

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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Chairman Hua Meets Distinguished Congolese Guests



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on June 18 met with Louis Sylvain-Goma, Second Vice-President of the Congolese Military Committee and Prime Minister, and other distinguished Congolese guests accompanying him on the visit.

During the meeting, Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly talk with Prime Minister Goma. Chairman Hua once again extended a warm welcome to Prime Minister Goma and the other distinguished Congolese guests on their visit to China. He said: Your visit has contributed to deepening the understanding and friendship between the Governments and peoples of our two countries. Chairman Hua asked Prime Minister Goma, upon his returning home, to convey his cordial regards to President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and the Congolese people. Prime Minister Goma thanked the Chinese Government and people for the warm welcome accorded to his party. He said: We are satisfied and happy about the current visit and the friendly China-Congo co-operation since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries 13 years ago.

Taking part in the meeting and conversation were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others.

Chairman Hua Meets Vice-President Ismail



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on June 22 met with Ismail Ali Abucar, Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic, and the Somali Government Delegation led by him.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. When Vice-President Ismail and the other distinguished Somali guests arrived at the meeting hall in the Great Hall of the People, Chairman Hua stepped forward and shook hands with them all around, extending a warm welcome to the guests from the horn of Africa. The hosts and guests posed for photographs together.

Vice-President Ismail first of all conveyed President Mohamed Siad Barre's regards to Chairman Hua and the Chinese Government and people. Chairman Hua expressed thanks for this and requested Vice-President Ismail to convey the regards of the Chinese Government and people and his own regards to President Siad and the Somali Government and people. Chairman Hua and Vice-President Ismail exchanged views on the further development of the friendly relations between China and Somalia and other issues of common interest.

Present at the meeting and conversation were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others.

Chairman Hua Meets Lao Party and Government Delegation

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on June 19 met with the Lao Party and Government Delegation with Kaysone Phomvihane, General-Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Premier of the Lao Government, as its leader and Phoun Sipaseuth, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Vice-Premier of the Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs, as its deputy leader.

Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to the Lao Party and Government Delegation on its visit to China en route home and posed for photographs with the distinguished Lao guests.

Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihane and Phoun Sipaseuth in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. Comrade Kaysone said that it gave him much pleasure to visit China once again. "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party," he said, "I congratulate you on your determination to overthrow the 'gang of four.'" Chairman Hua gave an account of the extraordinary year that China had experienced since Comrade Kaysone's last visit in March 1976, and spoke with satisfaction of the development of friendship between the two Parties, two countries and the peoples of China and Laos.

Present at the meeting and conversation were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and others.



Chairman Hua Meets Zimbabwe Friendship Delegation

CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng on June 28 met with the Zimbabwe Friendship Delegation with Robert G. Mugabe, General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Joint Leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, as its leader and Josiah Tongogara, Secretary for Defence of the Union, as its deputy leader.

Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to the heroic Zimbabwe people's envoys of friendship and had a cordial conversation with them.

Chairman Hua reiterated the Chinese people's firm support to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism and for state independence and national liberation.

Chairman Hua said: The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is just and has won the support from the people all over the world. We consider the victories of the Zimbabwe people's struggle as our own and regard them as a support to us. He expressed the conviction that so long as they persevere in armed struggle and develop the people's strength, the Zimbabwe people can certainly

overthrow the Smith racist regime and win national independence and liberation.

Referring to the Zimbabwe people's confidence and friendship for the Chinese people, delegation leader Robert G. Mugabe said:

There is no question about the sincerity of the solidarity of the people of China and Zimbabwe. We will carry home the Chinese people's message of solidarity to the people and fighting forces of Zimbabwe.



Chairman Hua Meets Palestine Revolutionary Delegation



CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng on June 29 met the Palestine Revolutionary Delegation led by Abu Jihad, leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement ("Al Fateh") and the General Headquarters of "Al-Assifa".

Chairman Hua extended his warm welcome to

the Palestinian brothers and cordial regards to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He had a warm and friendly conversation with Abu Jihad and members of the delegation Abu Maher, leading member of "Al Fateh", and Hamad A.A. Al-Aydi, Head of the Mission of the

Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

Chairman Hua stressed: The Chinese people resolutely side with the Palestinian and Arab people. We resolutely support your struggle against Israeli Zionism and superpower hegemonism and for recovering lost territories and restoring national rights.

Chairman Hua said: The struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people is complicated and arduous and will be protracted. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the Palestinian and Arab people's struggle is just, and just struggle is bound to triumph. The Palestinian and Arab people are bound to win final victory so long as they persevere in armed struggle and uphold unity.

Abu Jihad conveyed to Chairman Hua the regards, friendship and respect from Chairman Yasser Arafat and all the revolutionary cadres and fighters of Palestine.

Abu Jihad spoke highly of the long-existing revolutionary friendship between the people of China and Palestine. He said: The Chinese people's support to us is an important factor that propels our struggle forward. We are confident that under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua, the Chinese people will continue to support the Palestinian people in their armed struggle.

Chairman Hua had photographs taken together with the Palestinian brothers.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Meet and Fete Foreign Experts Taking Part in Translating Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 3 met and feted foreign experts who have taken part in translating Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. They thanked the foreign experts for their hard efforts in translating Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

The meeting and the banquet were permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Receive Translators of Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and Others

THE wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and other Party and state leaders received more than 8,000 people on June 22. They included translators of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* into the languages of national minorities and into English, French, Japanese, Spanish and Russian, and people in charge of publishing Volume V in various languages; teachers, students and staff members of various nationalities from the Central Institute for Nationalities and other institutes of higher learning; people in charge of broadcasting in minority languages; members of a training class for instructors in the study of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and representatives of teachers and staff members of the Military and Political Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; delegates to the conferences called by the Headquarters of the P.L.A. General Staff and departments of the national defence industry; members of a P.L.A. study group to Taching; and delegates to the conference on oncology called by the Ministry of Public Health.

The other Party and state leaders present at the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Ulanfu.

Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, was also present on the occasion.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh stepped into the hall together with other Party and state leaders to thunderous applause from

all present. People cheered, "Salute to Chairman Hua!" and "Salute to the Party Central Committee!" Beaming broadly, Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh repeatedly clapped their hands and waved to all around, and posed for photographs with the received.



Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Meet Scientists, Geological Workers and Other Comrades

THE wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and other Party and state leaders on July 3 received participants in the work meeting of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and delegates to the national geological conference on learning from Taching.

They also received members of the P.L.A. Navy cadres' class for the study of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, participants in the meeting of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and other people.

The other Party and state leaders taking part in the reception were: Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li and Ku Mu. Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, was also present.

The reception took place in the Great Hall of the People. Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and other central leading comrades met and had photographs taken with comrades from various fields group by group. Chairman Hua

cordially shook hands with some of the scientists and geologists. The reception hall echoed with repeated applause and cheers "Salute to Chairman Hua!" and "Salute to the Party Central Committee!" in an atmosphere of unity and militancy.





The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall



"The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall" in Chairman Hua's handwriting.



The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, which crystallizes the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people, stands majestically in Tien An Men Square, Peking.

Successfully Completed

THE 800 million Chinese people will never forget September 9, 1976, a day of extreme sadness. That day saw the passing away of Chairman Mao, the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the great teacher of the international proletariat, oppressed nations and oppressed people.

To perpetuate the memory of Chairman Mao and to educate and inspire workers, peasants,

soldiers and other labouring people to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the cause of proletarian revolution through to the end, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua decided on October 8 last year to build a memorial hall for Chairman Mao. A solemn ceremony was held in Tien An Men Square on November 24, 1976. Chairman Hua attended the ceremony during which, after

making an important speech, he filled in earth around the cornerstone of the memorial hall.

Work on the project started at high speed on the very day the cornerstone was laid and was completed on May 24, 1977. The memorial hall, which crystallizes the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of Chinese people, now stands majestically in Tien An Men Square.

The project was carried out under the command of the Party Central Committee headed

Below: The columned corridor. Altogether there are 44 columns 17.5m tall made of white granite from Chuanchow, Fukien Province.

Bottom: The podium faced with red granite.



by Chairman Hua. He heard reports on all specific work, from designing and surveying to the actual engineering, and gave many important instructions, which greatly inspired the builders.

The amount of earth moved for the project was more than twice that necessary for the Great Hall of the People, the amount of reinforced concrete was equivalent to that required by a structure with a floor space of more than 300,000 square metres. The quantity of granite, marble and other stone used in this project surpassed that used in any other single structure in China.

Two thirds of the construction work was done during the severely cold winter months. The builders designed, made their preparations and built the memorial hall simultaneously and both the quality and speed of construction were up to the highest standards in our country. It was an unprecedented feat in the history of

A carved white marble piece on the steps leading to the entrance.

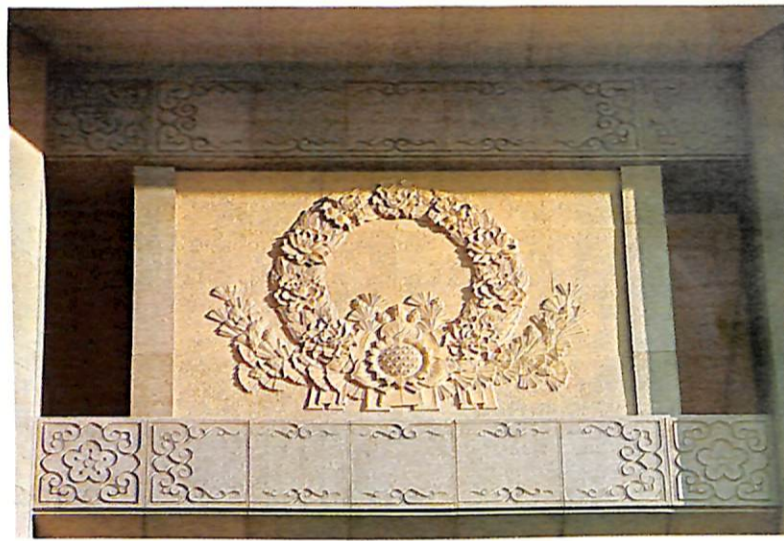
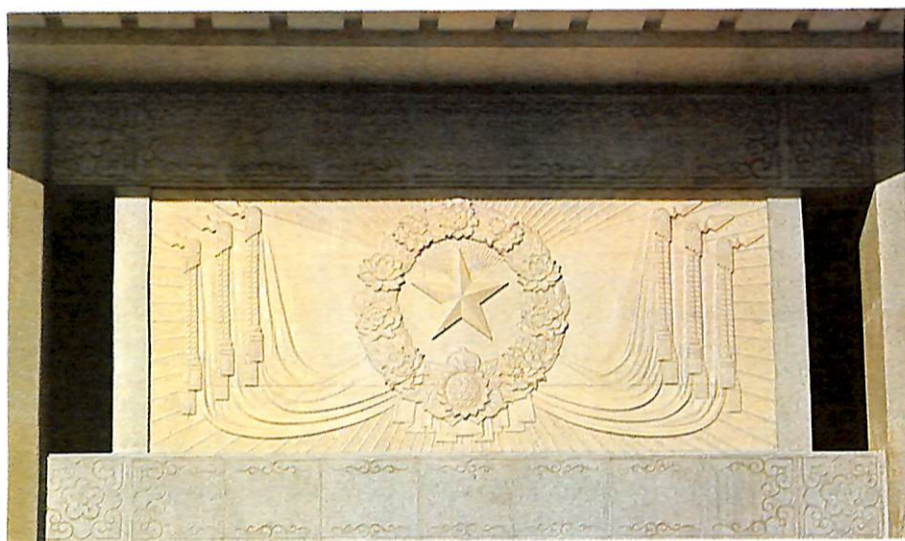


Carved rhoeo design on the podium.



A night view of the memorial hall.

Part of an ornamental frieze.



Another ornamental frieze.

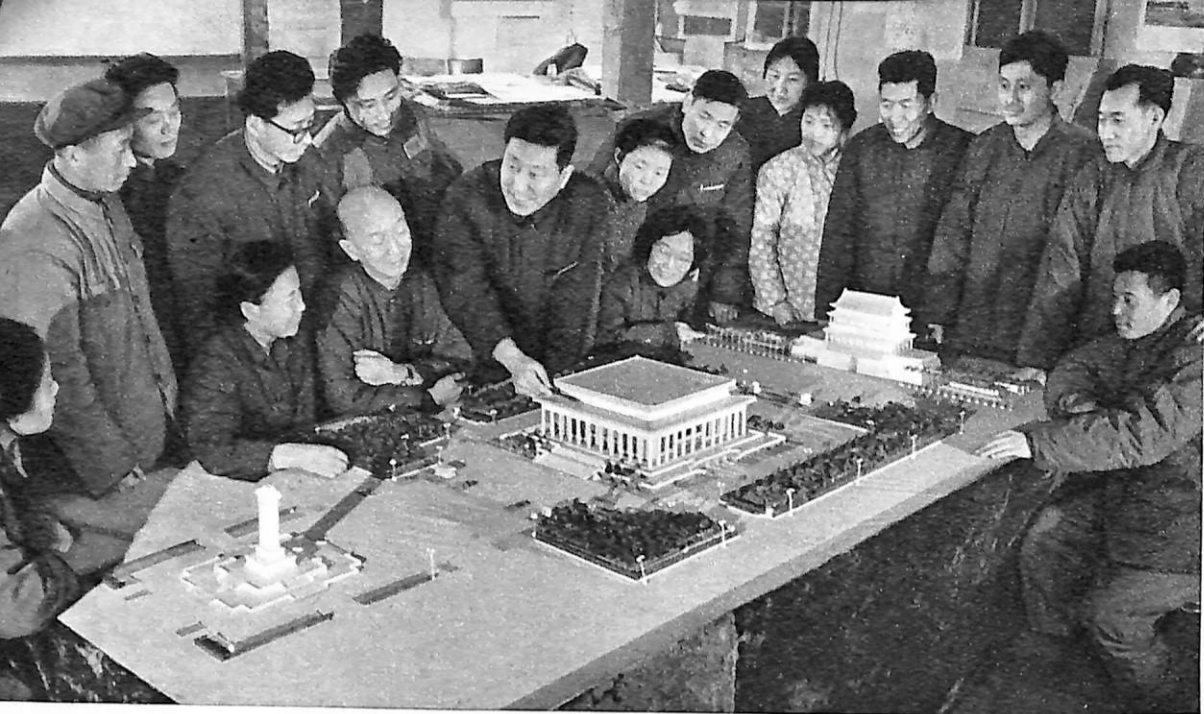


A white marble balustrade.



