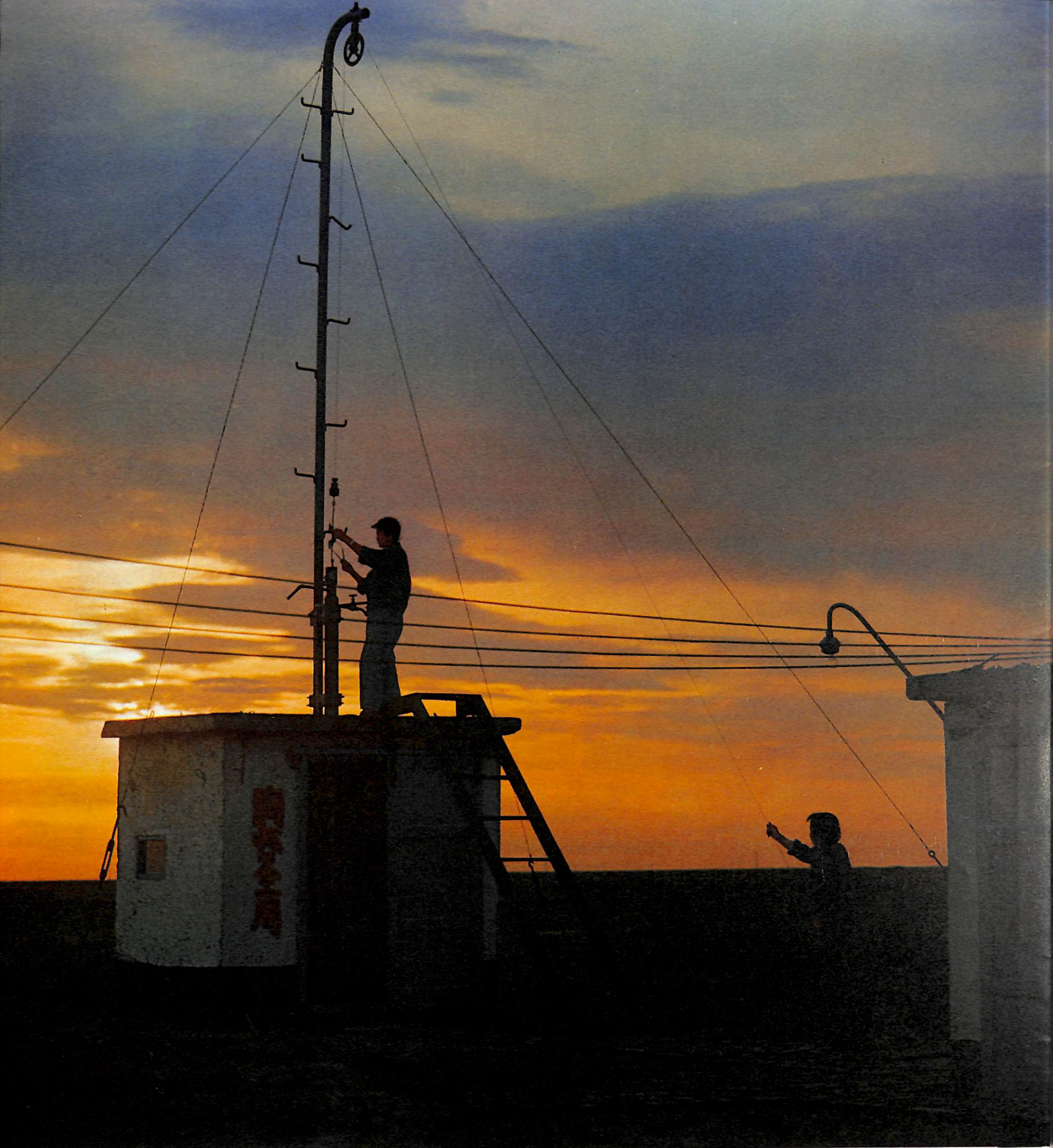
Comrade Wang Chin-hsi died, after a life-time of whole-hearted service to the people. When the sad tidings reached Taching, people were grief-stricken. They expressed their determination that, like Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, they would strive to make greater contributions to the petroleum industry for the Party, the motherland and the people.

Photographs by Hsinhua News Agency staff

Back to Taching after attending the Ninth National Congress of the Party.



* It means the discontinuation of the industrial enterprises under construction, cancelling the items set in the state plan and keeping the old enterprises from being expanded.



Well-management is carried out round the clock
in all weathers and is of a high standard.

Women Well-Operators

TACHING has a well-operators' team made up entirely of young women. They are former Red Guards who went there three years ago from various parts of the country to take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao of integration with the workers and peasants.

The revolutionary spirit of the Taching workers in serving the people wholly and entirely was a great inspiration and education to them. They made up their minds to devote their youth to the revolution, like

the workers. They camped out in the open to take good care of the well, defying wind and snow, never leaving their posts. They persevered in carrying out their assignments faithfully and conscientiously. Early this year, breaking down superstitions, they succeeded in making a hydraulic well-pulling machine and set the first example of women workers in Taching to pull a well.

Photographs by Teng Yung-ching



Learning from the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi at the first well drilled by team 1205 under his leadership.

Checking and repairing an oil-well installation.



Li Hai-feng, deputy political instructor and well-operator.



Well-operator Chang Tsai-feng.





At the Taching Oilfield

Photographs by Hu Wei, Teng
Yung-ching and Chen Ho-yi

Communist Hsueh Kuei-fang (first left)
led the workers' dependents in reclaiming
wasteland at the oilfield 11 years ago.





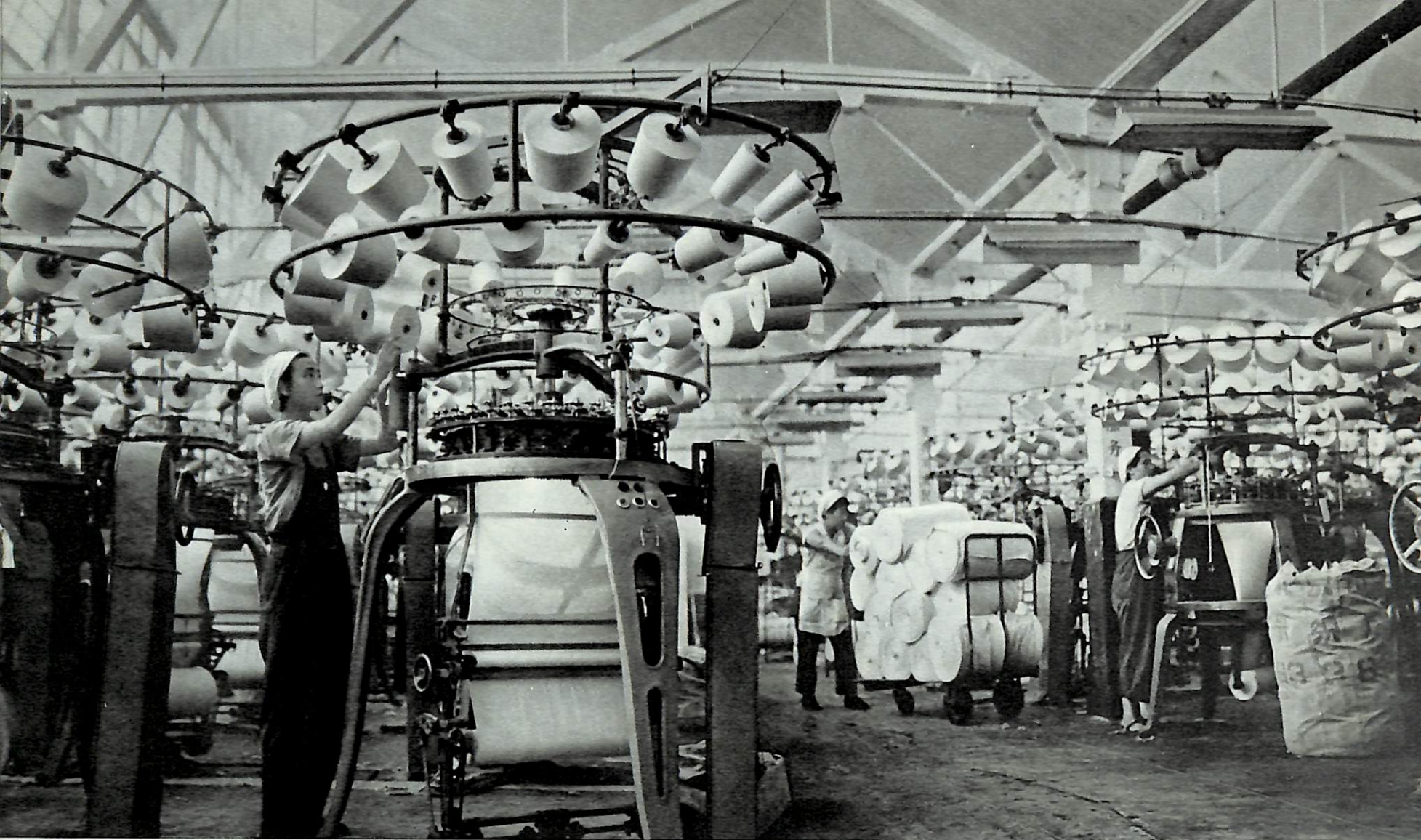
Middle left: In the last 11 years, 290,000 *mu* of wasteland at the oilfield were reclaimed. Last year grain yield was 45 per cent higher than in 1969.

Lower left: A children's propaganda team giving a performance for the drilling workers.

Above: The district is self-sufficient in vegetables.

Right: A view of the Taching Oilfield.





