

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line.

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The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

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The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

20th Anniversary of Establishment of Viet Nam-China Diplomatic Relations Warmly Celebrated

Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China Ngo Thuyen gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of January 23 to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were present.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke at the banquet. They expressed the wish that the militant friendship between the people of the two countries would continue to grow and be consolidated.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen in his speech said that the Vietnamese people, who had already won tremendous victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, were tenaciously fighting with a determination to win complete victory.

He said: "The entire Party, army and people of Viet Nam are resolved to carry out the sacred call of our respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh: 'So long as a single aggressor remains in our country, we must continue the fight and wipe him out.'"

He said: "Every one of the Vietnamese people bears in mind Chairman Mao's celebrated statement: 'The 700 million Chinese people are powerful backing of the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's ter-

ritory is their reliable rear area.' The Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sincerely thank the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and respected and beloved Chairman Mao for the tremendous and valuable support and aid they have given to the Vietnamese people."

In his speech, Vice-Minister Han Nien-lung said that the people of China and Viet Nam had always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound friendship in their protracted struggle against imperialism. He said: This friendship based on proletarian internationalism is time-tested. The conspiratorial activities of imperialism and social-imperialism to sabotage the friendship between China and Viet Nam is bound to end in ignominious defeat.

He said that the heroic Vietnamese people had won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism was using its counter-revolutionary dual tactics with redoubled efforts in a vain attempt to avert its defeat and get out of its predicament at home and abroad. He expressed the conviction that, abiding by President Ho Chi Minh's behest and by upholding the banner of "Determined to fight and win" and persevering in protracted war, the Vietnamese people who had stood the test of prolonged revolutionary wars would certainly be able to smash all the plots of U.S. imperialism and win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Vice-Minister Han Nien-lung said that the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and steeled in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution would, as always, resolutely support and aid the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned, including Li Chiang, Wu Teh, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Fang Yi, Chi Peng-fei, Ma Wen-po, Shen Chien, Yang Yu-heng, Hsieh Huai-teh, Kuo Lu, Mei Sheng-wei and Ting Hsi-lin.

Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam, was also present.

Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists Leaves China

The Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France, led by Comrade Jacques Jurquet, has left China by air after concluding its friendly visit to our country.

During its stay in Peking, the delegation held talks with Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Members of the delegation visited Yen-an, Changsha, Shaoshan, Kwangchow, Nanking and Shanghai.

The delegation was seen off at the Peking airport by Comrade Wu Fashien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and responsible members of the departments concerned, including Comrade Shen Chien.

Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's Theory Of Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by Chao Yang

of a unit under the P.L.A. General Logistics Department

CHAIRMAN MAO's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is our basic guiding thought for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoting all our work. We must keep up our living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, study this great theory well and temper ourselves into vanguard fighters who continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To have a deep understanding of this theory of Chairman Mao's, it is necessary to understand how Chairman Mao has creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution.

The theory of continued revolution was first advanced by Marx and Engels. In the middle of the 19th century, world capitalism was still in the free competition stage. In a number of countries (Germany, for instance), there was a vigorous rise in bourgeois democratic revolution and the proletariat had plunged itself into this revolutionary movement. The bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats, proceeding from their own narrow class interests, made the overthrow of feudal rule, the establishment of bourgeois dictatorship and the greatest freedom for developing capitalism the ultimate aim of revolution. Once this aim had been attained, they hurriedly put an end to their revolution. In the light of such a situation, Marx and Engels pointed out that the proletariat could not make the bourgeois democratic revolution its ultimate aim; instead, it had to effect **"the permanence of the revolution"** after the democratic revolution so as to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and then proceed to eliminate private ownership and classes and realize communism throughout the world. Marx and Engels, therefore, clearly pointed out: The proletariat's **"battle cry must be: The Revolution in Permanence."**

After the death of Marx and Engels, the revisionists of the Second International, who had betrayed the Marxist theory of continued revolution, held that there was a prolonged break consisting of decades between the bourgeois democratic revolution and the proletarian revolution and denied the possibility of a transition from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Proceeding from his negation of the revolutionary spirit of the peasants and of the worker-peasant alliance, the renegade Trotsky came up with an anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist counter-revolutionary **"theory of permanent revolution."** Coming out as an ultra **"Leftist"** during the period of the Russian democratic revolution, he negated the peasants' demand for democratic revolution and stood for skipping the stage of democratic revolution and directly carrying out the socialist revolution. During the period of the October Socialist Revolution, he turned from being ultra **"Left"** to being ultra Right. He held that the proletariat which had seized political power in a single country could not consolidate it and that only by waiting for the victory of the proletarian revolution in the Western countries could the Soviets avoid being destroyed. In essence, Trotsky's fallacies were opposed to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his struggle against the revisionists of the Second International, the Mensheviks and Trotsky, Lenin inherited, defended and developed the Marxist theory of continued revolution and set forth a whole series of theories on the transition from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. In the light of the special features of the era of imperialism in which capitalism had become moribund and the proletariat had grown in strength, he stressed that the proletariat must take hold of the leadership over the democratic