Yellow glazed ante-fixes at the eaves.





The designers from 8 municipalities and provinces have successfully completed their work.



To ensure more, quicker, better and more economical results, leading cadres of the construction command worked day and night among the builders. Second from left is Li Jui-huan, Party committee secretary and general director of the construction headquarters.

Carpenter Wang Hsueh-li, an outstanding worker in learning from Taching at the construction site, is known among the builders as an "Iron Man".



Chinese architecture.

Construction of the memorial hall called for high quality work everywhere. Designers coming from eight municipalities and provinces brought their ingenuity into full play. Defying the piercing winds, they worked around the clock to check on data at the site and promptly submitted dozens of designs for consideration. To bring these to perfection, they invited views and suggestions from workers, peasants and soldiers and revised them again and again. After one month of strenuous effort, they made more than 300 blue prints for the main structure. The designing was completed three times faster than usual.

The high standard demanded for the structure brought difficulties when the actual construction began. One key project called for pouring some 8,000 cubic metres of mixed concrete down a network of steel bars closely tied together like a spider's web. The biggest aperture in some parts was only 8 cm, and small stones about the size of a bean would not pass through the smallest. The pouring had to be done all at one time.

A huge amount of work, a pressing time limit, complex techniques and high quality requirements created a number of problems for the builders. However, translating their deepest memories of Chairman Mao, their boundless love for Chairman Hua and their bitter hatred of the "gang of four" into great strength, the builders faced them squarely and solved them.

Wang Hsueh-li, a worker from the Peking Architectural Engineering Company No.6, was the deputy head of a sub-command post at the construction site. Frequently he worked for several days and nights on end and always showed up wherever there was any difficulty. He and other workers invented a new, big mould which speeded the work.

Finding a reinforced concrete foundation pile slightly out of alignment after it had been already driven into the ground two metres deep, Li Hsien-jen, a veteran worker from the Peking Mechanized Construction Company, immediately had it hoisted and drove it in again himself. He said, "In building the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, we must live up to the expectations of our 800 million people and be meticulous in our work."



To complete the memorial hall as quickly as possible, work on the project goes on day and night.

In spite of biting cold, many P.L.A. men took off their cotton-padded jackets and slipped in between the reinforcement bars to pour concrete. They also dismantled structural models in places where a constant high temperature had to be maintained.

The Party committee of the construction headquarters and leading cadres at all levels resolutely carried out Chairman Hua's directive of meticulous organization and command.

Li Jui-huan, secretary of the Party committee of the construction headquarters and general director of the worksite, took the lead in studying Marxist-Leninist works and works by Chairman Mao, criticising and repudiating the "gang of four" and taking part in the actual building together with the workers.

A vigorous movement to learn from Taching was launched while work was in progress. The advanced were cited and the builders' enthusiasm and wisdom was brought into full play. This ensured the completion of the project with more, quicker, better and more economical results.

The construction of the memorial hall has

won wide support from the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They contributed their efforts to the project in many ways. They sent their choicest building materials and best equipment to Peking.

Workers of the Peking East District Switch Factory sent lighting appliances to the construction site before actual work on the project started. They said, "Although you haven't asked us for them, yet we know very well you'll need them at the worksite. We send them as an expression of our love for Chairman Mao."

Knowing that the podium was to be faced with red granite slabs as a symbol of our determination to keep the colour of our republic founded by Chairman Mao forever unchanged, workers at a quarry in Shihmien County, Szechuan Province, climbed steep hills for the needed granite. They chose their material with great care. If there was a slight fault in it, they discarded it without hesitation no matter how long they had worked on it. One team removed 4,000 cubic metres of earth and stone to obtain four square metres of good granite. To obtain granite of good quality, the workers at the Tsinan Quarry

excavated by hand instead of blasting and using machinery. They also tried by every possible means to improve the surface polish of the granite.

To make an ivory glaze for a set of 42 porcelain plates with a star, flags and a garland in relief, workers of the Shihwan Ceramic Factory, Fushan, Kwangtung Province, worked around the clock. Having tried some 200 preparations, they finally produced an ivory glaze which does not change in form or break between -26° to $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$.

To symbolize the 13 years Chairman Mao spent in Yen-an while leading the Chinese revolution, 13 pine trees from Yen-an were to be planted on the memorial hall grounds. Upon learning this, the Chiaoshan Forest Administration in Yen-an immediately organized 39 teams to select the pines. In a month, the 200-odd team members covered a total distance of 170,000 km, averaging over 800 km each. When the lorries carrying the trees set out for Peking, people, old and young, holding the portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and coloured flags, lined the route to see them off. People in Shensi also held a grand ceremony



P.L.A. men working in the rain with unquenchable enthusiasm.

when the trees were shipped.

Warm letters and precious gifts came pouring in to the construction site from all parts of the country. Among the gifts were saw-wort seeds gathered from the Tienshan Mountains by workers in Singkiang, *chingko* barley from emancipated serfs in Tibet, earth from people

in quake-stricken Tangshan who were rebuilding their homes, water and sand from the Taiwan Straits from P.L.A. men on the Fukien frontline, colour pebbles from Yuhuatai, Nanking, milky quartz from the Kunlun Mountains, camellias from Tali, Yunnan, azaleas from Kangting, Szechuan, earth from the Ching kang Mountains,

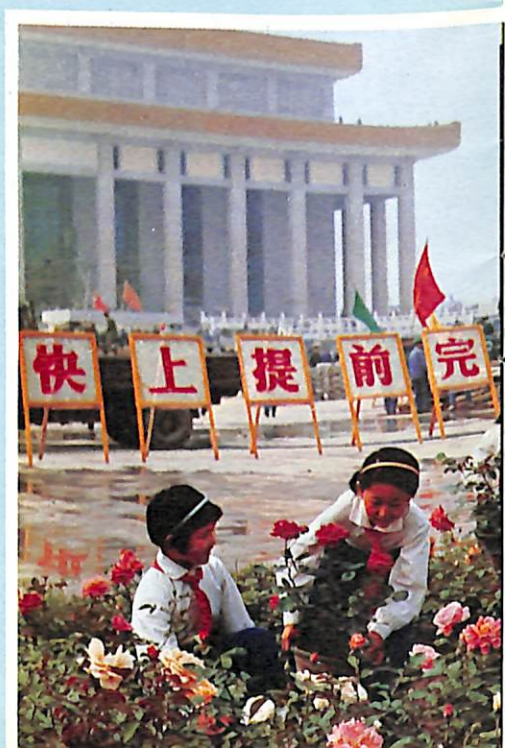
Kiangsi, water from Nanniwan, Shensi, etc. They embodied the profound proletarian feelings of the people of all nationalities for Chairman Mao.

Workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities considered taking part in voluntary labour at the construction site as a great honour

People of various nationalities from all parts of the country taking turns in voluntary labour at the construction site.



Children regard it a great honour and happiness to volunteer their services for the construction of the memorial hall.



and happiness. Among the large numbers of volunteers were veterans who had followed Chairman Mao in fighting the revolutionary wars, people of the younger generation who had been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, heroes who had distinguished themselves in the learn-from-Taching and learn-from-Tachai movements in different parts of the country, Little Red Guards, intellectuals, members of democratic parties and patriotic personages. In the past half year, out of their boundless respect and love for Chairman Mao and in line with the aspirations of our 800 million people, more than 700,000 people from Peking and other parts of the country took turns in voluntary labour at the construction site. They built the solemn and majestic memorial hall with their own hands together with the workers.

Following the completion of the hall, the work of installing the crystal sarcophagus, sculpturing a statue of Chairman Mao, decorating the interior and other work were well under way.

The establishment of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall is a great event in the political life of the Chinese people as well as in the annals of Marxism. It will enable people of all generations to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains, honour the memory of his great deeds, review his teachings, be touched and inspired by his education and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution pioneered by him.



Pine trees from the people in Yen-an, Shensi Province.

Workers at the Tsinan Quarry, Shantung Province, cutting and processing granite slabs for facing the podium.





People in the Chingkangshan Mountains, Kiangsi Province, sending their choicest pine logs to Peking for the construction of the memorial hall.



In the name of hundreds of millions of peasants, representatives to the 2nd National Learn-from-Tachai Conference taking part in voluntary labour at the construction site.

Ornamental porcelain plates made by the Shihwan Ceramic Factory, Fushan, Kwangtung Province.



Phanthog (middle) and Kunga Pasang (right), Tibetan mountaineers who conquered Mount Qomolangma Feng, presenting to the memorial hall rock samples they collected on the top of the world's highest peak.

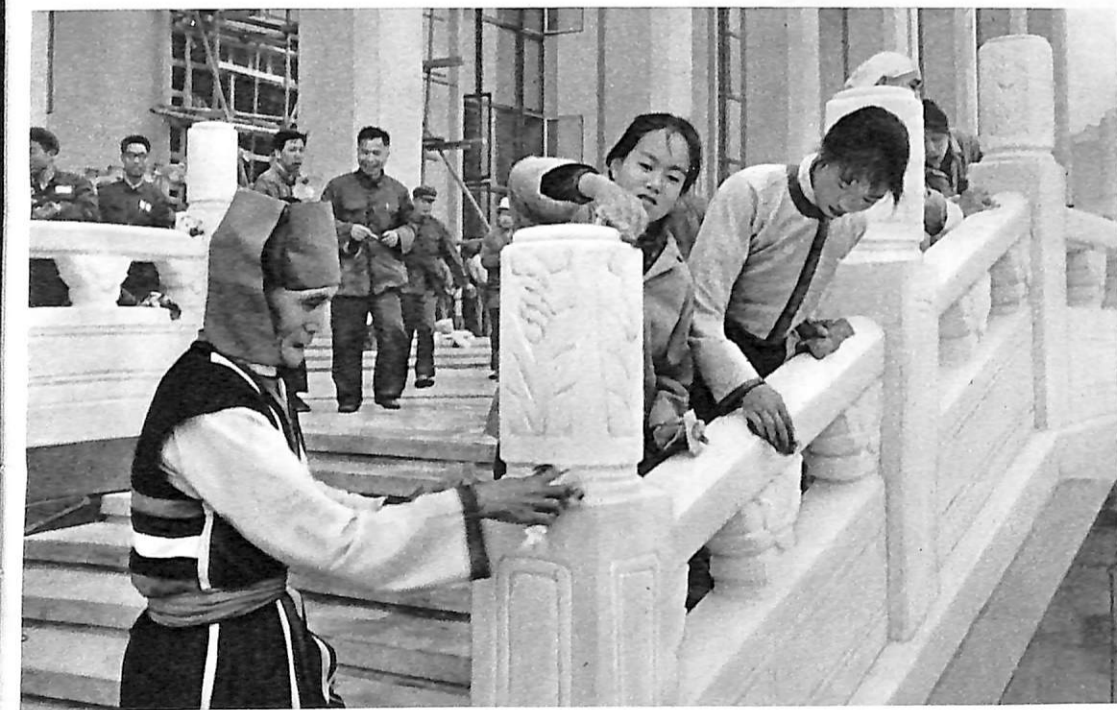




In the name of China's working class, representatives to the National Learn-from-Taching Conference taking part in voluntary labour at the construction site.

With boundless respect and love for Chairman Mao, compatriots from Taiwan taking part in voluntary labour at the construction site.

Volunteers among literary and art workers at the construction site.



“Song of the Gardener”

AN outstanding Hunan opera *Song of the Gardener* produced during the Cultural Revolution, tells the story of Yu Ying, a primary school teacher and Communist Party member, who follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in education. She persists in helping the moral development of her pupils, enabling the children to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become workers

with both socialist consciousness and knowledge. Through persuasion, she changes the thinking of Fang Chueh, a fellow teacher much influenced by the revisionist line in education and makes him a true adherent of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the 1972 theatrical festival for professionals in Hunan, *Song of the Gardener* was well liked and won high praise from workers, peasants,

soldiers, teachers and students. With the kind attention of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the opera was made into a colour film in 1973. The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao saw the film and applauded.

But the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao “gang of four” maligned both the opera and film. They levelled three accusations against them alleging that they negated the Great Proletarian Cul-



Left: Yu Ying helps Tao Li, a pupil, change his thinking and understand the importance of learning for the revolution.

Below left: Yu Ying helps her fellow teacher Fang Chueh.

Below: Tao Li's class-mate helps him realize the significance of learning for the revolution.



tural Revolution, that they were intended to revive the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, and that they counter-attacked the proletariat. The gang then ordered a public criticism of the opera and film. This fully exposed the ferocious features of the "gang of four", who all blatantly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wildly attacked Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, revealing their wild ambition of usurping Party and state power.