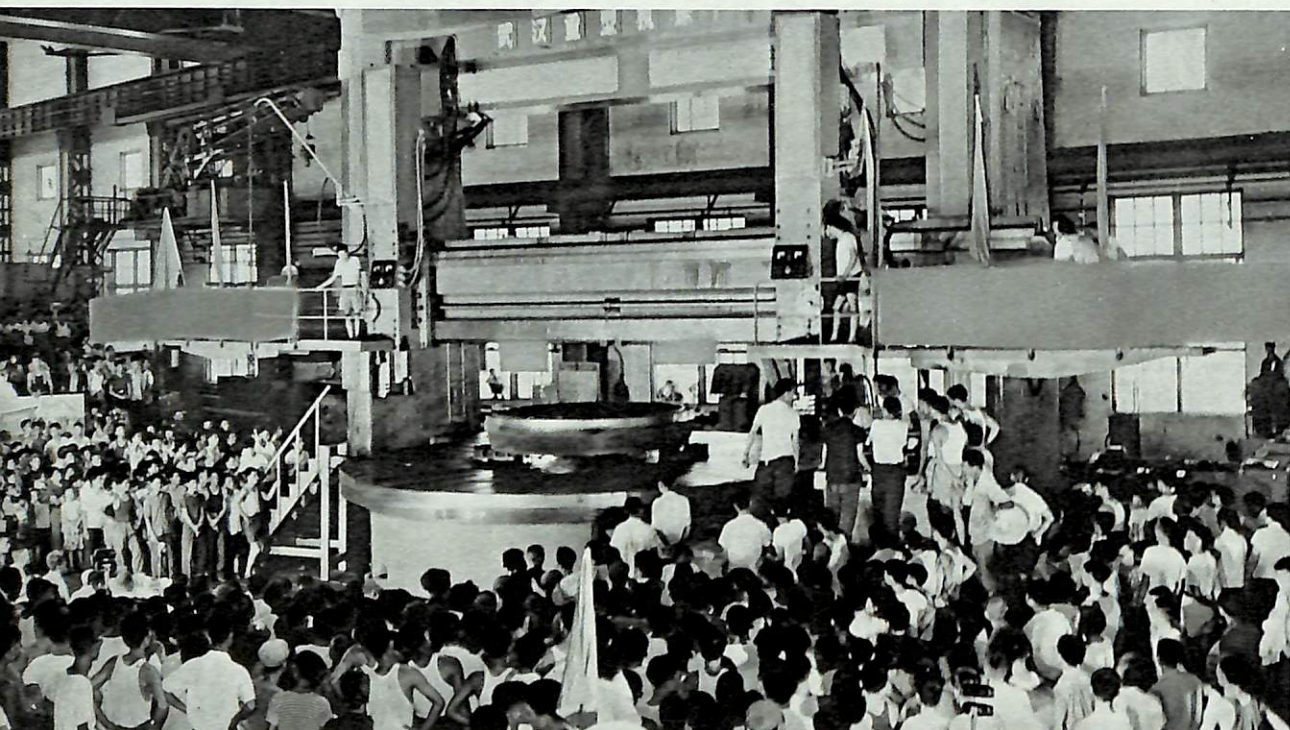
In Industry, Learn from

Workers and staff members of the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Plant successfully produced a 10-m. super-heavy vertical lathe designed by themselves during the upsurge of the technical innovation movement.

Photograph by Li Kuang-yang

Developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers and cadres of the newly-established Ninglang Forestry Bureau, Yunnan Province, opened up the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area two years ahead of plan.

Photograph by Lan Fang



In the mass movement of learning from Taching, the workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill persist in putting politics in command. This has effectively promoted the development of production.

Left: Knitting workshop.

Right: A meeting for mass criticism held in the workshop.

Photographs by Han Chu-tse



Taching

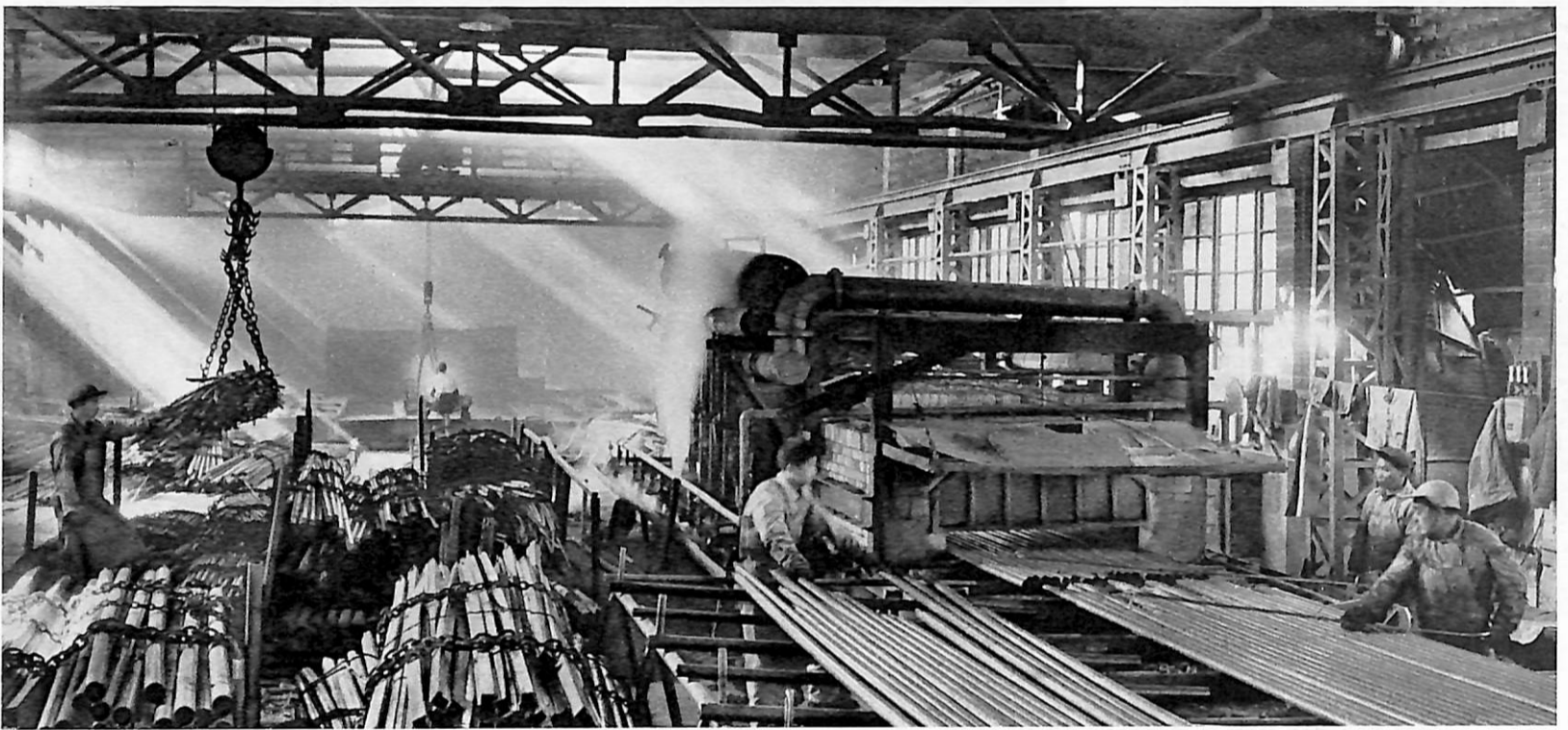
Workers and staff members of the Talien No. 7 Oil Refinery break through foreign conventions and take their own road in developing the enterprise. A set of installations for producing synthetic lubricating oil, designed by themselves, is now under construction.

Photograph by Wu Teh-ming and Liang Shao-yu

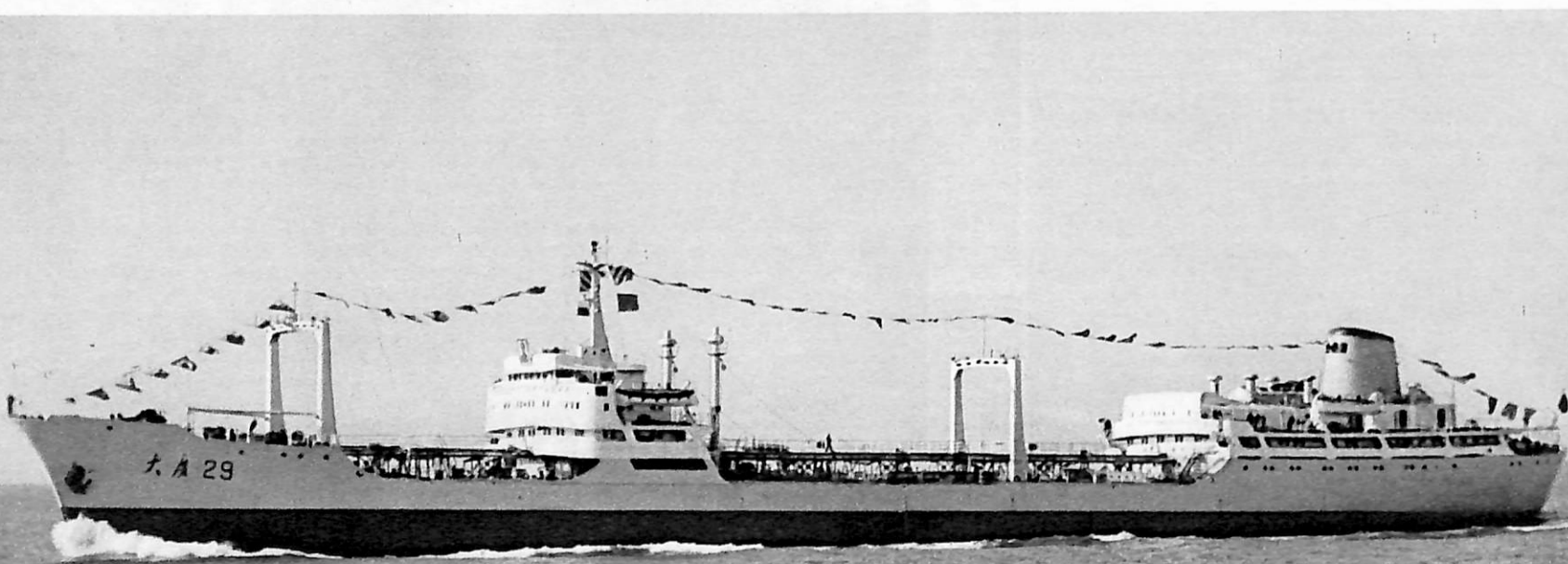




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①② The Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Plant unswervingly follows the Taching road. It called on the workers to unfold a mass movement to produce over 890 kinds of shaped steel tubes urgently needed by the state. Above: Workers studying Chairman Mao's works. Below: Producing shaped steel tubes.