revolution so as to carry it through to the end and then pass to the socialist revolution at the opportune time. Setting great store by the revolutionary spirit of the peasant masses, he pointed out that the peasantry was the proletariat's reliable ally in the democratic and socialist revolutions and that a firm worker-peasant alliance must be established. He discovered the law of the uneven development of capitalism and put forward the famous thesis that the victory of socialist revolution was possible first in one country, taken singly. In 1905 when the Russian democratic revolution was in high tide, Lenin pointed out that as soon as the tasks of the democratic revolution were accomplished, **"from the democratic revolution we shall at once... begin to pass to the socialist revolution. We stand for uninterrupted revolution. We shall not stop half-way."** Using this brilliant concept of continued revolution, the Bolsheviks led by Lenin developed the Russian bourgeois democratic revolution into the October Socialist Revolution and founded the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the history of mankind.

In the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory, our great leader Chairman Mao has creatively applied and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution in the course of the great struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines at home. With genius, Chairman Mao has solved the question of the transition of the Chinese revolution from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and, in particular, has set forth the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and expounded the question of continued revolution in the socialist stage. This constitutes the third brilliant milestone in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

During the period of China's democratic revolution, Chen Tu-hsiu, who pursued a Right opportunist line, peddled Trotsky's anti-Marxist-Leninist "theory of permanent revolution" from the Right and advanced the "theory of two revolutions." He advocated abandoning proletarian leadership, liquidating the peasant movement and the worker-peasant alliance, handing the fruits of the democratic revolution over to the bourgeoisie and carrying out the socialist revolution only after a very long period of bourgeois dictatorship. Following a "Left" opportunist line, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming tried to sell Trotsky's anti-Marxist-Leninist "theory of permanent revolution" from the "Left." They came out with the "theory of a single revolution" by which both the democratic and socialist revolutions were "accomplished at one stroke." This, in essence, is tantamount to liquidating and

abandoning the revolution. These erroneous lines brought serious harm to the Chinese revolution.

Applying the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution to the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao smashed the Right and "Left" opportunist lines and set forth a complete theory on the new-democratic revolution. He pointed out: In the era following the October Revolution, any revolution in a colony or semi-colony that is directed against imperialism is no longer part of the old bourgeois, or capitalist, world revolution, but is part of the new world revolution, the proletarian-socialist world revolution. This revolution can only be and must be a revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. Its perspective is socialism, not capitalism. Chairman Mao correctly distinguished between the stage of national-democratic revolution and the stage of socialist revolution and at the same time correctly linked them up closely, pointing out that the former was the necessary preparation for the latter while the latter was the inevitable sequel to the development of the former. It is absolutely impermissible to allow an intervening stage of bourgeois dictatorship between the democratic and socialist revolutions. Correctly guided by this theory, the Chinese democratic revolution won tremendous victories and was transformed into the socialist revolution without stopping.

In the tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines at home and abroad during the period of socialist revolution in China, Chairman Mao has comprehensively summed up the experience, both positive and negative, of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus solving the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, the most important question in the international communist movement of our time.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has utterly betrayed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After coming to power, these renegades openly declared that "there are no more antagonistic classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union" and that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union." Through "peaceful evolution," they have turned the world's first state under the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dark fascist state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Just before and after the democratic revolution triumphed throughout our country in 1949, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi spared no efforts in advocating the development of capitalism in China.

Saying that "socialism is something in the future, it's too early to talk about it now," he came out frantically against carrying the new-democratic revolution forward to the socialist revolution. In 1956 when the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, he again came out with the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and raved that "in China, the question of which wins out, socialism or capitalism, is already solved." His vicious scheme was to follow the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and restore capitalism in China.

Using the Marxist-Leninist law of the unity of opposites in observing socialist society, Chairman Mao has, in his great work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, comprehensively set forth the existence of contradictions, classes and class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, set forth the thesis of the existence of two different types of contradictions in socialist society — those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people — and set forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After analysing the characteristics of socialist society, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." It is therefore necessary for the proletariat to continue the revolution and to constantly strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The protracted nature of class struggle in socialist society is notably manifested in class struggle in the realm of politics and ideology. After the political power of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes has been overthrown and their means of production expropriated, the realm of politics and ideology is the last "hereditary domain" left to them. They are bound to use the exploiting classes' old ideology, old culture, and old customs and habits — the remains of thousands of years in society and in men's minds — as their spiritual "capital" to corrupt the masses and win the people's hearts, thereby paving the way for the restoration of capitalism. This being the case, it is therefore insufficient to carry out socialist revolution on the economic front alone, and such revolution cannot be secured by itself. In addition, it is necessary to carry out a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In

the realm of politics and ideology, a very long period of time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Several decades won't do it; success requires anywhere from one to several centuries."