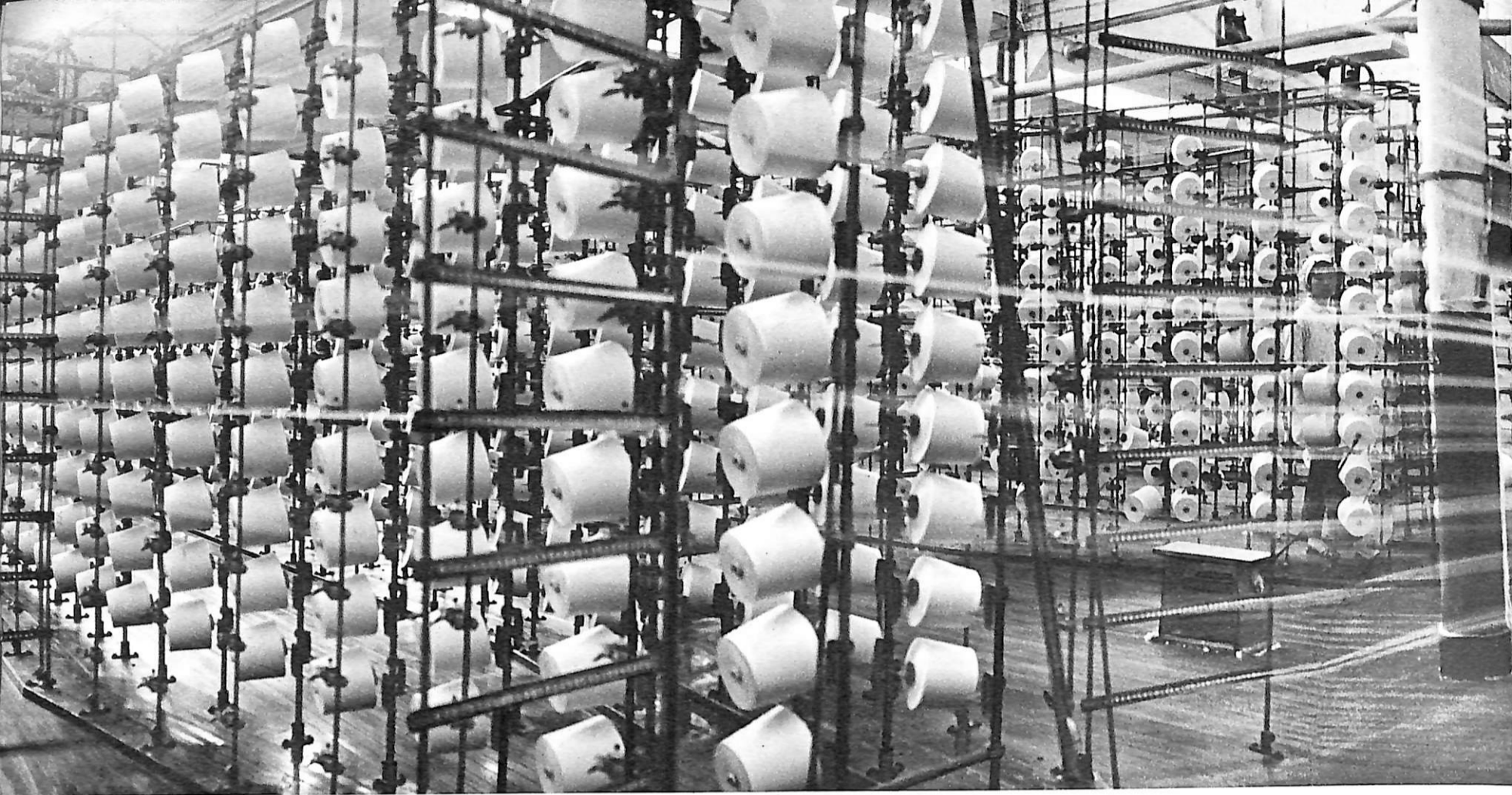
Since the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" at one stroke, the once banned Hunan opera *Song of the Gardener* has once again appeared on the stage and its film version has also been shown. Both are being received with great enthusiasm.



Yu Ying, the heroine.

Teachers and pupils pledge to march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.





Learning from Taching Persistently

BECAUSE the workers and staff members of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 33 followed the teaching of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao "In industry learn from Taching", this mill has remained an advanced enterprise. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou received their representatives many times. Since

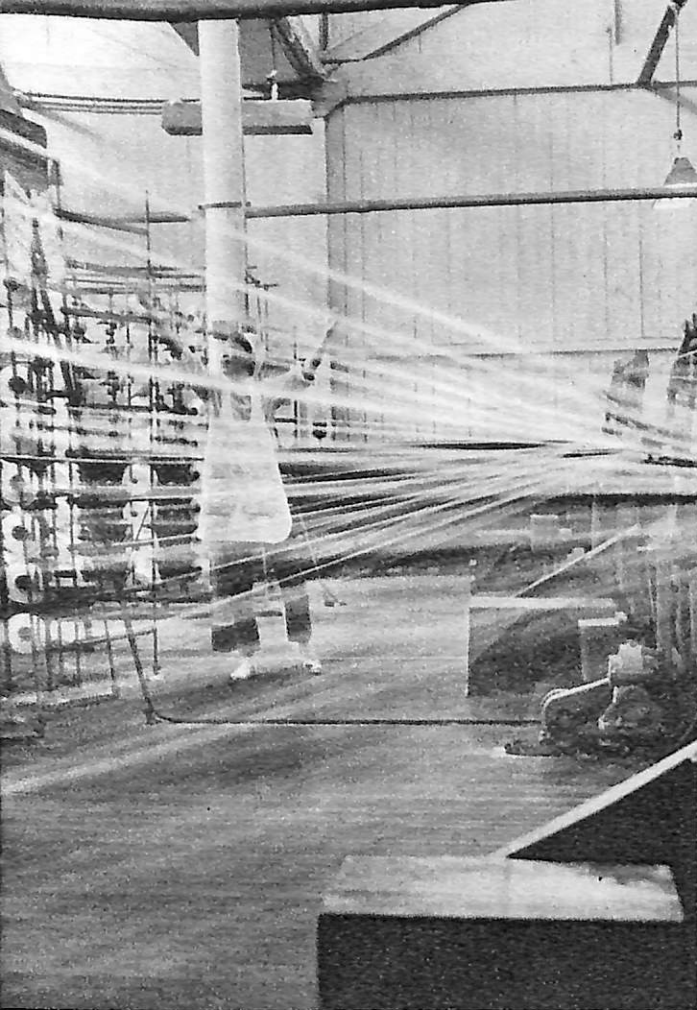
1961 the mill's products have been exempt from examination by the foreign export trade administrative and commercial departments. In 1963, the mill was commended as one of the country's five advanced units in running an enterprise industriously and thriftily. In 1965, it won the title of "A Taching-type Enterprise".

"For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." Bearing in mind this teaching by Chairman Mao, workers and staff members of the mill learned from the Taching workers their revolutionary style — seriousness and conscientiousness, and made every effort to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in production. They studied and analysed every flaw and defect in the cloth and showed it to the workers so as to improve quality. To prevent flaws being made when starting a machine, the loom operators gave a display of their skill and then compared the results. In this way they were able to arrive at the best method of operation and further improve quality.

The vicious "gang of four" and its accomplices in Shanghai did everything possible to undermine the learn-from-Taching movement. When the mill succeeded in establishing and perfecting rational rules and regulations, they clamoured that "establishing rules and regulations imposed restrictions and brought pressure upon the masses". Workers and cadres of the mill refused to listen to them but insisted on carrying out the rational rules and regulations while practising continually to improve their skill. They withstood the evil wind fanned up by the "gang of four" by successfully fulfilling the state quota. In 1973, with Chairman Mao's works *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* as a guide, they learned very earnestly from the experience of the Taching workers in building oilfields. Chang Chun-chiao, the Kuomintang

The successful convening of the National Conference on Learning from Taching in Industry has further inspired workers and cadres of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No.33. Mei Shou-chun, secretary of the mill's Party committee is warmly welcomed by the workers on his return from the conference.





The warping shop of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No.33.



A high tide in the study of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* has appeared since its publication.

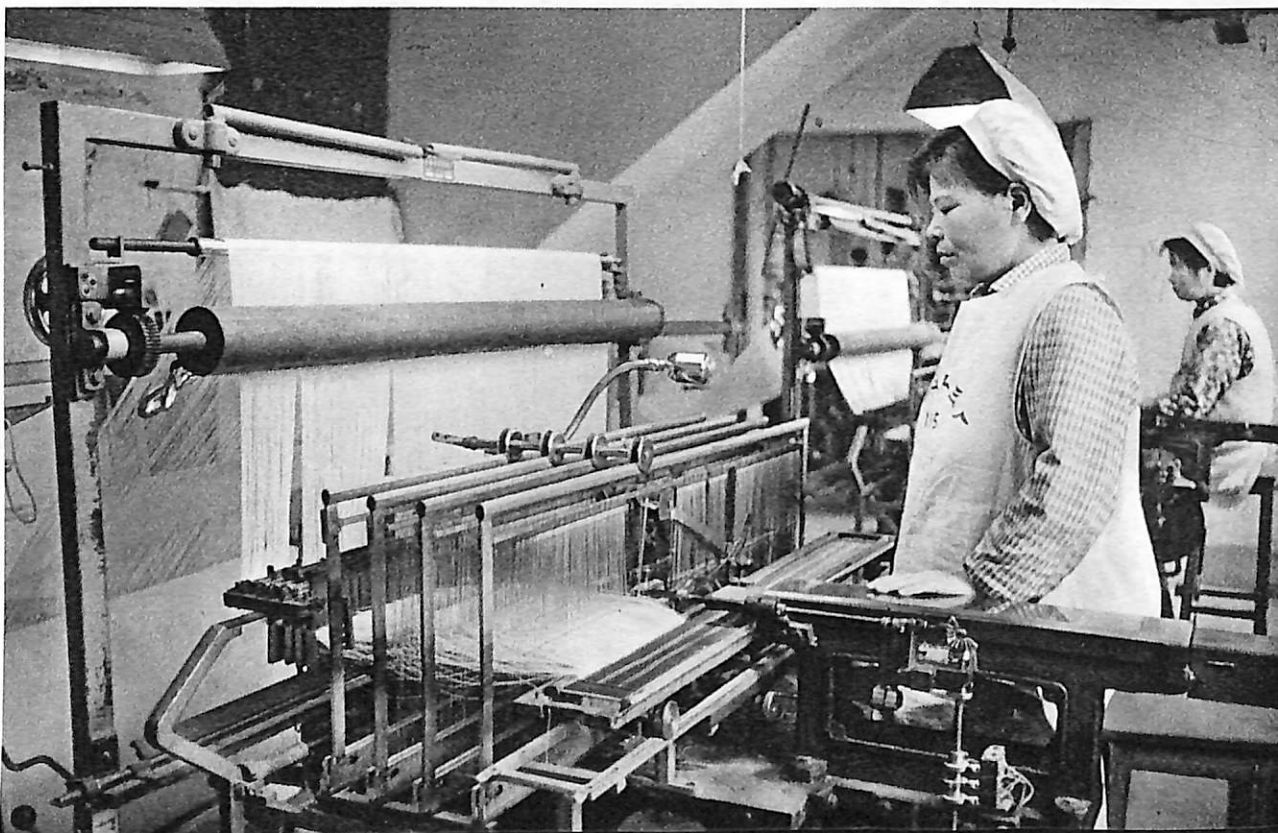
The mill has overfulfilled its production quota for more than ten years running.

special agent, blustered, "I wonder whether it is right or not to learn from Taching." The gang's accomplices in Shanghai sang the same tune, "It doesn't sound authentic to say that Taching was built under the guidance of *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*. Though production in the Cotton Mill No. 33 is well developed, the line it adheres to is erroneous." In this way they attempted to sabotage and put an end to the mill's mass movement to learn from Taching. Once again workers and cadres in the mill withstood the vicious blast. They persisted in learning from Taching's experiences and made an all-out effort. As a result, 96.8 per cent of the cotton cloth produced that year was first grade which had never been achieved previously.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the workers and cadres of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 33 were relieved in mind and in high spirits. They are now resolved to carry out Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country well and expose and criticize the "gang of four" in a penetrating way. Inspired by the spirit of the National Learn-From-Taching Conference, they have pushed the mass movement to learn from Taching to a new high tide and carried out a socialist labour emulation drive that is to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, and help the less advanced. They are vigorous in both revolution and production.



Automatic drawing-in machines — one of the technical innovations carried out in the mill, which has reduced labour intensity and raised efficiency.





The examining room.

Quality first. Examining products strictly and conscientiously.