Photograph by Chu Yi-ken

③ This 15,000-ton oil tanker *Taching 29* was built by the Red Flag Shipyards in Talien in accordance with Chairman Mao's call, "In industry, learn from Taching", and the general line for socialist construction.

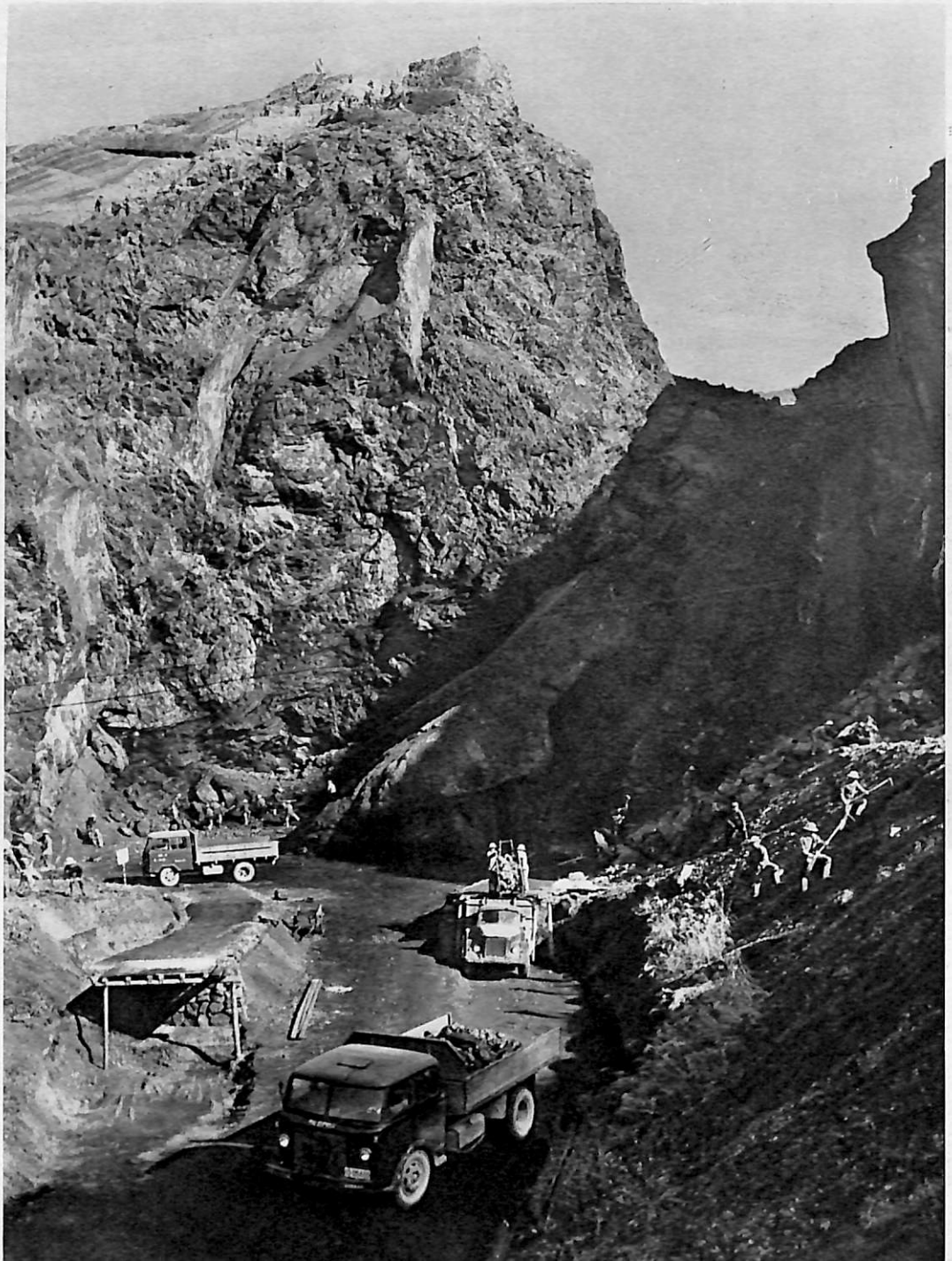
Photograph by Miao Ming

④ Taking the Taching people as their example, the workers of the Liuyang Phosphorus Mine, Hunan Province, persevere in putting revolution in command of production. As a result, they have been steadily overfulfilling the quota set by the state.

Photograph by Wang Ping

⑤ Giving full play to the Taching spirit of hard struggle in socialist construction, the people of Chienteh County, Chekiang Province, have opened up many small coal mines. Here is an open-pit coal mine run by the Anjen People's Commune.

Photograph by Hsin Ming



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Rich Wheat Harvest



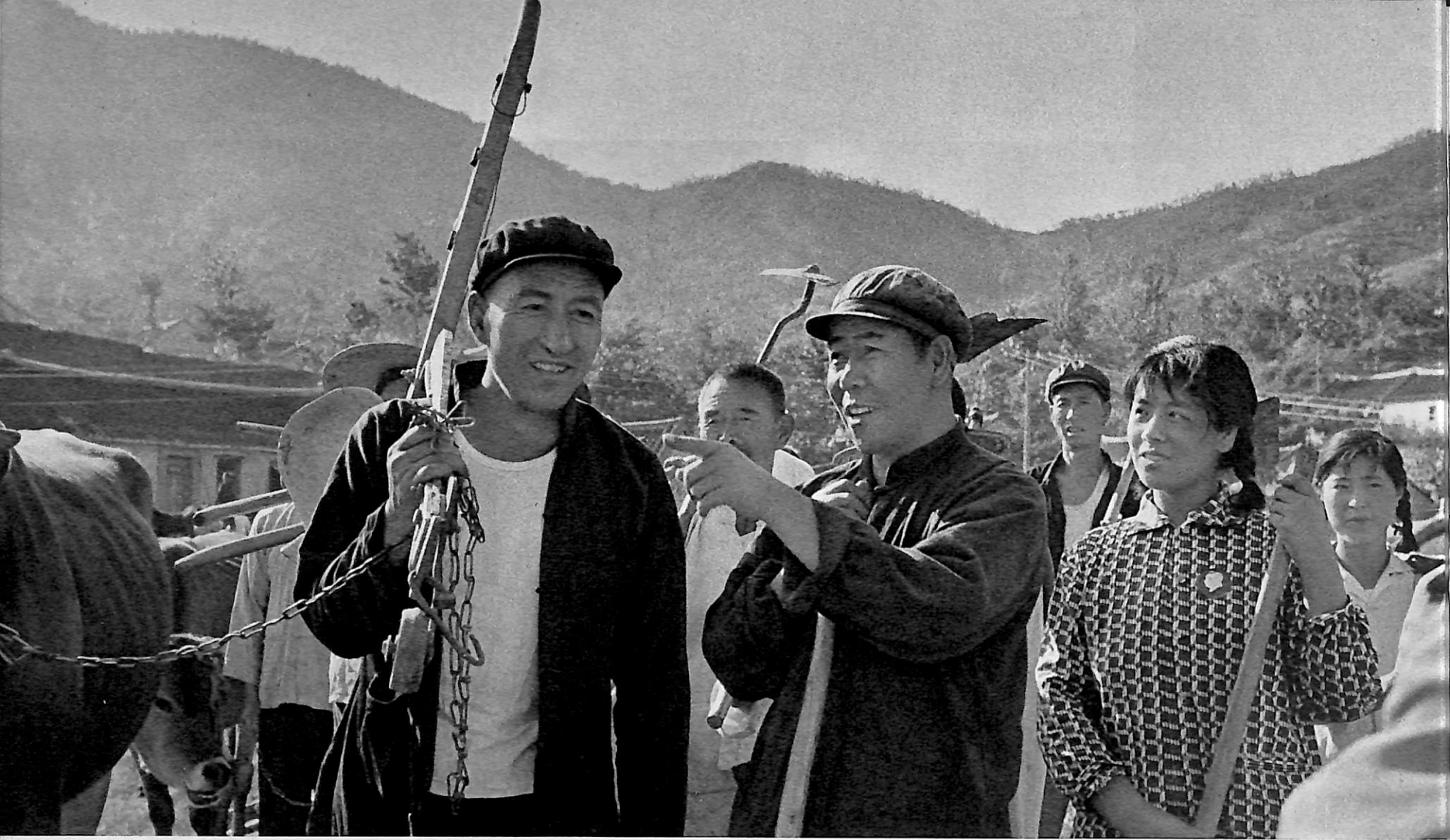
Selecting seeds. Popularization of good strains is an important measure for increasing production.