The struggle between the two classes and the two roads in society will inevitably be reflected in the Party. The main target of attack in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is "those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." Class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat still centres round the question of political power, "the question of whether the leadership of the Party and state is to be in the hands of Marxists or of revisionists."

Chairman Mao has not only expounded the necessity but has also found the effective form for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This form is the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the course of which methods of extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat have been employed, and the masses have been boldly aroused from below to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates. Thus the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders who had wormed their way into the Party, with the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi as their chief representative, have been exposed and their plot to restore capitalism shattered. This has greatly consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Applying historical materialism with genius and having complete faith in the working people's great role in creating world history, Chairman Mao has integrated the struggle between the two lines within the Party with the mass movement. This is a great creation and a great new contribution to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

When Marx, Engels and Lenin spoke about continued revolution, they were mainly concerned with the question of the transition from democratic revolution to socialist revolution. Marx foresaw that the development of socialist society would still be a process of continued revolution. He pointed out: "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally." Owing to the limitations of his time, however, he only showed the direction. After the October Revolution, Lenin, basing himself on his great revolutionary practice in leading the dictatorship of the proletariat, saw the danger of capitalist restoration and the protracted nature of class struggle. He pointed out: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms." But he died soon afterwards and was unable to solve

this question. Under the new historical conditions, Chairman Mao has creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution to the historical period of the transition from socialism to communism. For the first time in the theory and practice of the international communist movement, it is pointed out explicitly that classes and class struggle still exist after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been in the main completed and that the proletariat must continue the revolution. This is the most thoroughgoing revolutionary theory and a tremendous contribution to the international communist movement. If this theory of Chairman Mao's is grasped, it will enable those countries where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established to prevent, through their own struggles, the restoration of capitalism, and the people of those countries where revisionists have usurped state power will be able, through their own struggles, to overthrow revisionist rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has organically integrated the Marxist-Leninist theories of continued revolution and of the development of rev-

olution by stages. As stated in the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes," worked out in December 1958 under Chairman Mao's personal guidance and adopted by the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at its Sixth Plenary Session: "On the question of transition from socialism to communism, we must not mark time at the socialist stage, but neither should we drop into the Utopian dream of skipping the socialist stage and jumping over to the communist stage. We are advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution; we hold that no 'Great Wall' exists or can be allowed to exist between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and between socialism and communism. We are at the same time advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the development of revolution by stages; we hold that different stages of development reflect qualitative changes and that these stages, different in quality, should not be confused." In other words, we are advocates of continued revolution by stages. Once we grasp this theory, we shall be able to overcome and prevent both "Left" and Right opportunist errors, and actively and steadily carry forward the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Vigorous Vanguard Fighters

Tempered and tested in class struggle during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, members of the Chinese Communist Party, in general, have raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and using the Party's new Constitution, they always make strict demands on themselves. Seeking neither fame nor gain and fearing neither hardship nor death in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — they always march at the head of the masses in everything. Their exemplary deeds have earned them high praise from the broad masses.

Following are the exploits of three Party members.

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Advance in the Teeth of the Storm of Class Struggle

COMMUNIST Party member Wei Yung-hung is a bamboo weaver at the Hsingcheng Co-op in Chiensi County, Hopei Province. Respecting and admiring him, people everywhere talk about and praise him for his moving deeds in the great storm of the revolution, for fighting against the class enemies and spontaneous capitalist tendencies, and for unswervingly taking the socialist road.

Saved from the abyss of misery in the old society by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, Wei Yung-hung made up his mind to follow the Communist Party steadfastly and always take the bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao. When the socialist transformation of handicrafts was effected by the Party in 1956, skilled bamboo weaver Wei enthusiastically joined

the Hsingcheng Bamboo Weaving Co-op, bringing with him the wicker he had previously purchased.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **“Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period.”** Making the “three constantly read articles” his maxim in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, Wei Yung-hung firmly kept to the proletarian stand and fought an uncompromising struggle against spontaneous capitalist tendencies.