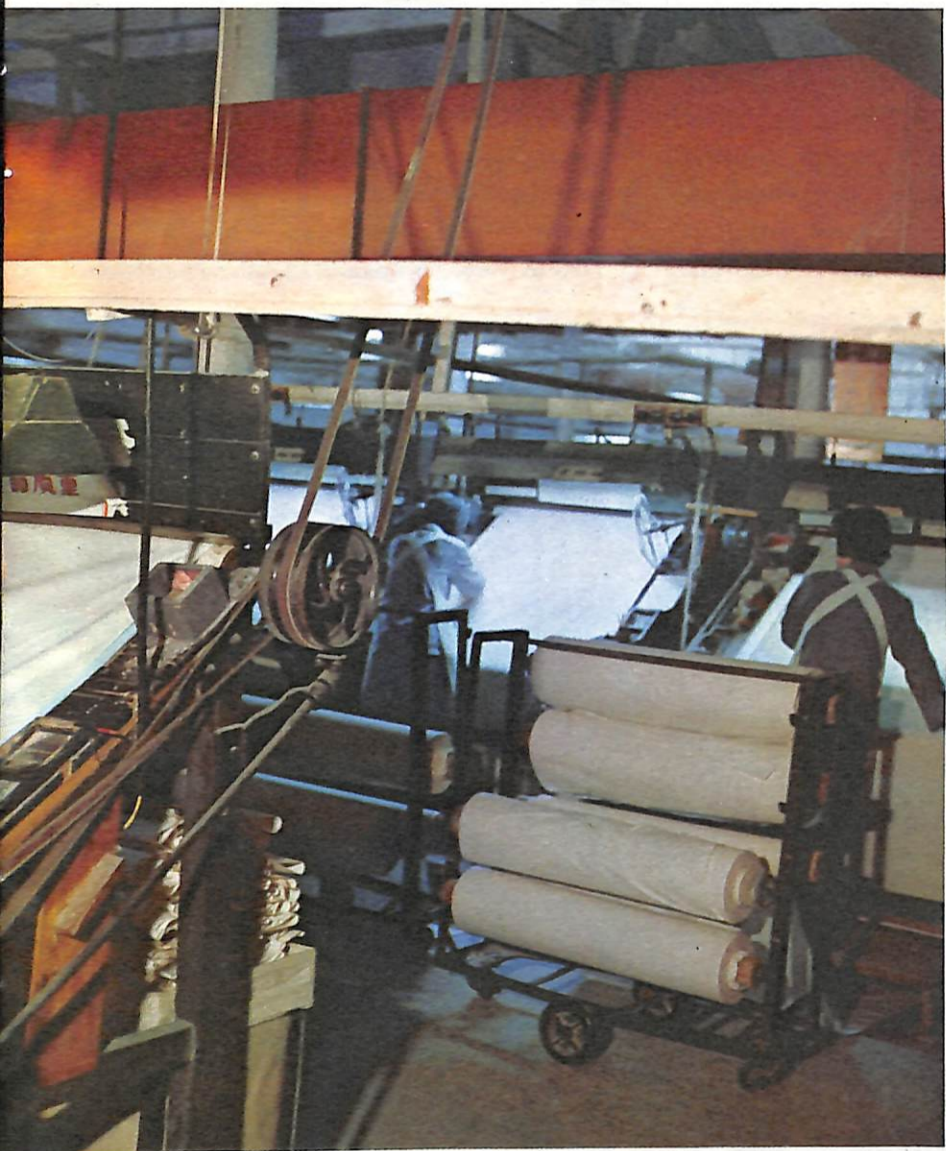
In the socialist labour emulation drive, new and veteran workers help and learn from each other.

For many years, the mill has persisted in asking the users of its products for their criticism.

Li Chin-mej, an old model worker who has maintained the fine style of work of strictness, care and conscientiousness for more than 20 years. She was once honoured by being received by Chairman Mao.



Most of the mill's equipment is old but continual technical innovations carried out by the workers have raised its efficiency. Here, a shop's technical innovation group is discussing how to improve some equipment.





THE Hangchow Gearbox Plant specializes in making gearboxes for use with diesel engines to rotate ships' propellers.

Since it was completed and put into production at the end of 1965, this plant has consistently developed a mass movement to learn from Taching. It resisted the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" and persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The Hangchow Gear

The "gang of four" did many evil things in Hangchow and the Hangchow Gearbox Plant was one unit where Wang Hung-wen himself together with his henchmen stirred up much trouble. But by adhering to Chairman

Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the workers and staff of this plant did not stop production for a single day despite the confusion and sabotage engineered by the "gang of four". From 1966 to 1976, its average annual output value

The workers of the plant constantly improve the quality of their products.



Inviting opinions on a fishing boat.





A multi-drill head machine for working on the body of the gearbox made during the technical innovation drive.



After smashing the "gang of four" the workers and staff work even harder than before.

box Plant

registered an increase of 19.28 percent and its output doubled its designed capacity.

From time to time, the plant sends out workers and technicians on roving commissions. With kits and spare-parts they help users overhaul

or fix gearboxes and pass on their technical know-how. At the same time they invite opinions and suggestions from the users so as to improve the quality of the products. So far, they have visited ports and fishing villages in 12 municipalities and provinces.

The workers and staff of the plant are going in for technical innovations in a big way with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm. Gearbox model 120, which they designed and which is now in serial production, has its own special

features. Compared with gearboxes made after a foreign model in the early years, weight has been decreased by one-third, size by half, and the number of parts by one-third while the efficiency has been increased by 50 percent.

In recent years, workers have designed and manufactured some 200 items of special equipment, which are labour-saving and efficient. Their work has contributed much to the development of China's water transportation and fisheries.

The output of the plant has hit an all time high.





The southern part of the uninhabited region of the Qangtang Plateau is mostly hills and lake basins.



Left: Terang Pun
Right: The topogra

Through the Uninhabited Qan

— A Scientific



Mount Muzitage, over 7,000 m above sea level, in the Kunlun Mountains on the northern rim of Qangtang.

Volcanic rocks at Bamoqonzom.



THE “northern plateau” known as Qangtang in Tibetan, is the name given to the large area of land south of the Kunlun Mountains. It lies north of the Gangdise and Nyanqentanglha Mountains, stretches west to Kashmir and east to the watersheds between the Nukiang and other inland rivers. It is 700 km from south to north and 1,000 km from east to west, a total of 600,000 square kilometres which is one third of the whole Tibet Autonomous Region. Qangtang is the heartland of the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. Its mean elevation is 4,500 m. Only a small number of herdsmen live in scattered settlements in the eastern and western tips and some places in the south. The rest of the plateau is uninhabited. Owing to its high elevation, rarefied air, difficulties of communication and unfavourable environment few scientific investigations have ever been made here. Some foreign scholars with only meagre information asserted that Qangtang was “a drought area” and “unproductive”.

In the summer of 1976, the Chinese Academy of Sciences sent an investigating team to northern Tibet composed of more than 30 members. It travelled across Qangtang and made a comprehensive study of the area.

The local Party committees, Tibetan people and People’s Liberation Army men gave them full support. The team was provided with 100 yaks and 60 saddle horses. According to all available information, they would likely run into unexpected difficulties such as lack of food, water and fuel which might even cost them their lives. But the scientists declared unanimously, “The comprehensive scientific investigation of the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau was a project in which both Chairman Mao and Premier Chou showed great concern. Supported by the Party and people, we are determined to carry out the investigation at all costs.”

On June 9 the team set out for the north from Sewa in Bangoin County on



and its surroundings.
phy east of Shuanghu.

gtang Region

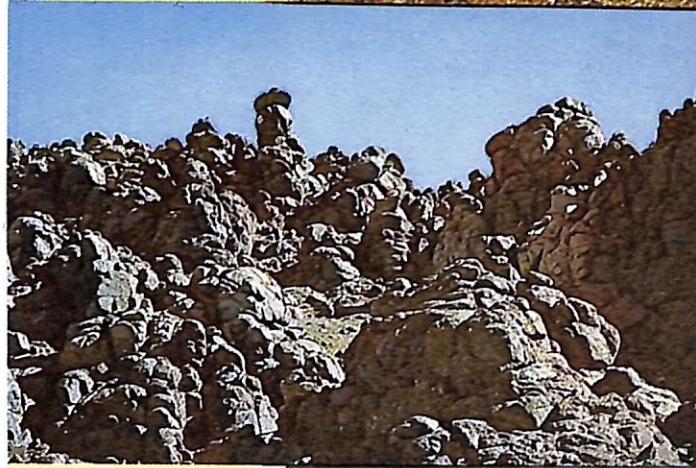
Survey in Northern Tibet

the southern rim of the uninhabited area. Although all its members had been acclimatized to the high altitude in Lhasa, they found the situation here much more difficult. At 5,000 m, the air is rarer and the weather atrocious. Within minutes it changes from clear to overcast, to thunder storms, or snow and hail. What's more, the geologists had to climb mountains and the hydrologists locate lakes. One rock specimen weighed several kilos and a captured Tibetan antelope had to be carried on horseback. The strong solar radiation burned the skin of the scientists so that it peeled off their foreheads, cheeks and noses. Their lips cracked.

At the end of a day's journey the team members were exhausted. How-

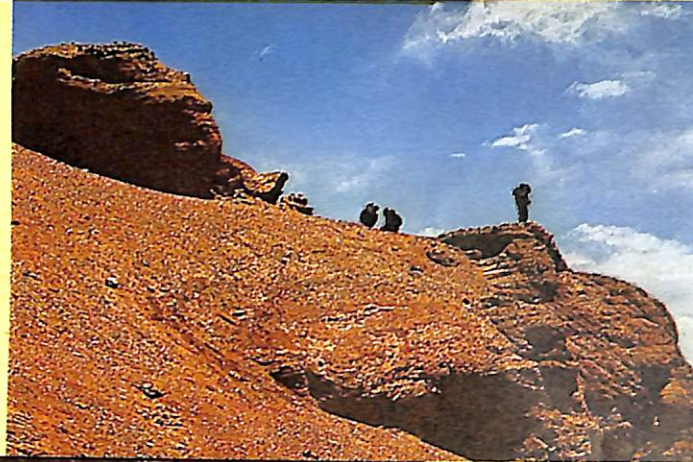
Shuanghu is the survey team's campsite No.25.
The air here is often filled with snow flurries.

The Amu Kang Glacier of the continental type, at 6,128 m. The end of its tongue at an elevation of 5,480 m.



Wind-eroded volcanic rocks.

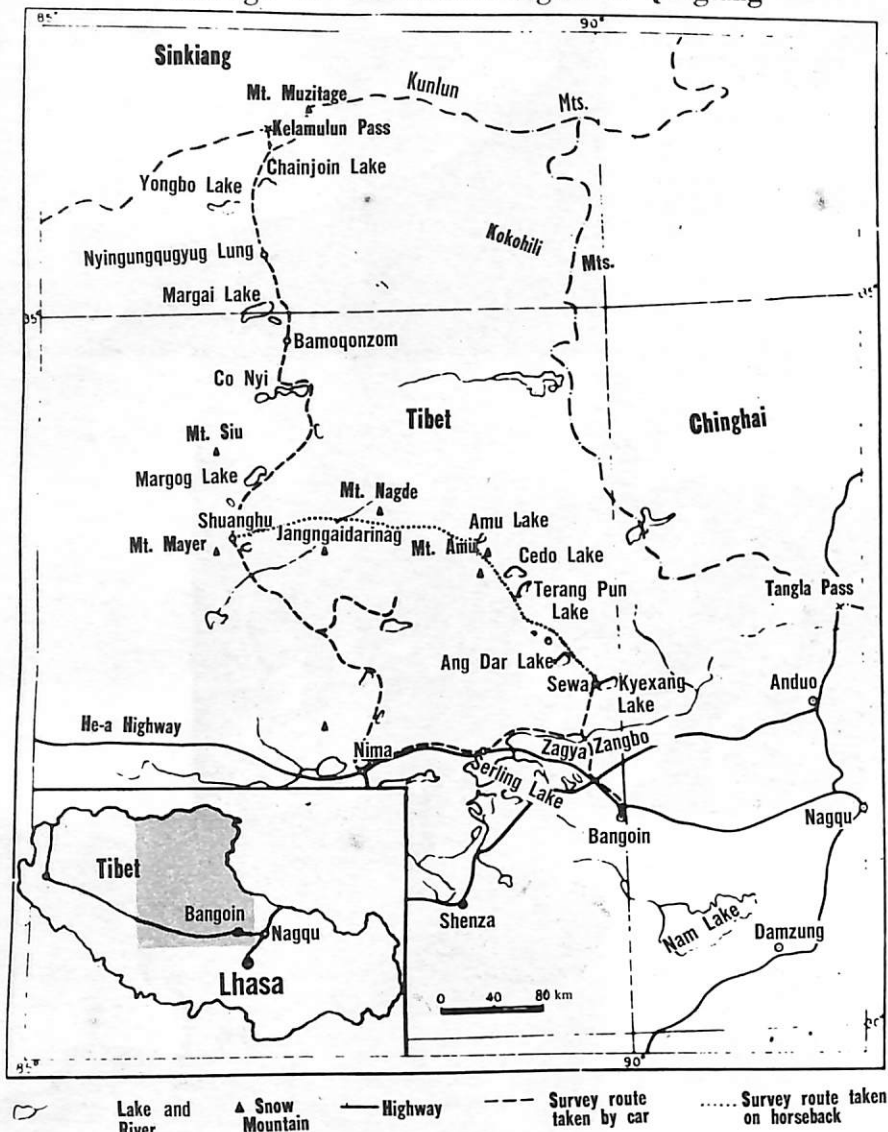
A red bed of the Tertiary Period southeast of Mount Nagde. This is a fossil lake basin but no traces of glaciers were found.



The Suobucha Hot Spring northeast to Sewa. The temperature of the water remains at 78°C.



The Itinerary Taken by the Survey Team Through the Uninhabited Region of Qangtang



At a political study meeting.

Mount Mayer. This settlement was set up in the winter of 1975 by people who moved there from the south.

After a few days rest, the team set out north again, but by car. It had to cross mountains, make detours around lakes and marshes, in addition to being frequently up against snow flurries or hail. It could easily have become stuck on the way. But the team members armed with Mao Tsetung Thought were afraid of nothing. They first sent out a light-duty car to determine the best route.

On July 29 a motorcade of two cars, two trucks and an oil tank truck left Shuanghu. The sedge and purple spear-grass grew abundantly along the way. Wild yaks fled at the sound of the cars, while droves of wild asses raced with the motorcade, crossing and recrossing its path with their tails flying.

On Qangtang motor vehicles were only able to inch their way forward. In places, the surface was covered with a layer of soil softened by melting snow, but in others the cars kicked up huge clouds of dust. What's more, they were constantly bogged down on clusters of thick sedge and could only make their way on low gear. The water in the radiators boiled at 80°C which was hard on the engines. The most difficult time they experienced was when passing through soft stretches of bog covered only with a thin crust of hard soil, in which the cars were easily mired. It usually took several hours to pull them out again using only spades, jacks, wooden boards, trucks and human energy.

But the scientists were richly rewarded. Lousewort, rock-jasmine, iris,

ever, on arriving at a new campsite, they unloaded the yaks, put up tents and prepared a meal for themselves. It was no easy matter to unpack a load of 30 kilos on Qangtang since it needed the same expenditure of energy in handling a 100 kilos load at a lower altitude. Furthermore, to calm and unload the yaks they had to hum a local tune learned from Tibetan herdsmen and make the animals lower their horns while taking off the packs. It was a heart-stirring scene to see the scientists unpack the yaks, for it was an expression of their revolutionary spirit nurtured by the Communist Party.