Threshing ground of Taotsun brigade, Chihsia County.



A good harvest.



Cadres and members of the Hsiatingchia brigade, Huanghsien County, going to the fields. The brigade is an advanced model on the agricultural front in learning from Tachai.



The members of the Chengkuan People's Commune, Laiyang County, are in high spirits at the prospect of a rich harvest.



Members of the scientific experiment group of the Wangchia Production Brigade, Yehhsien County.

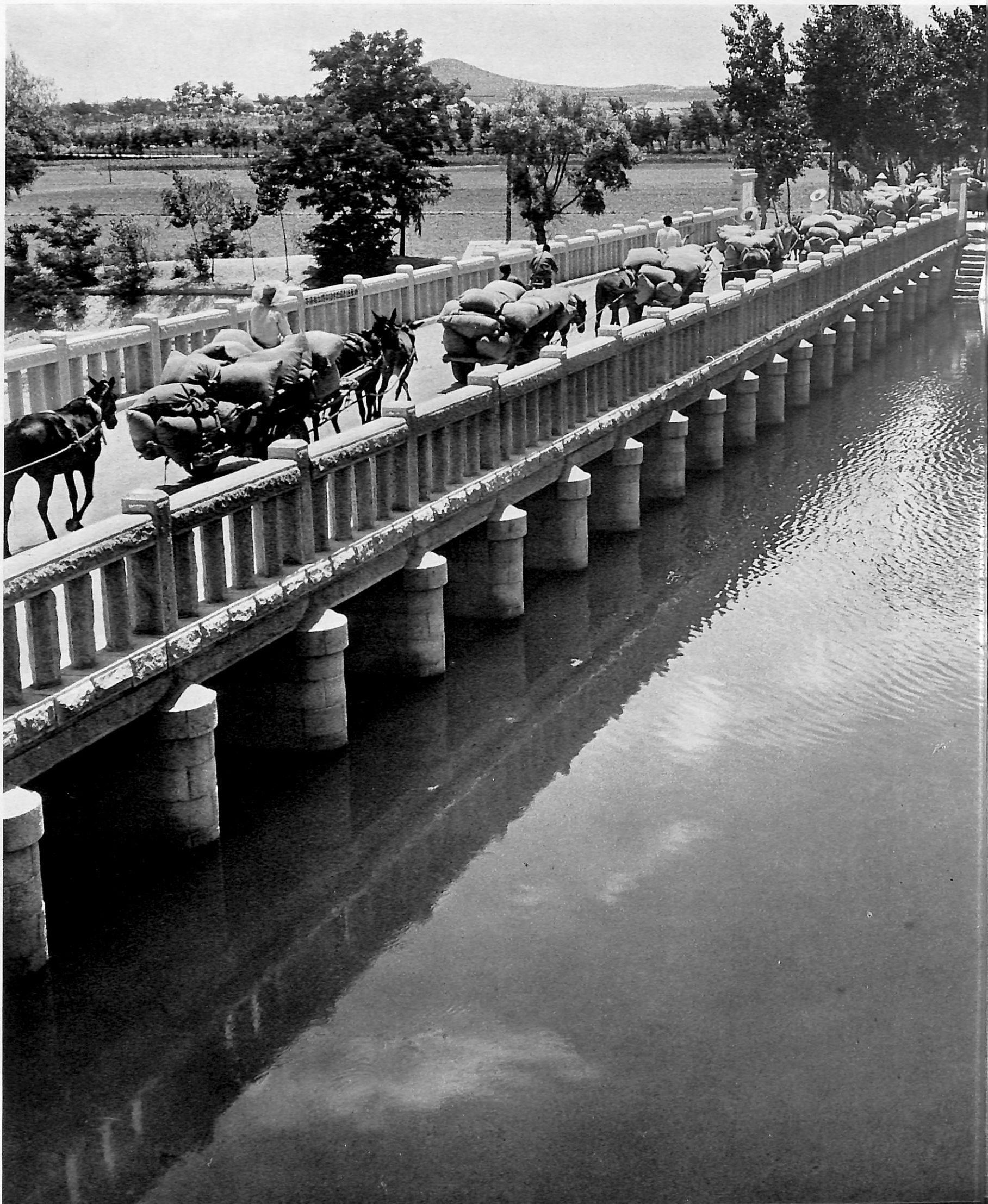
Rich Wheat Harvest

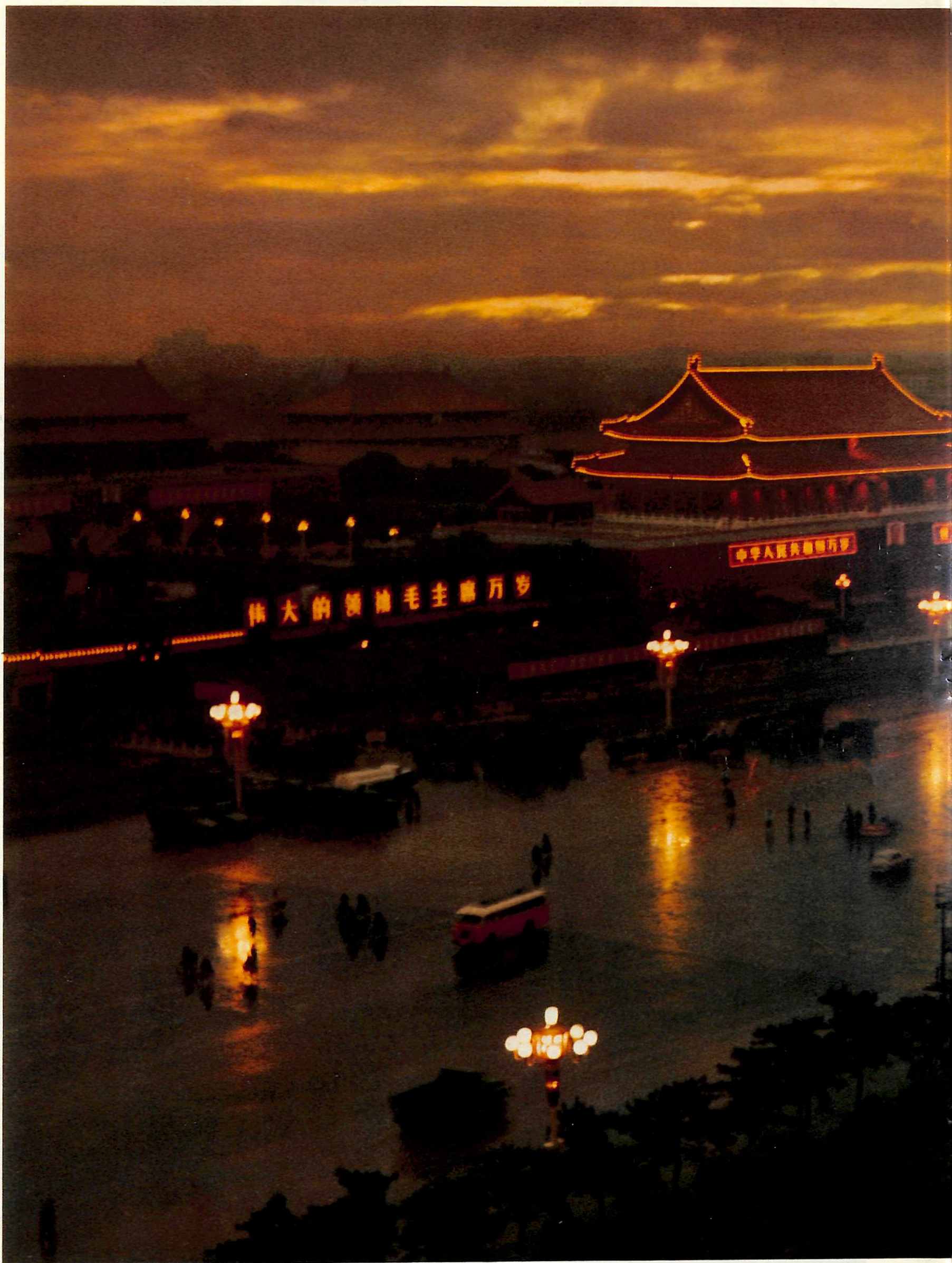
ANOTHER good harvest of summer crops was reaped in China this year. In both the north and the south, wheat and other crop yields rose in varying degrees as compared with last year.

Photos of the wheat harvest in the Yentai Prefecture, Shantung Province, show the new successes which have been scored on the basis of rich harvests nine years in a row. Total output was 20 per cent higher than in 1970.

Photographs by Yang Hsiu-yun and Wang Ching-en

Delivering grain to the state.





Tien An Men Square on eve of festival.



Photograph by Chun Ling



Studying Chairman Mao's works together.

Hsia Shu-pei, commander of the brigade's militia battalion, was awarded a 2nd-class merit after annihilating the U.S.-Chiang bandit infiltrators in 1963. He describes the exploit to P.L.A. fighters and militiamen.



THE first company of a P.L.A. Nanking unit on guard at the Yellow Sea coast and the local Shuangyang Production Brigade in Sheyang County, Kiangsu Province, are two advanced collectives in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

They began building army-civilian joint defence in 1962. In October 1963, with the help of other fraternal units, they wiped out a gang of U.S.-Chiang bandits who had sneaked in from the sea. This won them the commendation of the leading organization. On a number of occasions their representatives together attended congresses of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought convened by the Nanking Units, and in 1969 their delegates participated together in the National Day celebrations in Peking and were overjoyed to see our great leader Chairman Mao.

Over the past nine years, in the course of safeguarding the sea coast and building



Patrolling on a moonlit night.