Aiming to restore capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi whipped up an evil wind of “going it alone” in 1961, which soon swept the Hsingcheng Co-op. Because at that time the responsible member of the co-op knew money could be made by selling wicker-work at high prices, he stole raw materials from the co-op and sold on the sly what he had clandestinely weaved, not caring a damn about the workers. Meanwhile, a responsible cadre from the county raved: “This broken-down co-op must be immediately dissolved.” This caused Wei many sleepless nights. Thoughts of the misery in the old society in which man exploited man welled up in his mind. Deeply angered, he told himself: “These fellows are bent on undermining socialism and want us to return to the road of ‘going it alone.’ But they’re just day-dreaming!” He and the other workers recalled the misery of the past and contrasted it with today’s happiness. By doing this, they increased their confidence and determination to take the socialist road. He led the co-op’s workers in a face-to-face struggle against those persons who were vainly trying to lead the co-op astray. Wei told them: “In trying to undermine our weaving co-op by advocating that ‘going it alone’ drivel, you really want us to return to those days when we had to flee from our famine-stricken village and go begging with a basket. We workers will never tolerate this! We’ve set our minds on taking the socialist road till communism is realized!” Wei and his mates thus forced the responsible member of their co-op to return the wicker he had stolen.

After the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, some bad eggs tried to undermine the co-op and disrupt the work of **“grasp revolution, promote production.”** Seizing the opportunity when the co-op ran short of raw materials, these scoundrels tried demagoguery: “If you’re engaged in production, you can’t rebel against the capitalist roaders. If you’re short of wicker you don’t have to buy it. Workers must get their wages even if they’re not working.” Exposing their scheme on the spot, Communist Wei said: “Grasping revolution and promoting production is Chairman Mao’s call, nobody is allowed to go against it. If anyone tries to exploit the present shortage of wicker to undermine our collective, he’s virtually blind! I’ll go and buy the wicker we need.”

For Wei, who had a disabled leg, to travel several hundred *li* for the wicker was not easy. Displaying the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, he set out before dawn and rode his bicycle across mountains and rivers. He finally got the wicker and started back. It was dark when he reached a place some 60 *li* from the co-op. For the cause of socialism and in order not to hold back the work of grasping revolution and promoting production, he decided to hurry back to the co-op the same night despite his tiring journey. Arriving at Huangtuling, 18 *li* from the co-op, Wei’s bike got out of control when one of the brakes failed to work. He fell off when the vehicle overturned, and was knocked unconscious. When he came to, he silently recited this quotation from Chairman Mao: **“Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.”** He then got back on his bike and headed for the co-op, arriving there with his face covered with blood. When the workers saw him, they advised him to take several days off and have a good rest. But the next day, before his injury had healed, Wei pitched with the other workers in making revolution and promoting production. Because of his efforts in leading his fellow-workers, the situation in the co-op’s revolution and production became better and better.

When the Ninth Party Congress opened in triumph, Wei Yung-hung conscientiously studied Vice-Chairman Lin’s political report. He also studied the Party’s new Constitution word by word and sentence by sentence to grasp its spirit. He was determined to be a Communist who would work all his life for the realization of communism. In accordance with the requirements laid down in the Party’s new Constitution, he more painstakingly studied and applied Chairman Mao’s works in a living way, and ceaselessly and vigorously grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and the two lines. During last September’s busy farming season, the production teams and the commune members badly needed crates and other wicker-work. It was precisely at that time that the former responsible member of the co-op failed time and again to meet his production quotas and, on top of this, the quality of his work was poor. What was the reason? Through investigation, Wei found that this fellow was weaving surreptitiously at night with some persons outside the co-op and that one apprentice was involved. Wei went to the apprentice, helped him study Chairman Mao’s works, and together they recalled their past suffering and contrasted this with their present happiness. Wei told him: “Chairman Mao has saved us from a sea of misery. We must not just think of our own affairs, but should look forward, closely follow Chairman Mao and always take into account the interests of the exploited and oppressed people all over the world.” This apprentice’s political consciousness was raised as a result of studying Chairman Mao’s works and the education he got from his comrades. At a meeting organized in the co-op criticizing the capitalist tendencies, he exposed and sternly criticized that fellow who had tried to lead him on to the sinister capitalist

road. He became determined never to forget class suffering and resolved to closely follow Chairman Mao and always advance on the socialist road in the teeth of the storm of class struggle.

An "Ox" Always Serving The Revolution

AN "old ox" devoted to the revolution is what people in the Tientsin Weighing Machine Factory call Communist and veteran worker Li Yu-chang.

A victim of oppression and exploitation, this veteran worked like a beast of burden in the old society for the exploiting classes. He therefore has the profoundest love for the new society, the closest feeling for the Communist Party and the deepest loyalty to Chairman Mao. He says: "Chairman Mao is the great saviour of the working class. I'm determined to follow him in making revolution all my life."

While working at a forge, Li Yu-chang kept Chairman Mao's teaching that a Communist "**should play an exemplary vanguard role**" firmly in mind, and he always took upon himself all the difficult and heavy tasks.