At the end of a 40-day journey the team arrived at Shuanghu, north of

Fossils of leptodus were discovered at the foot of Mount Qangbaqen. Mount Muzitage is in the background.



Sorting out specimens was everyday routine after setting up camp.



Investigating the shore of Lake Chainjoin, the northernmost one reached by the scientists.





The radio operator of the survey team at work.



Survey team members at the Kelamulun Pass in the Kunlun Mountains.

oxytropis and false tamarisk grew everywhere. The Tibetan antelope frequented the steppe, argali and bharal sheep roamed the mountain slopes. Around volcanoes there were gray-tailed hares, black-lipped pikas, marmots and voles. Flocks of brown-headed gulls, ruddy shelducks, common redshanks, green sandpipers, hoopoes, rosefincks and brown ground choughs filled the sky. Several young volcanoes of the Cenozoic Era were found already having covered the sediment with lava. Some conical craters remained intact. Geologists discovered fossils of the lamellibranchiata, gastropoda and brachiopoda. Oil seepages and coal seams were located. The scientists studying geomorphology, hydrology, hydrobiology and pedology lingered around the numerous lakes, big or small, salt water or fresh, deep or shallow, ancient or young, and were reluctant to leave them.

On arriving at Nyingungquyug Lung the team was faced with an unexpected problem. Owing to the difficult terrain their oil consumption had been greater than expected and the supply was running low. What were they going to do? The Party branch committee met one day for a full discussion. In the evening it called a general meeting. It was an unforgettable occasion. Sitting in a tent by the only candle light in this enormous uninhabited region, the scientists analysed the situation. Finally they agreed to split into two groups. One group of twelve comrades were to set out in two light-duty cars and go on to the Kelamulun Pass in the Kunlun Mountains. They would have to carry out scientific surveys also for those who were left behind. This project called on the scientists to work solely for the interest of the Party and the people, break down the barriers between



"Everyday we pushed the cars forward," is how the scientists describe their journey north.

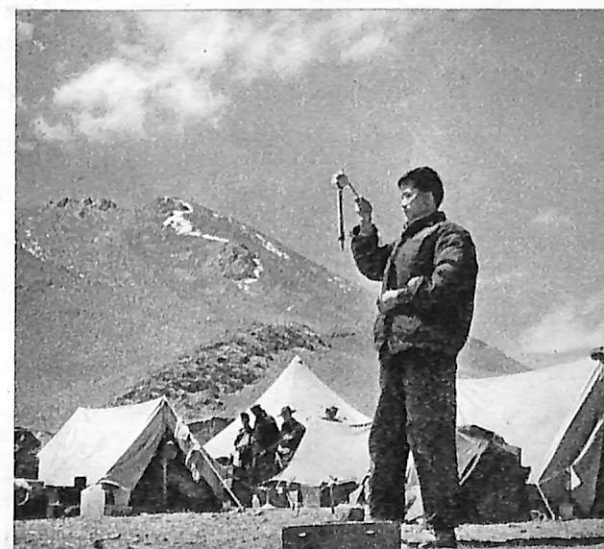


Helping the local people at Shuanghu with a plan for development.

Calculating the possibilities of grassland overgrown with purple speargrass for the development of stock-breeding.

Some kept on working while others took a rest along the route.

Observing the weather at fixed intervals.





A common scene on their northern trip.

different branches of science and practise socialist cooperation. This is a new socialist relationship between scientists and a reversal of the egoistic bourgeois style of work.

To ensure sufficient oil for those comrades who would continue on the journey to the north, those left behind travelled long distances to collect cow dung and false tamarisk to use for their fires. They economized on every drop of oil. The twelve comrades who were to go on displayed a spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and, on August 10 after overcoming numerous difficulties, ascended the mountain pass at 5,400 m above sea level. There was a high wind and no water. It was impossible to camp there. So the team moved farther east and set up their tents at 5,330 m. That night the mercury dropped to -18°C . The very next day the group set out for a glacier in the foothills of Mount Muzitage at 7,000 m and the Qangbaqen Volcano. Members helped each other and successfully accomplished their numerous tasks. Fossils of crinoidea, bryozoa, stromatoporoida and leptodus suggest that the earth layer belongs to the Permian Period dated at 220 to 280 million years ago. This discovery has filled in a blank space on China's geological map.

Valuable data was gathered for various branches of science and is now being subjected to careful study. According to geologists, the land north of Margai Lake was formed earlier than that south of it which is thought to be later than the middle of the Jurassic Period of 150 million years ago. At some places fossils of both marine animals and land plants were found indicating that there were alternating periods of sea and land in the area. Investigation of more than 20 lakes provided evidence that they were shrinking in size through the condensation of their water. The fossil lake strandlines which were clearly visible were proof of the upward land movement and the change of weather from wet to dry. The condensation of these lakes provides a vast source of salt. Judging from specimens the scientists brought

back there were around 300 varieties of the more highly developed flora on Qangtang instead of the previous estimate by some scientists of only 50. The plentiful precipitation in solid phase showed that the annual precipitation is likely to be somewhere above 100 mm. Many wild animals roamed the plateau. Herds of wild yaks came within sight of the surveying team, the largest being over 200. What do they live on if the land is "barren"? The discovery of fish fossils and the absence of traces of glaciers on the slopes and lake basins give the lie to the assertion that the plateau was covered under a single glacier during the Quaternary Period 2,500,000 years ago.

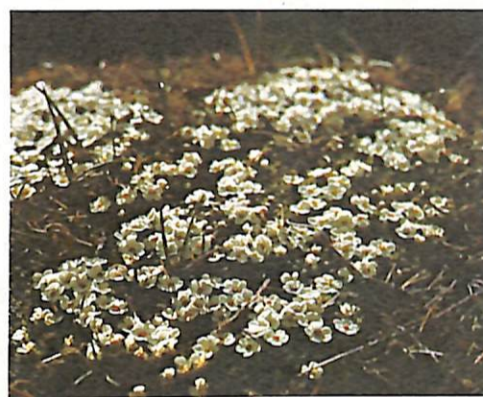
The investigation has provided data for the development of this uninhabited area and conditions for the solution of some major theoretical problems. It has promoted the level of China's scientific research and made a contribution to the modernization of China's science and technology.



Argali sheep.



Gray-tailed hare.



Rock-jasmine.



Oxytropis.



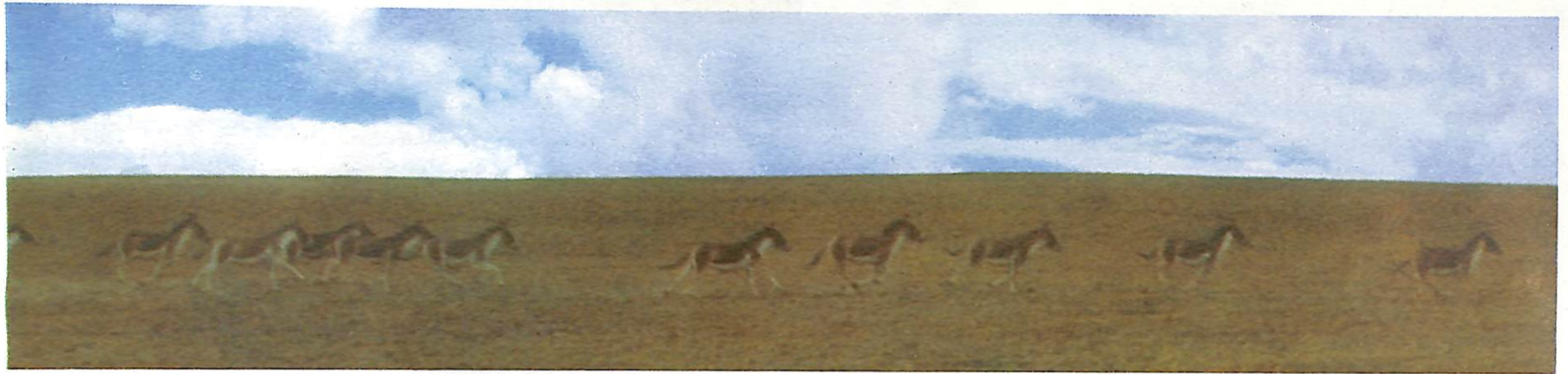
Tibetan antelopes on Mount Samarsugrya at the western end of the Kokohili Mountains.



The sand lizard was the only reptile seen in the uninhabited region of Qangtang.



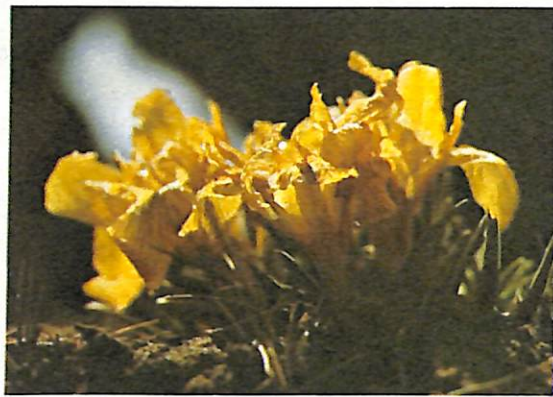
Wild yaks on the northern slope of Jangngaidarinag at 6,098 m.



Wild ass.



Purple iris.

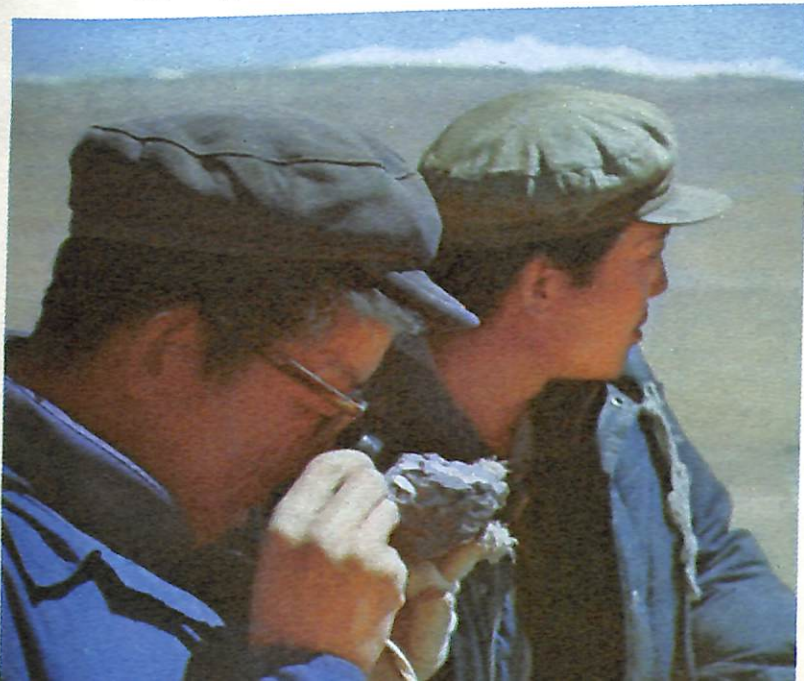


Yellow iris.



Saussuria.

Observing the structure of a stone specimen.



Captured Tibetan snow cocks.



Joint Defence and Construction Of an Isle By



①

- ① Leading members of the P.L.A. artillery company and the brigade's militia company together work out a joint defence plan.
- ② Criticising the "gang of four".
- ③ Militawomen take apart and wash the soldiers' quilts so that they may have more time for training.
- ④ Fighters and militiamen often train and patrol together. Helping militia men and women master military skill.



②

ONE day, on an isle in the East China Sea, four peasant houses belonging to the Weitung agricultural (fishing) brigade caught fire. All the brigade members were fighting the fire when soldiers of a P.L.A. artillery company stationed on the isle appeared on the scene. Led by company commander Wang Shao-fa, some dashed water on the flames, while others plunged into the houses to save what property they could. A house collapsed, while some grain still remained inside. Bundling themselves in wet straw, officers and men rushed to carry away the still burning logs and from the scalding debris they dug out grain. A nail pierced the foot of 3rd squad leader Wang Chin-ho as he dashed from a house with a flaming beam on his back. Despite efforts to help him and without waiting to be bandaged, he rushed onto the flaming pile again to stamp out the fire and carry away the last of the grain. After an intense struggle, the fire was extinguished. 800 jin of grain was saved together with some clothing and household utensils.

However, the army men were still concerned about this disaster. Fighters made donations in money and kind. When the company commander and the work team appeared with money, grain coupons and rice to comfort the victims, they were overcome with gratitude. Holding commander Wang's hand, Wu Yun-ming, a poor peasant over 60 who had seen fishermen killed by Kuomintang reactionaries in the old society, said with tears in his eyes, "When the Kuomintang soldiers came, they plundered and bullied us. Today, the P.L.A. has put out the fire for us and given us money and grain. The old and the new armies are poles apart. The people's army cherishes the people!"

For ten years the P.L.A. company and the Weitung brigade have kept up a close relationship. They have guarded and built up their island together, turning it into an impregnable bastion.

Once, the army unit was preparing to make a cover for its guns and it encountered some difficulties in completing this task within the scheduled

time. When Chen Hsing-kuei, the militia company commander, heard about this, he suggested that the militia give some help.

"You have your hands full with the summer harvest, you'd better not spend time helping us," said the company commander.

"But it's the joint duty of both army and civilians to defend and build our isle," Chen Hsing-kuei said firmly. "We militiamen should also do our bit in the construction of our defences. We'll certainly give you a hand!"

Early next morning, 50 militia men and women, all young and strong, with Chen Hsing-kuei in the lead, arrived at the site. The commanders and fighters said, "With the backing of the militia, we'll overcome all difficulties." Within 20 hours the job was completed well ahead of the scheduled



struction Armymen and Civilians



③



④

time.