On the Yellow Sea Coast

Militiamen train hard under the guidance of the first company.

up its defences, the soldiers and brigade members have marched forward side by side. Together they studied Chairman Mao's works, carried out education on class struggle by recalling their past sufferings, and took part in productive labour.

The Party organizations of the first company and the Shuangyang brigade take care to give play to the role of the Party members as models and to the role of militia as backbone in the production teams. The armymen and civilians have built a network of irrigation ditches on a barren strip of beach, turning it into good fields which can be drained as well as irrigated. In the past, the state had to supply the brigade with more than 300,000 *jin* of grain annually. Now in the locality, every team has reserves and every household a surplus. Each year the brigade hands over to the state more than 400,000 *jin* of grain.

Photographs by Lu Chen-hai and Ma Hou-yi



Carving Artistry

Millet (Chingtien soapstone carving)

By the Chekiang Chingtien
Soapstone Carving Workshop



Young fisherwoman (Ivory carving)





By the Kwangchow Tahsin
Ivory Carving Workshop



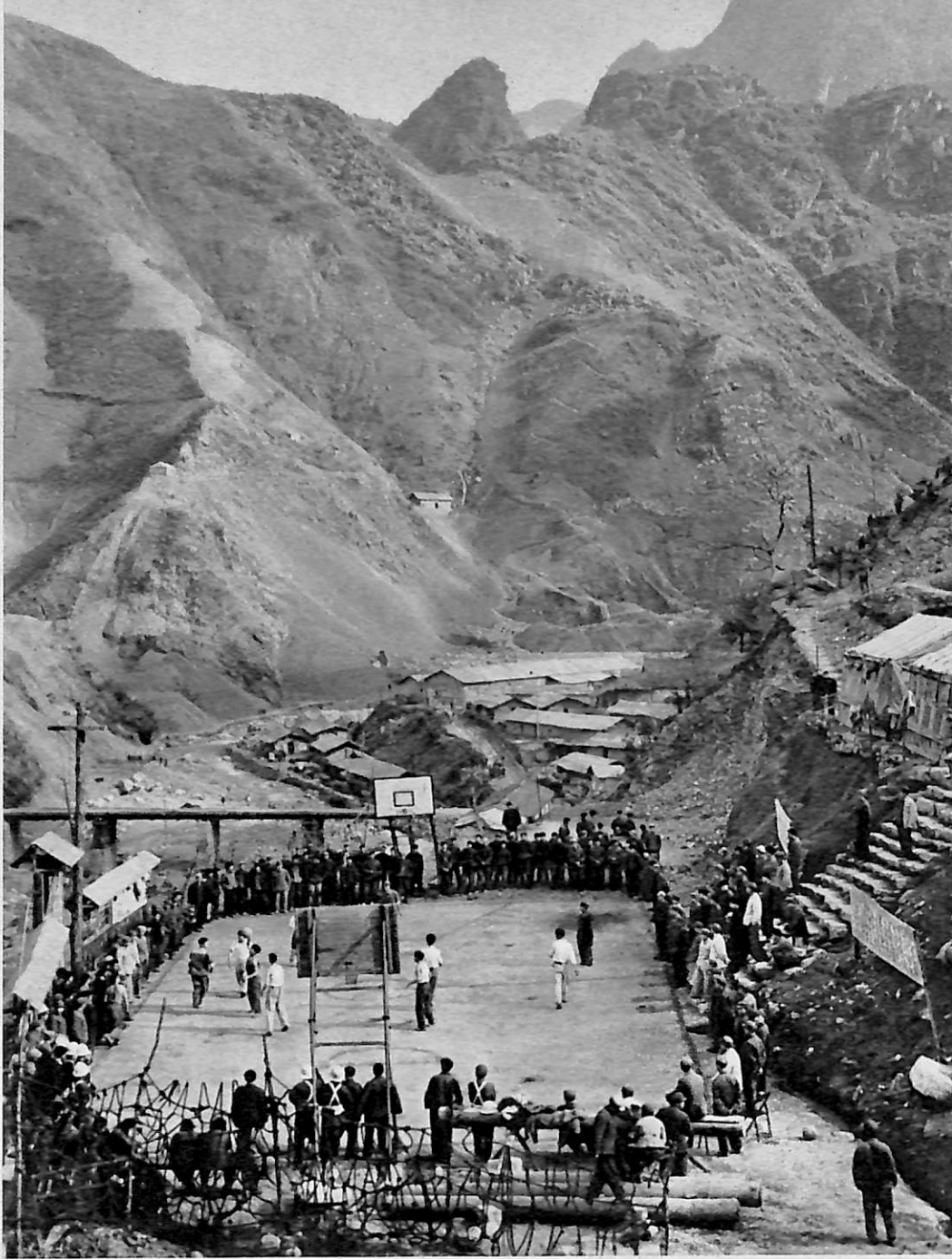
Picking medicinal herbs (Ivory carving)

By the Kwangchow Tahsin
Ivory Carving Workshop

Educated youth in the countryside (Boxwood carving)

Done collectively by the Shang-
hai Arts and Crafts Workshop





Commanders and fighters of a unit of the P.L.A. Railway Corps engage in vigorous physical training on the plateau.
By Tieh Ping



Photographs by Revolutionary Amateurs

Fighters of a P.L.A. guards company having a tug-of-war.
By Yin Hung



Students of the Yumen Middle School for Railway Workers' Children under the Lanchow Railway Administration run a relay race. By Hao Sung-lin



Mass sports in Hungyen commune in the Niupeng district, Weining Yi, Hui and Miao Autonomous County, Kweichow Province. By Chien Ti



Members of the Peiling commune of Hai-an County, Kiangsu Province, take up physical training suited to local conditions. By Kiang Ti

Students of the Yuping No.2 Middle School, Shanghai, actively join in table-tennis games on a mass scale. By Yang Hsueh-yen



首都人民纪念朝鲜祖国解放战争二十一周年和声讨美帝国主义霸占我国台湾大会
 조선조국해방전쟁 스물한돌을 기념하며 미제국주의의 우리 나라 대민강점을 규탄하는 수도인민대회

争取和平统一祖国的正义斗争！
 坚决支持英雄的朝鲜人民反对美帝侵略

救国斗争！
 坚决支持印度支那三國人民的抗美



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We Have Friends All



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① On June 25, people of all circles in Peking held a grand rally to commemorate the 21st anniversary of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War. They angrily denounced U.S. imperialism for its towering crimes of invading Korea and forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan Province.

② On June 22, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences of China, met Reshat Alia (3rd from right, front), Chief of the Restoration Department of the State Archives Bureau of Albania, and Sami Maro (4th from right, front), a technician of the bureau. Albanian Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo (4th from left, front) was present on the occasion.

③ On June 25, Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met Nguyen Van Hieu (3rd from left, front), Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Nguyen Van Quang (2nd from right, front), Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

④ On June 28, Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met Yoshikatsu Takeiri (5th from left, front), Chairman of Komeido (Komei Party) of Japan, and Yoshiyuki Asai (7th from left, front), Vice-Chairman of the Party, and the Komeido delegation led by them.

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Over the World

Photographs by Hsinhua
News Agency staff



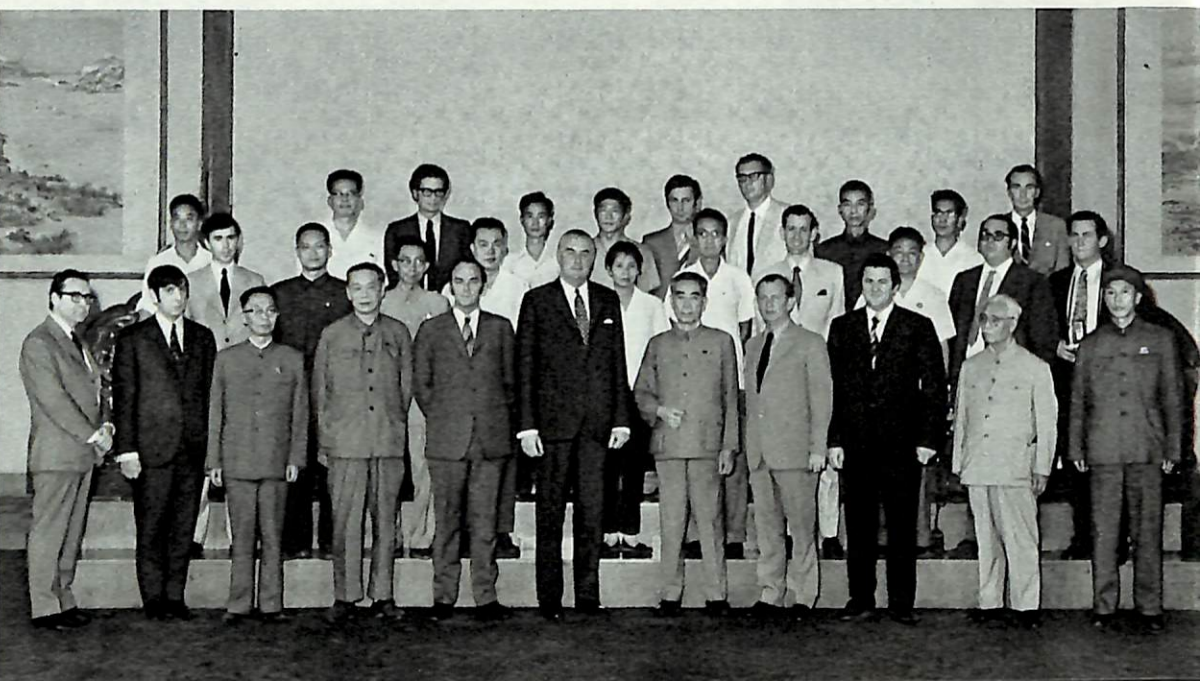
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⑤ On July 2, Premier Chou En-lai met Jean-Luc Pepin (10th from left, front), Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, his wife (8th from left, front) and the Canadian Government Economic Mission led by him.