When the factory bought a steam hammer and prepared to install it on the forge he used, Li firmly rejected it, saying: "As a Communist, I should be the first to endure hardship and the last to enjoy comfort. I can't watch the other comrades wield the big hammers while I stand by using this piece of machinery." At his request, the steam hammer was finally installed on another forge.

Another time, when the leadership planned to transfer him to a grinding work team, someone warned him: "You'd better not go. Three years of this work and you'll get silicosis." But Li replied: "I'll do whatever Chairman Mao instructs me to do. True, grinding work involves filth and fatigue, but I'm a Communist, if I don't go, who will?" When the man looked on him as stupid, Li remarked: "We are making revolution. As long as the revolution requires it, I'll do whatever I'm asked to do." It is a fact that the job in the grinding work team involves filth and fatigue and in working at it one spends the whole day grinding castings on a grinding wheel. After working for some time, one is covered with black sand and iron powder. But as far as a Communist who dares to undertake heavy tasks for the revolution is concerned, it is where he plays a bigger part for the Party and the people.

With a red heart devoted to the interests of the great majority of the people of China and the whole world, Li Yu-chang linked his own work with the great cause of the world revolution and was filled with enormous strength. As he thought of the world's oppressed

working people who still live in misery as he did in the past, he became greatly disturbed. No matter how much he had done or how great the energy he had exerted, he never felt that he had done enough. In this way, he raised the quota of the castings he ground from 300 to more than 600 soon after being transferred to the grinding work team.

"When a single person is ideologically revolutionized, his contribution is limited; when all of us are ideologically revolutionized, our contributions are tremendous." Making this his motto and firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "**Be concerned with the well-being of the masses,**" Li took the initiative to help the comrades on the team study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way so as to raise their ideological consciousness. The rate of attendance in their team had been low. He later learnt that this was because the women workers with children had a lot of household chores. So he organized all of the team's women workers to help each other to make clothing and sew bedding. When any comrade became ill, he went to see him; when family members were at loggerheads, he made it a point to visit them and help settle their disputes.

With a red heart devoted to the revolution, Li Yu-chang consciously tempered his thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death at his ordinary work post.

Due to carelessness, he once hurt one of his toes which bled a great deal. The doctor gave him a fortnight's leave, but he took only three days off. Recalling that Comrade Mai Hsien-teh had stood fast at his fighting post, Li limped to the factory and immediately got into the battle of grasping revolution and promoting production.

On the eve of the advent of the great 1970s, Li pledged that he would study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, be an "ox" serving the revolution all his life, and make revolution till he dies. He placed strict demands on himself in the light of the Party's new Constitution and resolved to work all his life for the emancipation of all mankind and for an early realization of communism.

Choosing Heavy Tasks

COMMUNIST Liu Teh-chang was formerly a platoon leader of a People's Liberation Army unit. Last May, he returned to his home village—the No. 2 Production Team of the Yanglou Production Brigade in the Changke People's Commune, Shangchiu County, Honan Province — to take part in farm work. Because they knew he had some ailment, the team cadres usually gave him light work. Remembering Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Fearing neither hardship nor death,**"

Comrade Liu Teh-chang was determined to temper his revolutionary will in the course of battling difficulty and use his exemplary deeds as a Communist to influence the masses and lead them forward. He therefore always chose to do heavy work.

When someone was needed to take charge of the brigade's cesspool, Liu volunteered to take on the job. In midsummer, he worked stripped to the waist under a scorching sun, carrying a pair of buckets on his shoulders and going from house to house to collect night soil. His shoulders became blistered and his back peeled under the rays of the hot sun. When the poor and lower-middle peasants saw his condition, they became worried and suggested that he carry less. Liu smiled as he replied: "If my back didn't peel, it wouldn't get tan; if I fail to endure hardship, I won't be ideologically revolutionized."

To temper his staunch revolutionary will, Comrade Liu Teh-chang made up his mind to do the grubbiest jobs and go wherever hardship existed.

Last July, Yanglou's No. 2 Production Team planned to choose a livestock breeder, which was a heavy task. Although Liu wanted to do it, he could not quite make up his mind. He thought: Even experienced livestock breeders are afraid they won't do a good job of feeding the animals. How can I, someone who knows nothing about the job, do it well? It'll be bad if something happens to the cattle! A fierce ideological struggle went on in his head. He sat down at night by a kerosene lamp and studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." He thought: Feeding the cattle has become one of the team's difficult problems. As a Communist, I should go where things are the toughest.

When they heard that Liu Teh-chang was to be the livestock breeder, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very pleased.