The Weitung brigade had little cultivated land but many barren hillsides, so it was decided to prepare one, called the "Eagle's Beak", for cultivation. The company sent its deputy commander Chang Kuei-fa to help the brigade in prospecting the terrain and mapping out a long-term plan. When the brigade set up a mountain-harnessing team and it camped on the "Eagle's Beak" the company gave the team tools it had used in building terraced fields. The P.L.A. fighters and the team members laid the foundations and erected living quarters together. The soldiers also took part in levelling the hillside and making fields. Since 1973 with the help of the army the brigade has created 300 *mu* of terraced fields, afforested 1,200 *mu* of bar-

ren hillsides and opened up 100 *mu* of orchards and a tea plantation. Total grain output shot up from 200 tons in 1972 to 430 tons in 1976. The brigade's income has more than doubled. It has become one of the advanced units in Chekiang Province in learning from Tachai.

After the "gang of four" was crushed by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the armymen and civilians of the island often studied Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* together and discussed their gains and achievements. They criticised the "gang of four" for trying to usurp Party and state power.

The glorious tradition — "The people's army cherishes the people; the people support the army" — has been successfully carried on.

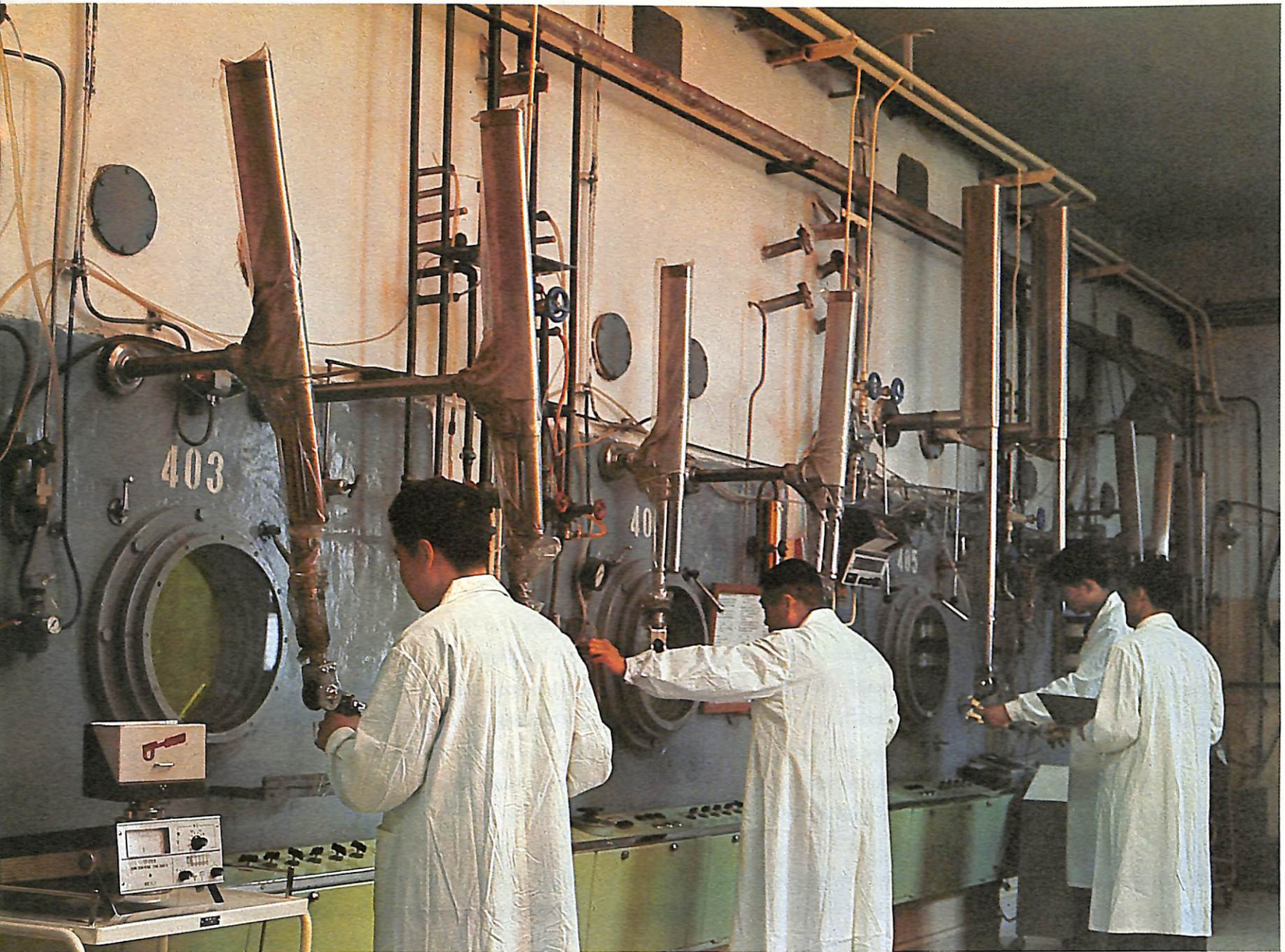
On joint practice.

Armymen and brigade members together build Tachai-type fields.





Various Uses of Radioactive



In a workshop producing radioactive isotopes.

The Co^{60} gamma-ray radiation treatment of wheat.



Isotopes



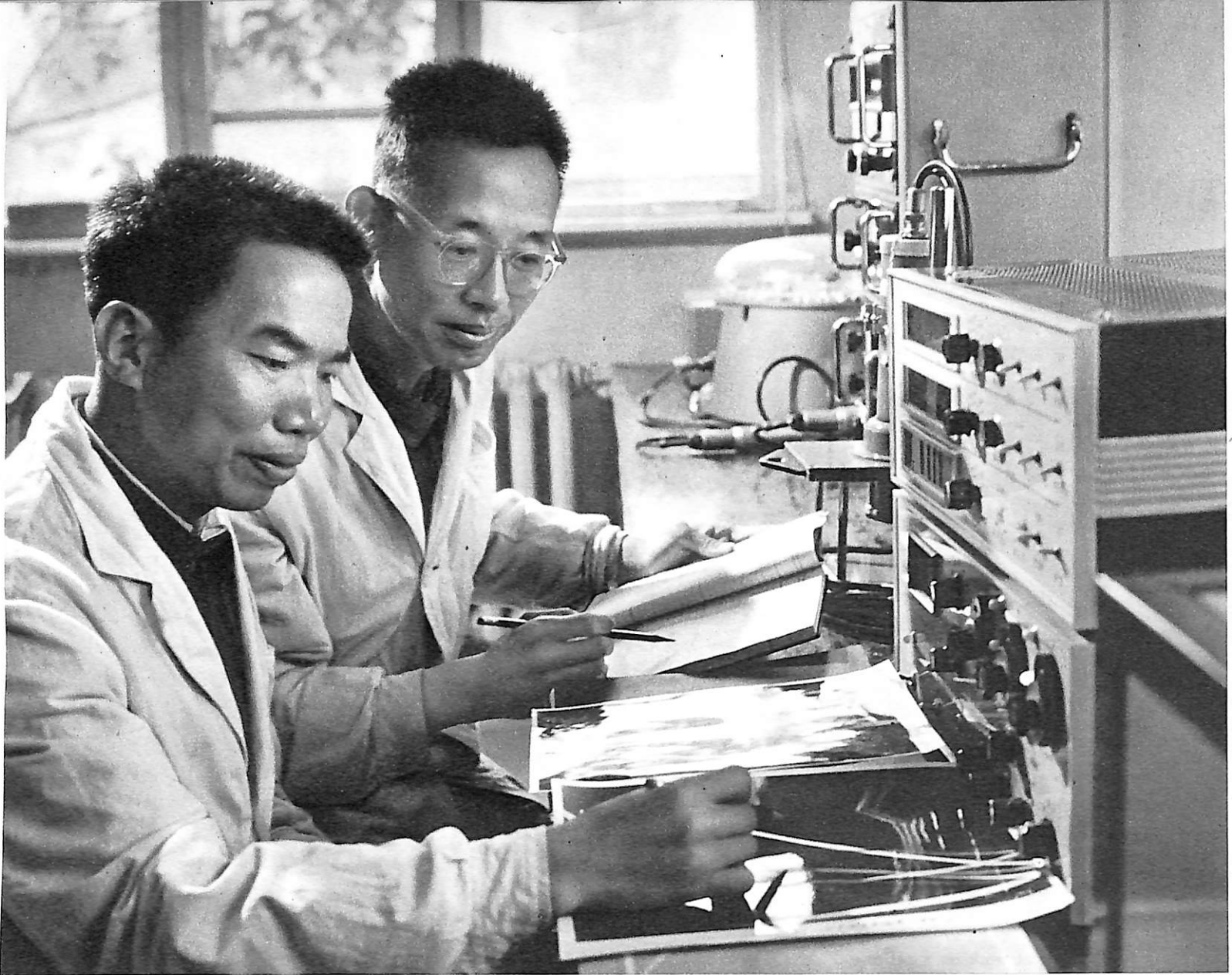
A double-head colour scanner at work on a patient.



Preparing a labelled compound of radioactive isotopes.

Elementary analysis conducted by geologists in the open by using a radioactive isotope X-ray fluorescence analyser.





Experimenting with the radioactive isotope tracer in agriculture.

THE application of radioactive isotopes is one important use of nuclear energy. The vast majority of such isotopes are produced by an atomic pile or an accelerator. With the development of nuclear energy, research and the application of radioactive isotopes have made steady progress.

When China's development of nuclear energy was still in its initial stage, Chinese scientists began research on the production and applica-

tion of radioactive isotopes. They followed Chairman Mao's instruction "Maintain independence, keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts." After doing away with all fetishes and superstition and emancipating their minds, they have achieved a great deal. In just over a decade, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, several varieties of radioactive isotopes have been determined and many isotopic preparations, sources of radiation, labeled compounds



Radioactive immune assay of cortisol.

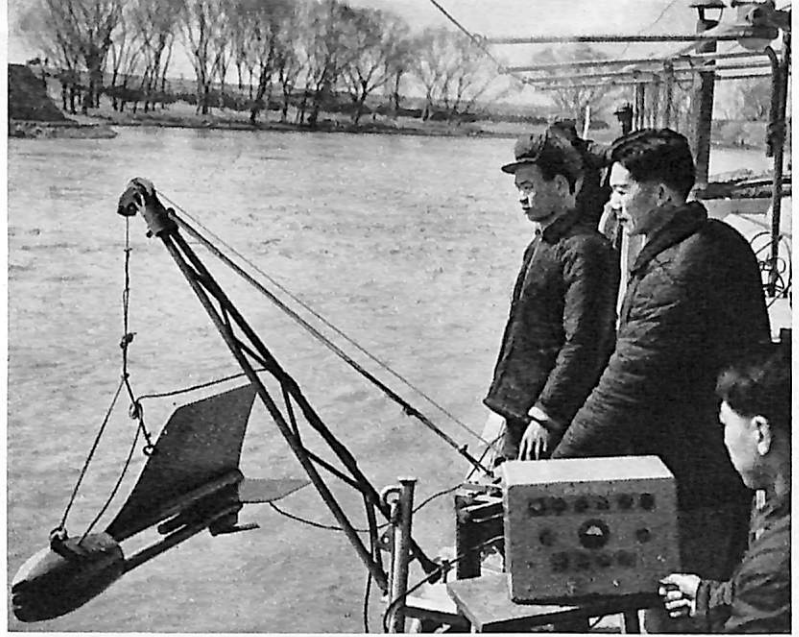
Quality analysis of radioactive isotope products.

and isotopic medicines have been produced to satisfy the needs of various scientific departments.

Radioactive isotopes have been applied extensively in agriculture. One example is the method now used in producing new types of seed by radiation. When seeds, plants or their parts are acted on by isotopic rays, variations in heredity occur. By this means, new strains of high yielding, early ripening crops with resistance to adverse weather and insect pests have been raised. The method has the advantage of being simple to operate, with a high mutation rate and stability. Using this method alone or combined with others, more than 200 new strains of grain, cotton, oil-bearing and other crops have been produced. Some of them have been planted to large areas. The new rice strain "Yuanfeng-zhao" for instance, ripens more than 40 days earlier than the original variety and produces 10 percent more than other types ripening at the same time. It is more adaptable. By the use of a radioactive isotope tracer it is possible to study the residual effect of pesticides, rational fertilization, nutrient-metabolism of crops and environmental protection. This is of great significance in guiding agricultural production and ensuring the people's health. Radioactive isotopes are also widely used in the study of microbes, food preservation, fruit and vegetable cultivation, plant protection and in animal husbandry and veterinary work.

The industrial meters of radioactive isotopes such as the densimeter, level and thickness gauges can determine a substance in a hermetically sealed container without the restrictions of temperature and pressure, and without actual contact with the substance to be determined. In harnessing the Yellow River, radioactive isotopes have been used to determine the silt content of the river water without the trouble of obtaining samples. This has not only reduced the labour involved, but obtained quick and exact results. Not long ago, China successfully produced a radioactive isotope X-ray fluorescence analyser. Small, light, and fast in operation, this instrument is suitable to direct determination in the open, without obtaining samples and carrying out chemical analyses. It has become a new means for analysis in geological surveys and production in factories and mines.