⑥ An agreement on co-operation in rescue at sea between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Peking on July 3.

⑦ Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Chien Chih-kuang, Minister of Light Industry, met Ngo Minh Loan (3rd from left, front), Minister of Food and Foodstuffs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on July 3.

⑧ On July 4, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met Tran Sam (6th from left, front), leader of the Military Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Vice-Minister of National Defence, Nguyen Duy Thai (4th from left, front), deputy leader of the delegation, and all members of the D.R.V.N. Military Delegation.

⑨ On July 5, Premier Chou En-lai met Gough Whitlam (6th from left, front), leader of the Australian Labour Party, and the members of the Australian Labour Party Delegation led by him as well as reporters accompanying them.





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The Korean People Forge Ahead



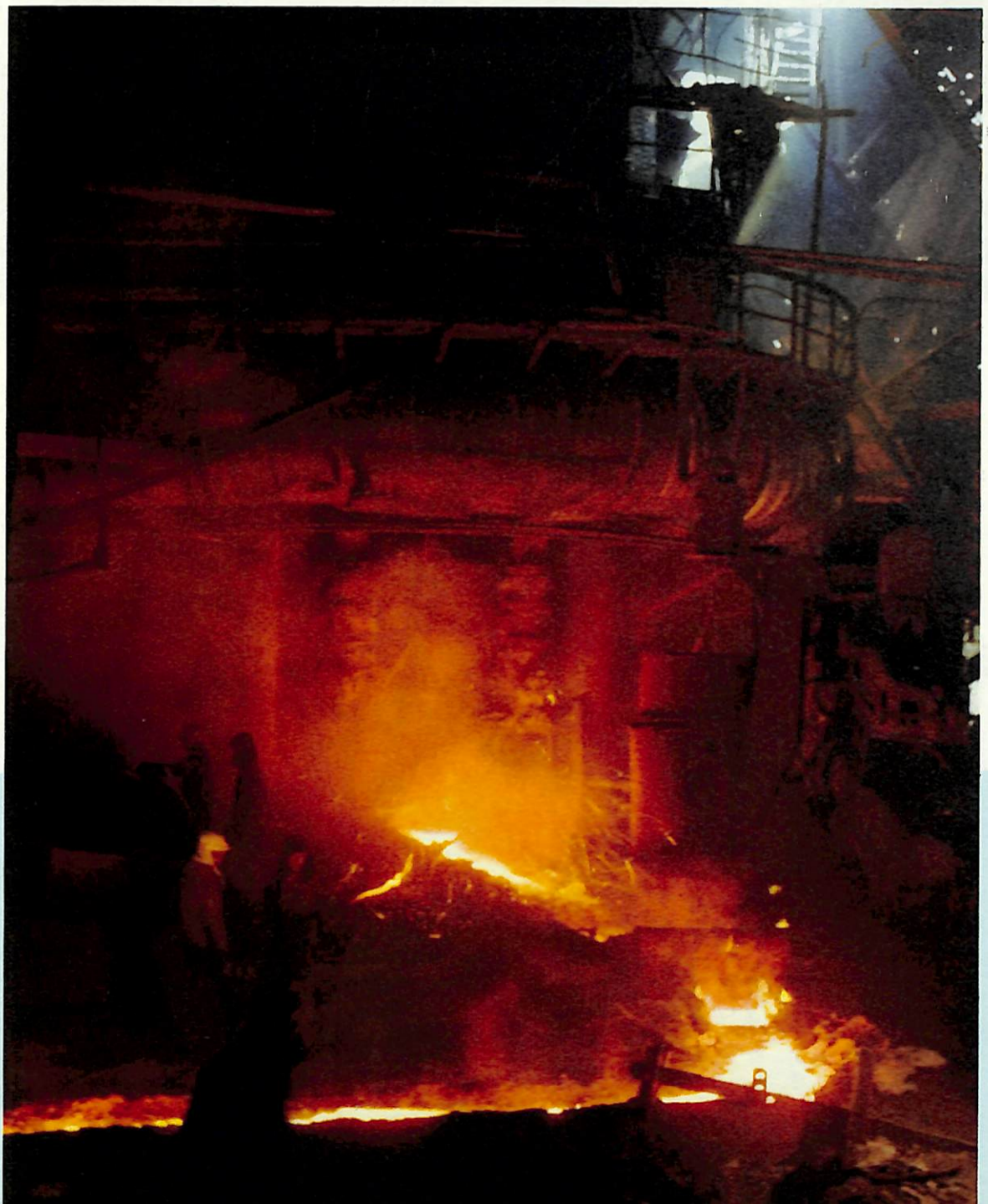
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① The Chollima (winged steed), leaping into the air in the morning sun, symbolizes the heroism of the Korean people who are pressing ahead swiftly on the road of socialist construction.

② With boundless respect, the Korean people visit Mangyongdae—native village of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

③ Workers of the famous Whanghai Iron and Steel Plant strive to fulfil the six-year plan ahead of time.

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The Korean People Forge Ahead

UNDER the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party with Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great leader, as its head, the heroic people of Korea firmly defend the eastern outpost of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they have broken through difficulties and dangers one after another on their way forward. Filled with revolutionary enthusiasm they are striding ahead on the socialist road, rifle in one hand, sickle and hammer in the other.

Photographs by Hsinhua
News Agency staff

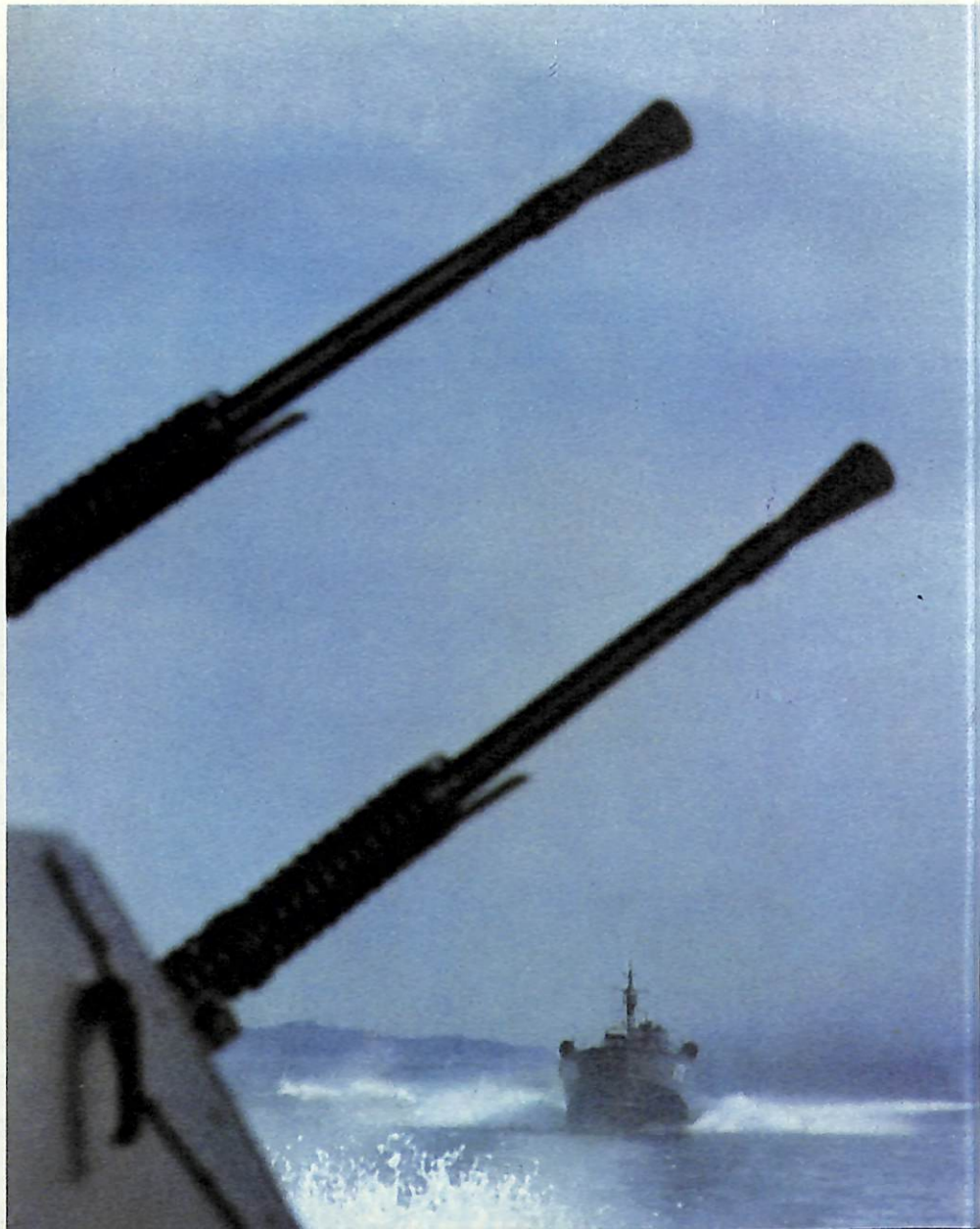
- ① Spreading chemical weed-killer over a field at the Chongsa-Ri Township to help ensure a rich harvest.
- ② Workers' and Peasants' Red Guards, brave and strong.
- ③ Fighters of the Korean People's Army keep watch at the 38th parallel with heightened vigilance. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become an unbreakable bastion of steel at the eastern outpost in the struggle against imperialism.
- ④ Sok Myong Hui, a worker at the Kusong Textile Mill, has been awarded the title of "Chollima rider" for outstanding work.
- ⑤ Torpedo-boats of the Korean People's Army patrolling out at sea.