To Liu Teh-chang who had seldom tended cattle, feeding them was indeed a hard job. The first tough problem to arise was the few skinny cows which did not like eating grass. Standing by the trough, he tried over and over to feed them, but they just refused to eat. He put a bundle of fodder in the trough, but after they took two mouthfuls, the cows lay down again. Seeing this, Liu grew very anxious and did not know what to do.

He saw that feeding cattle was no simple job, and if they were not well fed the crops would not be planted in time for lack of animal power. This was a big problem concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's great principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" could be carried out. Unable to fall asleep, he

tossed and turned on his bed at night, recalling his miserable life in the old society and thought of the Party and Chairman Mao who had liberated the country and his home village. He told himself: Were it not for the Party and Chairman Mao, I would have become homeless and the poor and lower-middle peasants would have nothing. How can I not live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and flinch before difficulties now? I must not fail!

Liu Teh-chang went to Yanglou's No. 1 Production Team early next morning, looking for livestock breeder Grandad Wang Chin-yu, in order to learn from his experience. Showing his deep feeling, the old man said: "The fundamental thing in feeding cattle is to work with a will and strive with all your might to do it!" Liu Teh-chang understood that by "working with a will" Grandad Wang meant boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and wholehearted service to the people, and that by "striving with all your might," he meant studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way.

In the light of Grandad Wang's experience, Liu Teh-chang remained at the cowshed day and night, carefully looking after the cattle. He had only two or three hours' sleep a night, but he made up his mind to feed the cattle well even if it meant losing weight or losing his eyesight because of lack of sleep. After a period of hard work and tender care, the few skinny cows gradually began to eat grass.

Seeing the cattle coming along well daily, Comrade Liu Teh-chang was enormously pleased. Through practice in struggle, he came to the profound understanding that, provided we put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of our work, there are no difficulties that cannot be overcome and we will be ever-victorious! With deep emotion, he took his pen and wrote down his firm pledge: "My fighting post is the cowshed." "As long as I breathe, I will make revolution." He put up his pledge on both sides of Chairman Mao's portrait. In addition, he wrote down these words: Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought, and put them up on two beams.

Guided by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Comrade Liu Teh-chang later overcame such difficulties as sick cattle and calves without milk to drink. He thus skilfully mastered the laws governing cattle feeding. Under his meticulous care, the cattle in the team grew strong and put on weight. This guaranteed that winter ploughing and other farm work in the production team went smoothly. Warmly praising him, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Liu Teh-chang is devoted to the public interest and looks after the draught animals meticulously. He's a good model for us to emulate!" Cadres at the commune and brigade levels had warm words for him: "Liu Teh-chang is truly an advanced member of the proletariat. He dares to struggle against difficulty and deliberately chooses the heavy tasks. He has set us a fine example to follow."

A New Generation Is Growing Up

— The Ten Sisters Herding Squad of the Mutanchiang Army Horse Ranch

THE story of the advanced deeds of the Ten Sisters Herding Squad is being told throughout the Changpai Mountain area in China's northeast. In accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," these ten girls with education went to temper themselves through manual labour at the Mutanchiang Army Horse Ranch which belongs to the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, they have grown soundly over the last year or so.

Making Revolution Regardless of Sex

These ten girls went to the army horse ranch in spring 1968 at a time when the ranch had decided to open up a new piece of pastureland at Paihuachuan in the Changpai Mountain area in order to further implement Chairman Mao's then latest directive "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." They were told that this was quite a tough job. Nevertheless, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater," they promptly applied to the ranch's Party committee for permission to go. They had made up their minds to raise horses to defend the motherland and contribute their share in building up the frontier. Their request was enthusiastically supported by most of the comrades. But a few conservative-minded people said: "We've never heard of girls tending the horses."

This remark did not bother the girls. They earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." They replied firmly: "Our great leader Chairman Mao backs us and we will win honour for Chairman Mao. Whatever men comrades can do, we women can do too." When they heard the news that the ranch's Party committee had approved their application, they were so glad that they kept cheering: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman

Mao!" Filled with pride of battle, they immediately set out for Paihuachuan.

Enduring Hardship for Revolution Means Happiness

Studded with hills and covered with bushes and marshes, Paihuachuan was a place where not a human being could be seen for scores of li around. The girls had to drink muddy water and live in a ramshackle thatched shed. A heavy snow fell the third day they were there. Faced with such difficulties, what were they to do? Led by the company's Party branch, they ran a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. Chairman Mao once said: "Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" Chairman Mao's teaching gave them infinite power and enabled them to come to a deeper understanding that one should not fear hardship in making revolution. The more rigorous the surroundings, the better the place to temper one's revolutionary will and foster one's loyalty to Chairman Mao. All of them were determined to transform Paihuachuan in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Meanwhile, veteran herdsman on the ranch gave them class education by telling their own family histories in the old society, which were filled with blood and tears. Thinking of the miserable life of their own kinsmen in the old society, the girls were filled with bitter hatred for the class enemies. They vowed: "We will never forget class suffering and will always keep in mind the blood debts the class enemies owe us. We will preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all our lives."