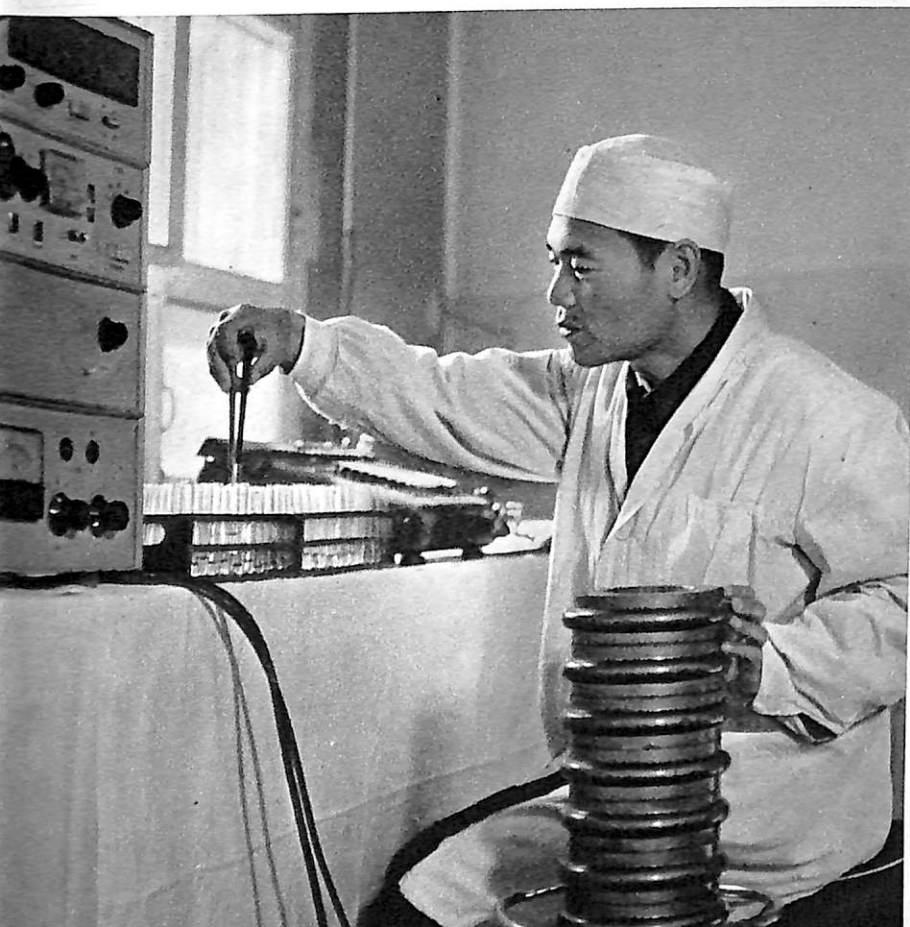
In medicine, the isotopic tracing of the internal organs and radiation therapy have become important in diagnosis and treatment, especially in determining the thyroid and renal functions. In the past few years, radioactive immune assay and other radioactive external checks have been used as a new method in diagnoses. It has been successful in a general investigation of cancer in an area where cancer has a high rate of incidence with satisfactory results. In research on the theory of traditional Chinese medicine, the causes of cancer and coronary-artery disease, pharmacodynamics, the nature of heredity and the origin of species, radioactive isotopes have proved indispensable.



Determining the amount of silt in the Yellow River water with a nuclear suspended sediment gauge.



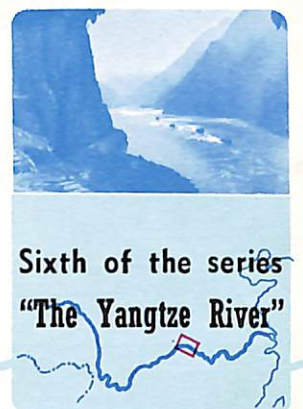
A scientist introducing the principle of an automatic fire alarm.



Field study of radiated rice.



The Three Gorges



Sixth of the series
"The Yangtze River"

The Yangtze cutting through the Wushan Mountains.



Night navigation in the three gorges area.

The Hsiling Gorge.



The Three Gorges

IN Fengchieh County, Szechuan, the Yangtze cuts through the Wushan Mountains bordering Szechuan and Hupeh, then flows east.

From Paiticheng at Fengchieh to Nantsinkuan at Yichang, Hupeh, the three gorges extend for a distance of 204 km. Cliffs on both banks, mostly of limestone, rise 500 to 1,000 m above the river. The pass is narrow and the flow of water so swift, the sound of it is like the roar of thunder.

The Chutang Gorge between Paiticheng and Tahsikou in Wushan County, a distance of 8 km is the shortest of the three but also the most magnificent. At Kueimen, the west entrance, sheer precipices confront each other, forming a colossal gate over the river, less than a hundred metres wide. The water rushes through in enormous swirls and eddies.

The Wu Gorge from Tahsikou to Kuantukou in Patung County, Hupeh, covers a distance of 40 km. It presents the most varied views, with its "twelve peaks enshrouded in rain and mist", the Peak of the Goddess being the highest.

The 76-km-long Hsiling Gorge, from Hsianghsi in Tzukuei County to Nantsinkuan, was noted for its treacherous shoals.

Enfolded in mountains, the three gorges do not see the sun till noon. The town of Chingshih south of the Wu Gorge has only one or two hours of sunshine in winter. Humidity is high, light rain or mist often lingers

for days. In a drizzle the gorges present unique and fascinating views.

The three gorges are the throat of the Yangtze. Formerly they formed a natural barrier with their narrow channels, dangerous shoals and swift flowing water. The shoals at Chingtan, Hsiehtan and Kunglingtan in the Hsiling Gorge and the Yenyutui in the Chutang Gorge, a rock 70 m in circumference in the river, posed the greatest danger. In ancient time these perilous shoals, exposed in low water but submerged in high, claimed an untold number of vessels, lives and much property. Boats negotiating the gorges then had to be pulled upriver either by manpower or winches. Night sailing was out of the question.

After Liberation, under the leadership of the Party, the channel through the three gorges was dredged. More than a hundred shoals from Chungking to Yichang were cleared, a job involving the removal of 4 million cubic metres of rock and stones. A large number of signal stations with 2,000 electric lights were set up along the entire course of the Chuankiang, making navigation at night quite safe. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, workers made a clean sweep of the remaining 15,000 cubic metres of hidden reefs. In 1973, despite exceptionally low water, ships of many thousand tons sailed both day and night over once dangerous sections. The clear passage at Chuankiang has made it possible for building materials to be shipped into Szechuan and its bountiful produce to be safely delivered to other parts of the country.

Checking and repairing a self-raising and lowering electric light.



Rural construction goes ahead. A small hydropower station built by the people of Patung County on the Wanfu River.



The valleys of the three gorges are flat and spacious, interspersed with terraces. They are inhabited and well developed agriculturally.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution gave a new outlook to the whole countryside. Tzukuei County has planted orange trees on a 20,000-*mu* tract along the river which gives an annual crop of 5,000 tons. Wushan County has in recent years built 100,000 *mu* of Tachai-type fields and 3,000 water conservancy works. Together with Patung County, it has reforested 1,200,000 *mu* of stump-land and opened 10,000 *mu* of tea plantations. Today the area of the three gorges looks much more picturesque with terraced fields, tea gardens, orchards, and stands of tung trees.

With a considerable lowering of the riverbed in the three gorges area, an immense volume of water flowing at the rate of 25 to 28 km per hour, provides great hydraulic potential. The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with his far-sightedness envisioned a magnificent picture: "Walls of stone will stand upstream to the west to hold back Wushan's clouds and rain till a smooth lake rises in the narrow gorges." In 1958, he inspected the three gorges and gave important instructions. Over the past 20 years and more, much work has been done by prospectors, hydrologists, engineers, designers and other scientific workers. The day will come when "The mountain goddess if she is still there will marvel at a world so changed."



Hydrological prospecting along the channel of the three gorges area.

Students of the "July 21" water-borne university run by the Yangtze River Navigation Administration Bureau learn how to pilot a boat.





Orange trees along the river.

The Three Gorges

Making a survey of the channel in the Chutang Gorge.



Tzukuei County town. This is the native home of Chu Yuan, China's ancient patriot poet.



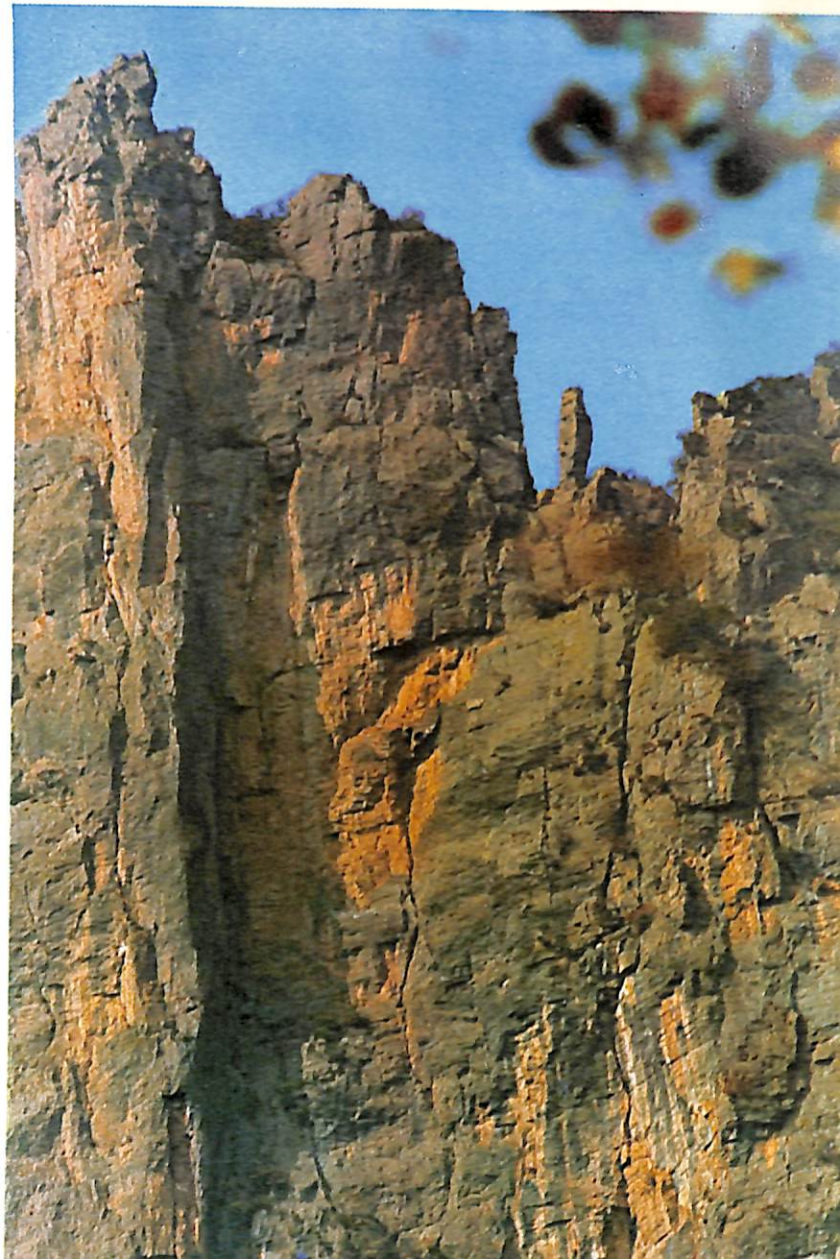


A construction site.

The "Star-observation Pavilion",
a historic relic at Paiticheng.



The Peak of the Goddess.



Botswana Marches



Rifle in hand, they defend their motherland day and night.



Workers at the National Centre for Vocational Training.



The Orapa Diamond Mine, one of the world's biggest.



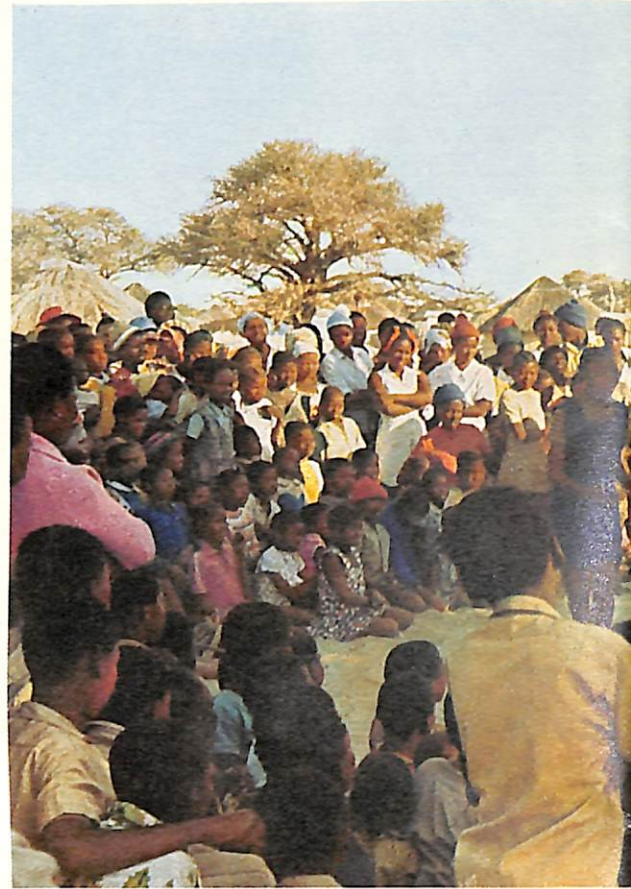
BOTSWANA is a rich and beautiful landlocked country in southern Africa. It is bounded by Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) on the east, Namibia on the west and South Africa on the south. With only a narrow opening to Zambia in the north, its territory is almost completely surrounded by the forces of white racism.

Renowned for its luxuriant grasslands and the Okovango River, Botswana covers an area of 580,000 sq. km inhabited by 730,000 industrious and heroic people. Ancient murals, which testify to the industry and ingenuity of the Botswana people and illustrate their long history, can still be found in the Tsodilo Hills.

The Botswana people were subjected to the reactionary rule of colonialism from the very day when the first Europeans set foot on the African continent. Natural resources were plundered and in some places people were compelled to live a primitive life — producing fire by drilling. However, the Botswana people, dauntless before brute force and firm in opposing colonialist rule and South Africa's scheme to annex their territory, after a century of hard struggle on September 30, 1966, proclaimed independence and the Republic of Botswana was founded.