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A Cambodian National Liberation Army fighter.



The Cambodian People Are Bound to

Welcoming the triumphant return of Cambodian National Liberation Army fighters.





Fighters of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces on the march.

IN a year and more since March 18, 1970, the Cambodian armed forces and people, led by Samdech Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia, have exercised the might of people's war and annihilated 170,000 enemy troops, including some 70,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops.

Through armed struggle, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and civilians have brought about an excellent situation for encircling the cities from the countryside. Up to now, they have liberated 70 per cent of their country, encompassing a population of four million, and linked together the liberated areas. In these areas, people's political power has been established at various levels through elections. It is carrying out the line and policies laid down by the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and leading the people to fight resolutely, take an active part in production and support the front.

The National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have won the backing of large numbers of people from all strata in the country. Many patriotic personages have rallied round the National United Front in response to Samdech Sihanouk's call and joined the ranks in resisting U.S. imperialist aggression and fighting for national salvation.

Photographs from Hsin-hua News Agency

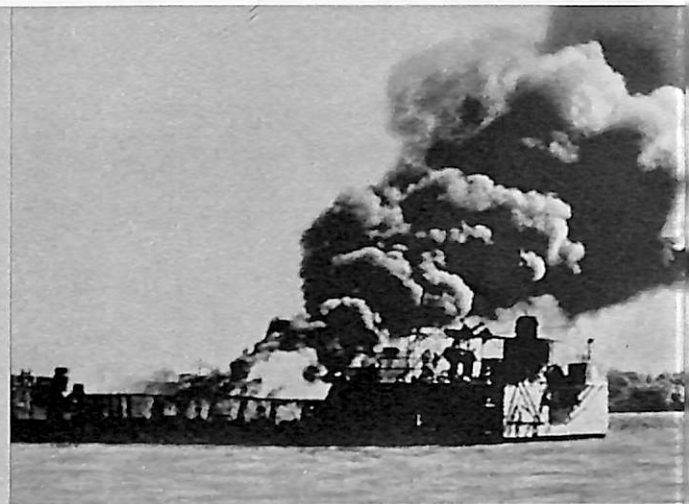
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Guerrillas training.



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① A demolished U.S. armoured car.



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② A U.S.-puppet army tanker on fire after being hit by the People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

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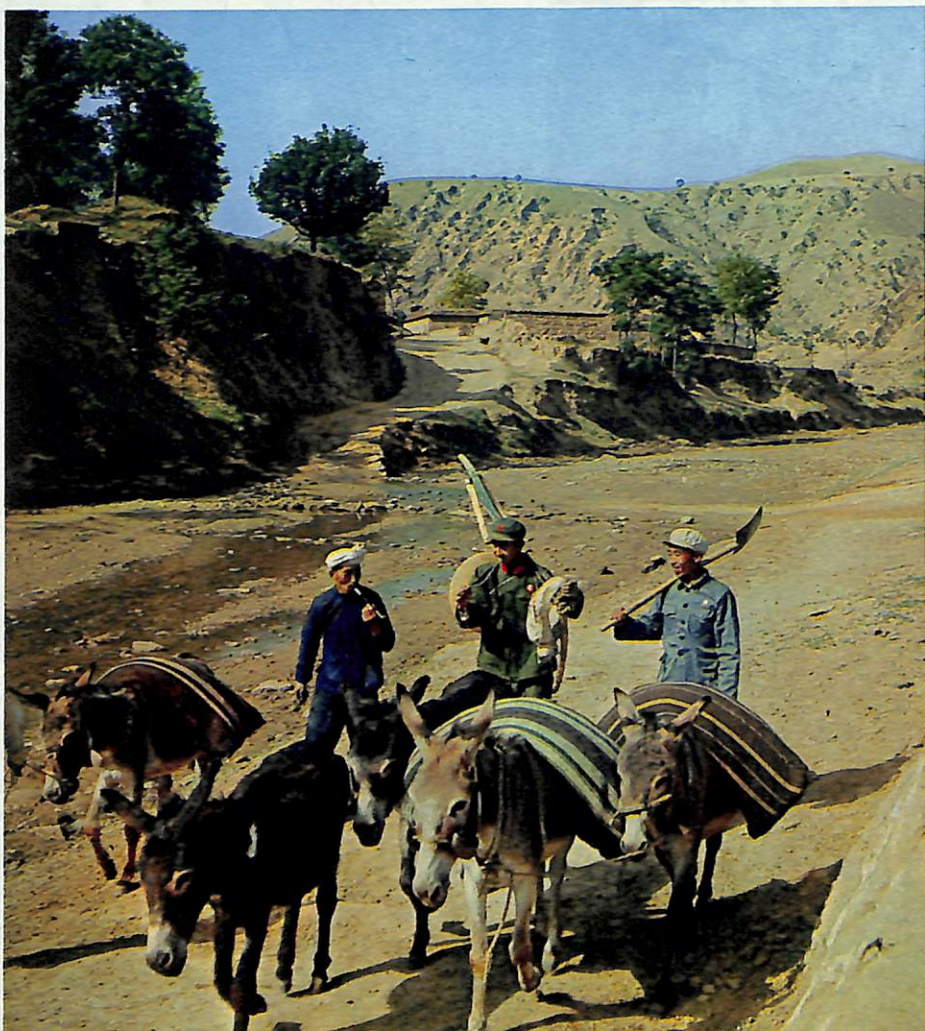


③ Wreckage of enemy airplane blown up by the P.N.L.A.F.



In Yanan, in front of the platform on which Chairman Mao delivered his speech *Serve the People* in 1944, commanders and fighters of the Ansai company review the teaching of the great leader on serving the people heart and soul.

Helping commune members to carry barnyard manure to the fields.



CHANG Szu-teh was a soldier in the Guards Regiment of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. One day in September, 1944 while making charcoal in Shihchia Ravine in Ansai County, northern Shensi, he was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln. To commemorate this Communist who served the people loyally, Chairman Mao delivered a speech entitled, *Serve the People*. For nearly 30 years, the idea of serving the people heart and soul inculcated by Chairman Mao has nurtured countless numbers of revolutionary fighters and advanced collectives. The P.L.A. company stationed in Ansai is an outstanding example.

The company was transferred to Ansai for garrison duty in 1968. Soon after its arrival, the leadership at the higher level recounted the heroic deeds of Chang Szu-teh, and the Party branch of the company took the commanders and fighters to visit the place where Chang Szu-teh had gloriously laid down his life. An on-the-spot class was run for studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work, *Serve the People*, so that they could understand

The Idea of Serving the People

this great teaching more deeply. Immensely inspired, they set about to examine in what respects they lagged behind Chang Szu-teh ideologically and work out measures for revolutionization.

Li Tung-sheng, Party branch secretary and company commander, took the lead in developing revolutionary traditions more consciously. Always ahead in completing tasks of all kinds, he became known among the rank and file as the "locomotive of the company".

With the Party branch setting the pace, the mental outlook of the company underwent a deep-going change. Once a woman commune member hemorrhaged during an illness, and emergency measures were called for. The commanders and fighters rushed to the hospital to donate blood and the patient was soon declared out of danger.

For the past several years, the company has accomplished its various tasks with flying colours and has been cited a four-good company three years in a row. Its representatives gloriously attended the congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought sponsored by the P.L.A. Lanchow Units.

Photographs by Li Yu-tai

Right: To learn from the revolutionary spirit of Chang Szu-teh, they visit the Shihchia Ravine where he died making charcoal for the revolution.