The battle to open up a new pastureland began. The ten girls worked together with the men comrades in the company. They disregarded their injured hands and torn clothes in clearing away the bushes and brambles, and worked more strenuously than ever. They said: "Our blistered hands show they need persistent hard work, and our swollen arms show that what we need is physical labour." Working tirelessly from dawn till dusk, they levelled the bushes on many hills, made space for building houses and stables and prepared the land for herding. This was followed by paving a road and building a bridge. The early spring in Paihuachuan was still rather cold, and it rained fre-

quently. But when the ten girls got to the work-site, they immediately rolled up their trouser-legs and went to work with a will. To build the bridge, they worked with their bare feet in an icy stream for several hours on end. Of the more than 20 shoulder-poles they used while working, they broke more than ten. All of their shoulders had one layer of skin rubbed away. Shrugging this off, they gladly said: "We are going through a real transformation, ridding ourselves of our bourgeois finicky airs and fostering the revolutionary perseverance of the proletariat." After four months of hard work, a new pastureland was finally ready.

Mao Tsetung Thought Is the Source of Strength

Vice-Chairman Lin has said: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." During their fight to open up the pastureland, they persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works every day. In the evenings, they gathered around the kerosene lamp to study the "three constantly read articles" and severely criticize any bourgeois selfish idea that had crossed their minds, conscientiously remoulding their ideology. As the job of building houses was urgent, all of the men comrades went into the mountains to collect rocks, and transporting timber and bricks was entrusted to the girls. When squad leader Li Yueh-jung drove an ox-cart to bring back timber, passers-by ridiculed her: "What a sight to see a girl driving an ox-cart!" Hearing the remark, she flushed crimson. When she returned to the squad in the evening, she relentlessly criticized her bourgeois response of blushing at a ridicule. Inspired by this, the other girls vied to drive the cart. In their living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," they often took Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their brilliant examples and examined their actions to see whether they were serving the people "wholly" and "entirely."

Despite the many difficulties, the girls, who were filled with the spirit of revolutionary optimism, often sang. During work breaks, they got together to perform items, which were written by themselves, praising the great leader Chairman Mao and reflecting their militant life. Their singing rang out all the time they worked. "The blue sky is high and the fountain tastes sweet. The red sun shines over Paihuachuan. I stand here on the pastureland looking towards Peking. The red sun in my heart is radiant. Tending the horses for the revolution, I'm willing to set roots in the pastureland all my life. I'm always happy to endure all kinds of hardship." Hearing them singing, the veteran herdsmen were full of praise: "These girls fear neither hardship nor fatigue. They are happy all day long, and deserve the name of good young people of the Mao Tsetung era!"

P.L.A. Kinsmen's Need for Horses Inspires Them To Overcome All Difficulties

When capital construction work was finished, several hundred army horses arrived at the ranch.



Members of the Ten Sisters Herding Squad discuss what they have gained in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works on the grassland.

Greatly elated, the girls took over the whips from the old herdsmen. As they did so, they were aware that they were taking over the task of carrying on the revolution and that they had to act in accordance with the Party's education and Chairman Mao's teachings. And they were determined to do a good job of tending horses for the revolution.

In order to look after horses, one must be able to ride them. But these girls had never been near a horse before and some of them were too short to get their legs into the stirrups. Difficulties failed to deter them. When they thought of the P.L.A. kinsmen who needed the horses, they dared to beat back any kind of difficulty. As a result of the concern shown them by the company's leadership and patient help from the old herdsmen, they were soon able to get on the horses. But they were thrown off before going far, and some of them hurt their faces and found eating difficult. The more they were thrown off, the higher their spirits and the greater their drive. While practising riding a horse, they loudly recited Chairman Mao's teaching "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice." Even while riding they relentlessly criticized the renegade Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of survival." With strong determination they said: "Making revolution means not fearing death, fearing death cannot make revolution. We are determined to fight to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as long as we live, and dedicate our lives to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

They persevered in practising every day. As the horses often threw them off, their backs and sides hurt and they walked as if they were lame. But when they

recalled the veteran Red Army men's heroic exploits in their 25,000-li Long March, they kept on riding and going forward despite their pain. Thrown to the ground by the horses, sometimes they found their heads or faces bleeding. Remembering the countless revolutionary martyrs who gloriously gave their lives for the revolution, they bandaged their wounds and tenaciously continued practising. They said with deep feeling: "You can't learn to walk without some falls. Neither can you learn to swim without being forced to swallow a few mouthfuls of water. For the revolutionary cause, we won't hesitate even to sacrifice our lives."