Before independence, Botswana had no capital city of its own. To facilitate their control over Botswana, the colonialists used Mafeking, South Africa, as its administrative centre. After independence, the Botswana people began to build their country industriously, guided by the four principles of "democracy, development, self-reliance and unity" laid down by President Seretse Khama for national construction. They cleared away thorn and bramble bush and built their own capital city of Gaborone in a former wilderness. Now, the thriving new capital stands proudly on Botswana's own soil.

Botswana uses its vast stretches of grassland to raise millions of cattle, upon which both the state and people mainly depend for their income. Thanks to the measures adopted by the government against foot-and-mouth disease, utilizing only designated areas for grazing cattle and improving their strains, the number of cattle has



jumped from 900,000 in 1966 to over 3,000,000 at present.

The colonialists used slaughter houses as an important way of exploiting the local people. After independence, the Botswana Government redeemed the abattoir at Lobatsi and expanded it into the present Botswana Meat Commission which, employing 1,500 workers, slaughters 1,000 cattle daily.

While developing animal husbandry, the government also called on the people to increase grain production in order to achieve self-suf-

Cattle of improved strains.



On

Article and photographs by Shen Chieh



A view of Gaborone, the new capital.



Left: Joyfully celebrating the 10th anniversary of Botswana's independence.



Right: The Botswana Meat Commission.

iciency in food grain step by step. In addition, the government started the building of water conservancy projects, set up agricultural training centres and gave credits for the growing of vegetables.

Botswana is rich in minerals. Apart from its abundant copper, nickel and coal deposits, the diamond mine at Orapa is ranked as one of the biggest in the world. In the past, 85 percent of its shares were in the hands of foreign capital. However, after 18 months of unremitting struggle, Botswana succeeded in reclaiming

50 percent of the total.

To train its own technical personnel for the development of the national economy, the government put forward "localisation programmes" and set up a national centre for vocational training. As a result, a contingent of Botswana workers is steadily growing.

Botswana set up its own bank in 1976 and after withdrawing from the *rand* area on August 23 the same year, instituted its own *pula* currency.

Great progress has been made in the field

of medical care and public health since independence. Every year, the government spends 250,000 *pula* for the destruction of the tsetse-fly. The tsetse, which breeds in the vast swamps of the Okovango Delta, causes sleeping sickness fatal to both human beings and domestic animals. Due to the strenuous efforts of medical workers the affected area is now dwindling year by year. Today, in places where people could not live formerly because of this deadly pest, there is now a scene of stability and prosperity.

The government grants loans to vegetable growers.



The government appropriates a sum of money every year for the elimination of the tsetse-fly.



Mao Hsin-hsien (middle), a young woman weaver who created the record of 400,000-metre without a flaw.

Weaver Mao Hsin-hsien

MAO Hsin-hsien, a young woman weaver in the Shanghai No.27 Weaving Mill is a pace-setter in the learn-from-Taching movement. As early as 1972, when the movement was first unfolded in the mill, following the example of Taching workers she overfulfilled her production quota every month. She learned conscientiously the Taching workers' revolutionary style of work — strictness, care and intensity. In 18 months since May 1973, on the 350,000 metres of cloth she wove, there was not a single flaw. Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, Mao Hsin-hsien summed up her experiences in weaving — the scientific way to produce high quality cloth at record speed.

Her outstanding work is appreciated by the mill's leadership, praised by comrades in the central leadership and by other workers.

The Gyagya Road Maintenance Crew

FOR eleven years the 118-member Tibetan and Han road maintenance crew at Gyagya has worked 4,600-5,000 m above sea level along 178 km of a highway in southern Tibet. Most are Tibetans and over half are women.

The region is known for its cold, thin air and strong winds. Some crew members upon

their arrival found it difficult to breathe even when sitting down. The lowest temperature is 40°C below zero and fires are kept going seven months out of twelve. When the wind is strong, it carries away sand and even stones.

When the crew arrived at Gyagya in 1966 its members lived in tents and ate *chingko*

barley flour stirred up in melted snow. But in their hearts they wished to emulate the Taching oil workers who made revolution on the barren steppe and rendered such distinguished service to their country and were determined to settle and continue working there.

The road was built in 1960 in great haste when conditions were most difficult. The terrain was rugged and the road had many detours and sharp curves. Some sections of it did not even have a fixed course. Half of it had to be reconstructed later, such work ordinarily being done by the engineering squads. However, on its own initiative, this maintenance crew



The Tibetan and Han road maintenance crew clearing snow drifts.



But the "gang of four" and its accomplices in Shanghai maligned Mao Hsin-hsien as "caring about her yarn only and not the revolutionary line". They pinned labels on her such as "she neglects proletarian politics" "a typical example of one who grasps production only" and made her the target of criticism.

Mao Hsin-hsien showed not the slightest fear in spite of the gang's suppression and persecution. She thought, "How could it be wrong to go all out for socialism?" "Is it a crime to produce more and better cloth for the country?" She discounted the "gang's" clamour and persisted in learning from Taching in grasping revolution and promoting production. Other workers stood foursquare behind Mao Hsin-hsien and learned from her. They set for themselves the goal of weaving 10,000 metres of cloth without a flaw. In 1975, 33 weavers set this record. Mao Hsin-hsien continued to make strict demands on herself. She created a new record in weaving 400,000 metres without a flaw, remaining the most outstanding weaver in the mill.

When the "gang of four" was crushed by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the workers were overjoyed. In high spirits, Mao Hsin-hsien together with the others criticized the "gang" severely. Now,



Mao Hsin-hsien studying together with her fellow workers.

with greater revolutionary drive they are achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing production.

Mao Hsin-hsien's advanced style of work has been popularized in Shanghai's textile circles. Today a socialist emulation drive for 10,000 metres without a defect has been unfolded in more than 30 weaving mills under the Shanghai No.2 Weaving Company.

decided to take on the task. It asked for no state investment and rebuilt 89 km of road which would have cost 450,000 yuan. Putz, a Tibetan girl of 22, and three other girls under 20 were in charge of an eight-km section. Since 1972 they had learned how to blast by drilling holes in the rock, and filling them with gunpowder. They also built culverts and were able to read blueprints by themselves. The road was finally broadened, well tamped and straightened. Since they studied Chairman Mao's works well and completed their job with credit, they were commended as the "Iron Girl Squad".

Over the past 11 years, the members of the

Gyagya crew using only simple tools — picks and spades and an old truck — have removed 290,000 cubic metres of earth and stone. Eighty-five per cent of the total mileage is in good repair as against 35 per cent previously. Now the road is open to traffic the year round. Oil consumption is cut by a half.

Agriculture was thought to be impossible in Gyagya. But the maintenance crew members opened 120 *mu* of waste land and planted *chingko* barley and vegetables. They raised horses, sheep and other domestic animals. They are now completely self-sufficient in vegetables, animal fodder, fuel and partly in meat and feed grain.

This is a road maintenance crew of a new type which besides its main job takes up agriculture and stock-breeding on the side.

Four thousand square metres of new housing have been built by the workers themselves. There is a primary school and a reception centre.

The Party branch of the maintenance crew organized political study and literacy classes. The crew's amateur art troupe entertains audiences with items reflecting their arduous struggle as well as with other programmes. They have enriched the workers' life and encouraged them to carry on the struggle.

Putz (2nd left) and her "Iron Girl Squad".



Keeping the road in good order with meticulous care.



On the "May 7" Road



A "May 7" Cadre School

The "May 7" Cadre School belonging to the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee was founded under the direct care of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.



In the past eight years since its establishment, cadre students have persisted in following the road taken by the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. They study while taking part in productive labour. The school has been more than self-sufficient in grain, edible oil and meat, ever striving to contribute more to the state. Tempering themselves in physical labour, the cadre students fear neither hardship nor fatigue, consciously reform their world outlook, and emulate the feelings of the working people. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have raised their consciousness of class struggle, two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Left: Three veteran cadres chatting during a break.

Above: Machines used in paddy fields. The school-run factory has made a contribution by constantly raising the level of mechanization.

Children's Life



Little Railway Guards

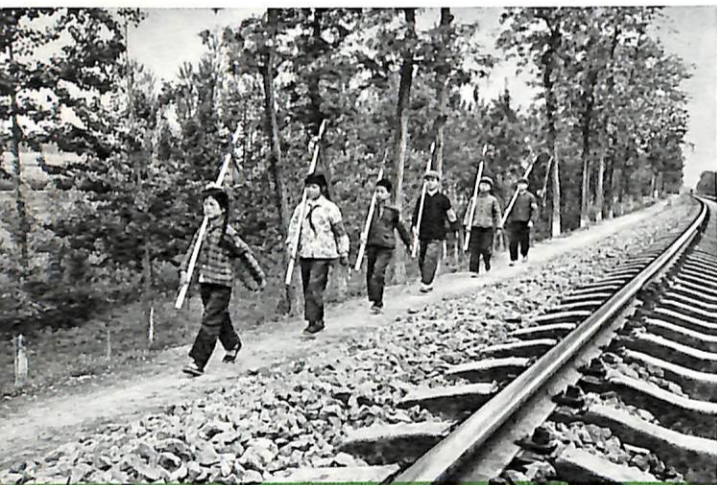
The Little Red Guard road maintenance team of the Yunglo Primary School in Chishan County, Shensi Province, was formed in 1972 to commemorate the ninth anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." It has grown in number from 3 to the present 24. After school in coordination with the road maintenance crews, the team members take care of

a two-km-long section of the railway line near their school. One time when checking the roadbed, they discovered that water had breached a channel and was pouring through and washing away the earth under it. They immediately jumped into the icy-cold water and dug up mud to stop the flow.

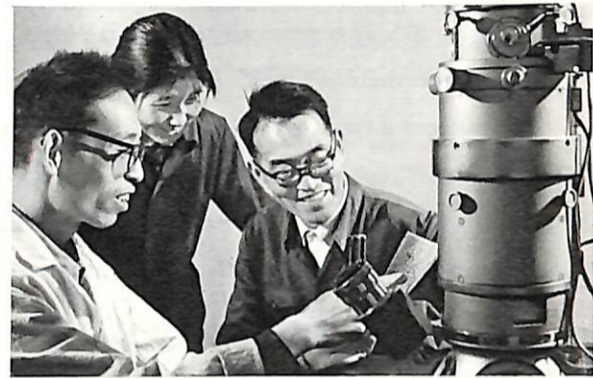
In the past few years they have cleared obstacles from the roadbed six times, rescued several times children who were in danger or saved startled horses drawing carts. In admiration people call them "Little Railway Guards".

Below left: Little Railway Guards patrolling the rail line.

Below: Tightening a loosened screw with high sense of responsibility.



Industrial Front



Science



The Hothouse of the Evergreen Commune

The Evergreen People's Commune produces most of the vegetables needed by Peking. In recent years it has gradually replaced more than 600 earthen hothouses with glass ones equipped with radiators. The commune members enthusiastically produce a great varieties of vegetables.

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A Liaoho Bridge Commissioned

The longest bridge, 878.9 m, spanning the Liaoho at Tienchuang-tai in Liaoning Province has recently been opened to traffic. Three trucks can pass over it side by side. A 1.5-m-wide sidewalk lines both sides.



Production Records Chalk up Every Day

The Hangchow Silk Printing and Dyeing Complex was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the "gang of four" anti-Party clique during the past few years. Since its downfall, new production records have been chalked up every day. The daily output of raw silk, printed satin and brocade has hit an all time high.

Left: Workers in the silk filature shop strive to increase the output of raw silk after fulfilling the first half-yearly state plan.

Right: Silk prints produced by the printing and dyeing shop.



Scientific Research in Chiaotung University

The revolutionary teachers and students of Chiaotung University in Sian have in the past few years completed nearly 200 scientific research projects, most of which are greatly needed in the development of China's national economy. Some theoretic research has also been conducted. The study on strength of metals has been listed as a key item to be popularized throughout the country. A non-oil ultra-high vacuum system is one major result of scientific and technological research. Low-temperature and fluxless soldering of aluminum and a dozen other items have fulfilled the needs of our country. Picture: Members of the metal and strength research group have succeeded in lengthening by ten times the life span of the piston in rock drills.



Tsinan Chicken

The Agricultural Science and Livestock Experimental Farm in Shantung Province has succeeded in cross-breeding the Shanghai Putung cock with a large-boned hen from Chuangho in Liaoning Province. This new strain is named the Tsinan chicken. It grows rapidly, has good textured flesh and is very adaptable. The average weight of a cock is 8-9 jin with a peak of 9.5 jin. A hen of 5-6 jin lays an average of 130-140 eggs a year. One egg weighs about 63 grams.

Sports in the Kueihu Commune

The Kueihu commune in Nanling County, Anhwei Province, has been an advanced unit in mass sports since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The commune members participate actively in various sports. Last year there were 35 mass sports com-

petitions with a total of 17,000 participants. Eight training classes in basketball, swimming, wushu, gymnastics and shooting were conducted.

Picture: Militia men and women at target practice.



People's Commune



Cultural Relics



Bronze Horse and Cart of the Eastern Han Dynasty Unearthed

The rare cultural relics of a bronze horse and cart of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.) were recently unearthed in Hsingyi Prefecture in Kweichow Province. It is over 140 cm in length and 88 cm in height. The hollow bronze horse is assembled from 11 parts, the head, tail, neck, legs, body and ears. Each part is cast in a sand mould with a core. The shell is thin and the technique of casting superb. The carriage has curved shafts modelled on a real one. The horse and cart are exquisite in form and most life-like. They reflect a high technological level. These archaeological finds present valuable data for the study of communications, carriage manufacture, bronze melting and casting in the south-west of ancient China.



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