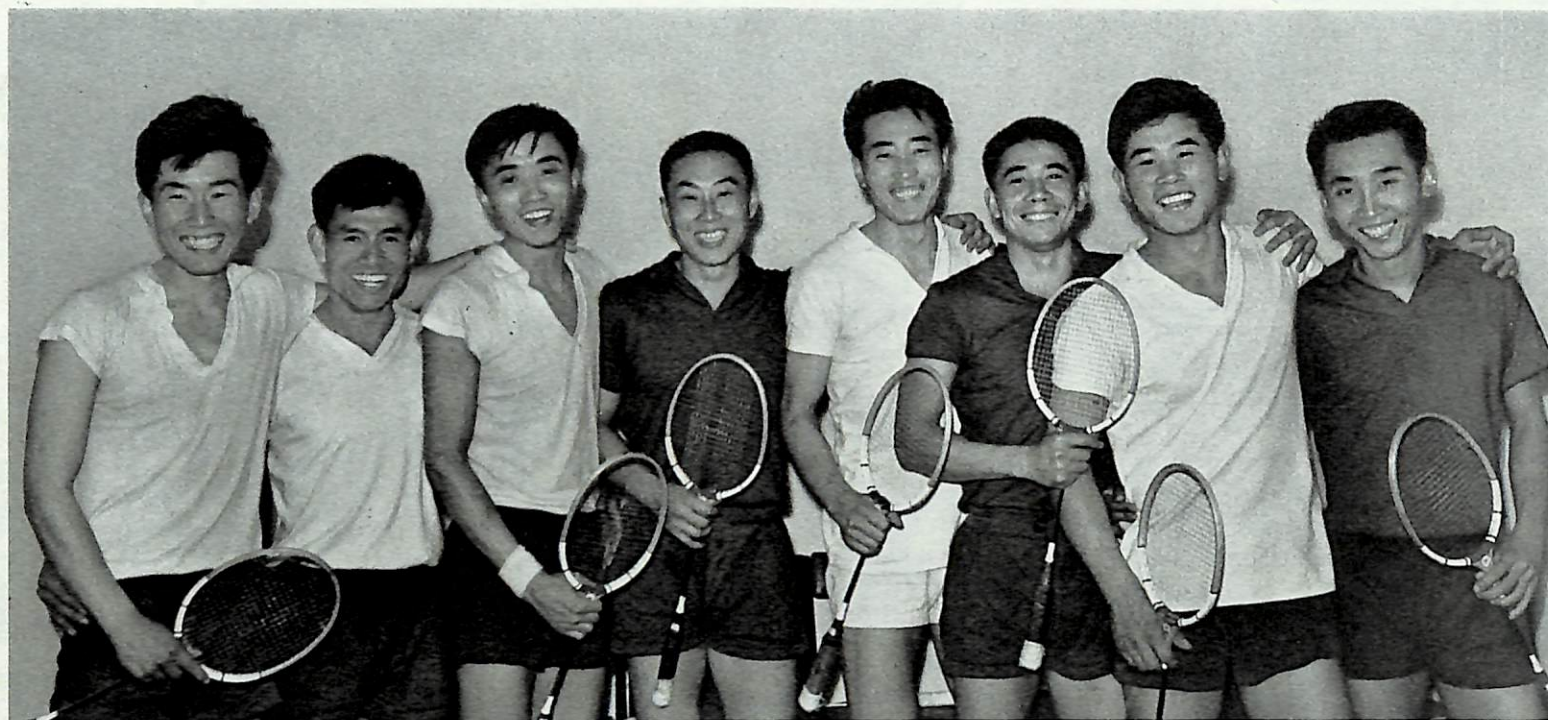


Lower right: Party branch secretary and company commander Li Tung-sheng (2nd from left) having a heart-to-heart talk with fighters.

Soldier Wang Chung (left), lauded as "Chang Szu-teh in the kitchen", passes on his experience to a new recruit.



Welcoming the Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang



Like brothers.

Photograph by Luo Wen-fa

Welcome to Friends from the People's Republic of the Congo

At the Summer
Palace.

Photograph by
Chu Yuch-hua

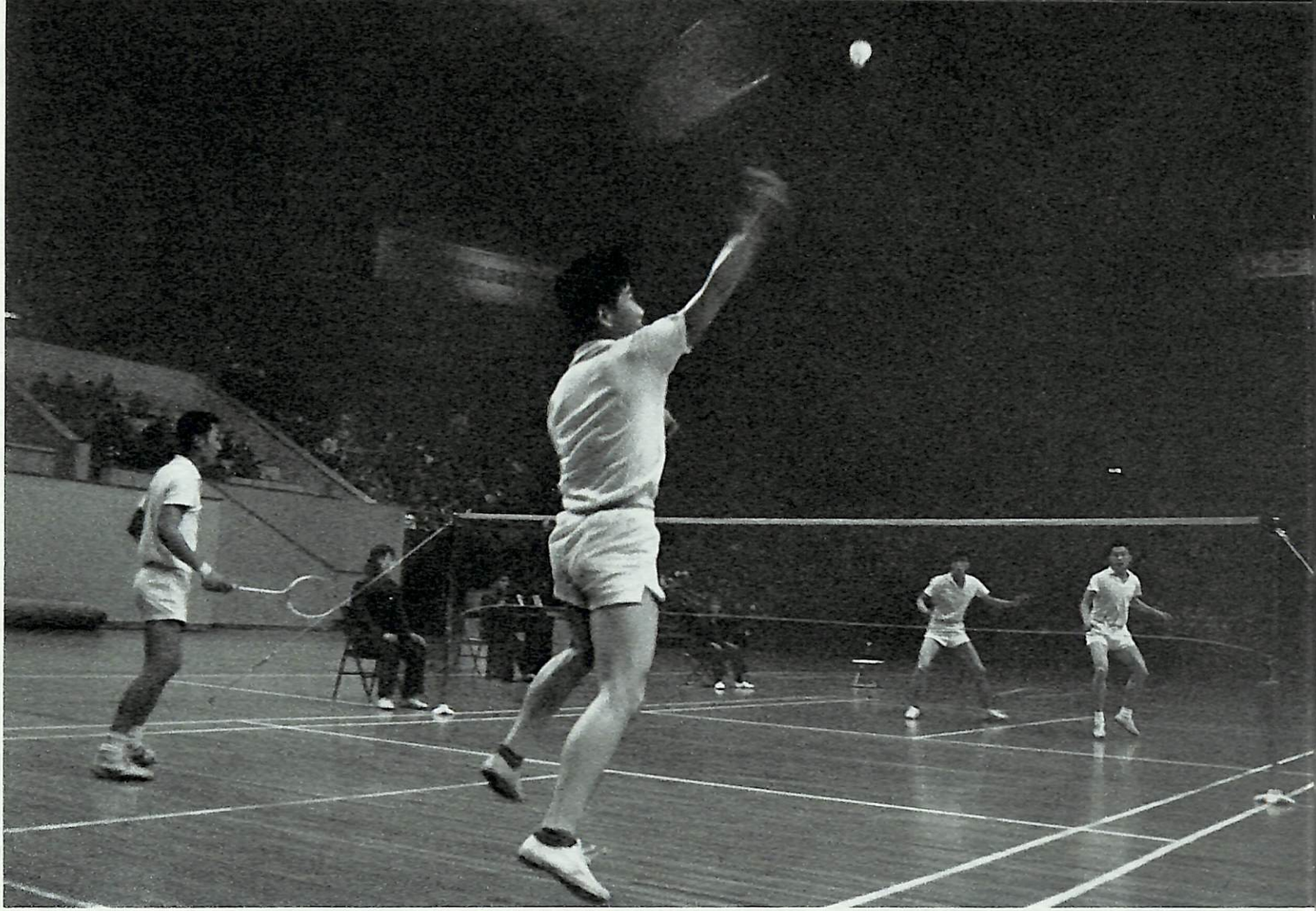
On the evening of April 27, the National People's Army Football Team of the People's Republic of the Congo arrived in Peking for a friendly visit by invitation. It was led by Lieutenant Jacques N'Dolou, leading member of the Sports Department of the National People's Army. The Chinese and Congolese players entering the arena of the Peking Workers' Stadium.

Photograph by Huang Tao-peng



On the morning of May 1, the Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Peking for a friendly visit on invitation. Leader of the delegation was Kim Dal Son, deputy head of the Mass Physical Culture and Sports Department of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and deputy leader, Kim Kum Taek, director of a division under the Physical Culture and Sports Department of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. The Chinese and Korean sportsmen play a friendly exhibition match.

Photograph by Luo Wen-fa



Welcome to Cuban Friends



Souvenir of friendship. A Cuban player presents a member of the Chinese team with a badge.
Photograph by Luo Wen-fa



Competition is keen during a friendly match between the Chinese and Cuban teams. The Cuban National Football Team arrived in Peking on the evening of May 18 on invitation for a friendly visit to China. It was led by Otto Luis Riera Brito, leading member of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation.
Photograph by Luo Wen-fa



Li Chung-wen, commander of the regiment and secretary of its Party committee, speaks at a meeting of Party committee members to discuss their study of Lenin's work *The State and Revolution*.

Bulwark of Continuing the Revolution

ACTING upon Chairman Mao's teaching, "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit", members of the Party committee of an artillery regiment attached to the P.L.A. Kunming Units consciously strive to live up to the strict standards demanded of advanced proletarian elements. Although they are leading cadres, they in no way differentiate themselves from the rank and file. They often go down to the companies to take part in basic military training and modestly learn from the ordinary soldiers. The examples they set in words and deeds inspire the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to do a good job of all their tasks. United closely and full of vigour, they are good leaders of their unit.

Members of the Party committee conscientiously study books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and Chairman Mao's writings. Even while car-

rying out assignments in different places, they still maintain contact through correspondence to work out study plans, exchange gains in study and report on progress in ideological remoulding. At the same time, by inviting outstanding cadres and fighters to take part in committee activities, the members learn from their advanced thinking and deeds and ask for their comments and criticisms. This has effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee members.

In the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, the committee has been cited an advanced collective in the Kunming Units, while 14 out of its 18 members have been chosen as representatives to congresses of activists convened at regimental or higher level.

Photographs by Peng Tuan-chih, Hu Chang-sheng and Chao Ming-ching



Ma Yi-nan, deputy secretary of the Party committee and political commissar of the regiment, chatting with fighters before an artillery practice.



Lin Shu-ho, standing committee member and deputy regimental commander, helps out in the kitchen.



Su Shan, standing committee member and deputy political commissar of the regiment, modestly learns from the workers in the course of supporting the Left.



Wang Tien-suo, standing committee member and deputy regimental commander, transplanting rice seedlings together with the fighters.

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FRONT COVER: Women workers of the Fuhsin Power Plant do maintenance work on a live high-tension power line.

Photograph by Hsinhua News Agency staff

BACK COVER: One of the capital's scenic spots — Peihai Park.

Photograph by Chun Ling

CORRECTIONS

In No. 5, 1971, page 44, the caption of the FRONT COVER should read: "The hosts and guests entering the banquet hall. On March 26, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council gave a grand banquet to celebrate the brilliant victories won by the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and welcome the arrival in Peking of Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Professor Nguyen Van Hieu."

In No. 6, 1971, page 3, "Sih-anouk" in the upper caption should be hyphenated as "Siha-nouk". In the same issue, page 38, 2nd line from the bottom, the first letter of the word "thought" should be capitalized.

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Returning with a good catch.

Photograph by Chun Ling

BACK COVER: One of the capital's scenic spots — Peihai Park.

Photograph by Chun Ling