Once Comrade Ho Chun-hung went to tend the horses. After running only a few dozen metres, the horse she was riding threw her down and the fierce beast galloped over her. A veterinary working near by rushed up and helped her stand up, asking with comradely concern: "How are you, Little Ho? Were you hurt by the horse?" Rushing forward to grab the reins and mount the horse, Ho replied: "Never mind! If I were thrown down dead, it would be for the revolution. Since I'm still alive, I'll mount the horse again!" This heroic statement shows the firm determination of these girls to raise army horses for the revolution. After repeated practice, they have all turned out to be courageous riders.

Overcoming Severe Cold and Snowstorms to Get Army Horses Safely Through the Winter

Late winter found the Changpai Mountain area covered in a sea of snow. But the girls persisted in herding on the grassland. They swept away the snow with their hands so the horses could eat the grass. Night temperature dropped to more than 40 degrees C. below zero. The earth was frozen and the wind

pierced them to the bone. Battling stubbornly against the elements, they saw to it that the army horses got through the winter safely.

Night herding involves a great deal of difficulty. Close to the virgin forests in the Changpai Mountains, Paihuachuan has wild beasts that often stampeded the horses when they were being looked after at night. This created a big threat, and the experienced old herdsmen doing this job were worried about the girl-tenders. On their part, the girls had the lofty ideal of daring to struggle and win victory. Once two of them were tending the horses on the grassland in the small hours one snowing night, when a wolf suddenly sprang out of the forest into the midst of the horses. This caused a stampede and the horses scampered all over the place. Reciting "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory**" in loud voices, they bravely rushed at the wolf. After a valiant battle of more than an hour, they chased away the wolf and protected the army horses.

Holding the Whip for the Revolution All Their Lives

These horse-tenders warmly love Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's heart is linked with theirs. Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin received on May 19 last year Comrade Li Yueh-jung, leader of the Ten Sisters Herding Squad which had been cited as a four-good collective. Greatly moved when they heard this good news, the girls turned in the direction of Peking and loudly cheered over and over: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao's reception and the Ninth Party Congress' spirit "**Unite to win still greater victories**" inspired them to forge bravely ahead on the road of continuing the revolution. They said: "We must



Combining herding with military training, the Ten Sisters Herding Squad trains hard to improve its skills in battling the enemy and is ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruder.

firmly remember Chairman Mao's teaching 'Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind,' guard against conceit when honoured, see where we lag behind when we are praised, and advance without let-up on the revolutionary road."

While herding the horses one afternoon in the middle of last July, Li Yueh-jung saw two horses running in a distant field planted with fodder crops. Asking another comrade to look after the animals, she rode after the two horses. After covering quite a distance, she found that the pair of horses did not belong to their ranch. Should she keep going or forget about it? No matter who owned these horses, she thought, they were the people's property and effectives in striking at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. She continued the chase and caught up with the horses in the virgin forest area of the Changpai Mountains. Dusk had long fallen and she had lost her way. What should she do under such circumstances? The towering trees made the dense forest fearfully dark. Wild animals howling deepened her uneasiness. Seeing the bright lodestar over the forest, she recalled the happy occasion when she was received by Chairman Mao. This gave her inexhaustible strength. Loudly reciting Chairman Mao's teaching "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on," she

made all preparations to fight the beasts and class enemies if they came. She passed the night in the forest by vigilantly guarding the three horses. She returned triumphantly the following morning.

Working on the grassland, the ten sisters keep the existence of the enemy in mind. Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," they combine herding with military training. While doing a good job of tending the horses, they trained hard to improve their skills in battling the enemy and are ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruder.

To cope with the needs of revolutionary struggles and the development of horse breeding, the Ten Sisters Herding Squad has expanded its ranks. Many new comrades from Peking and Harbin joined it last year. United as one and working arduously, it has taken big steps forward along the road of revolutionization. When the squad members review the militant journey they have made in the past year or so, they always show their unrestrained feelings in praising our great leader Chairman Mao and invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. It is Chairman Mao's teachings that have nurtured them to mature on the healthy road. Their firm resolve is to be always loyal to Chairman Mao, set roots in the grassland for ever and hold the whip for the revolution all their lives.

New Song of Triumph for Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Health Work

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's medical workers are serving the workers, peasants and soldiers with a new mental outlook and revolutionary enthusiasm. In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," they have constantly summed up experience and looked for a new medical approach and new methods of treatment. They have conducted research on producing new, effective drugs. Supported by workers, peasants and soldiers, they have triumphed over many "incurable cases" and won successive new achievements. The following reports which describe some of their accomplishments reflect how they have raised their medical technique. — Ed.

Severed Leg Rejoined 24 Hours After Injury

ON May 7, 1969, a young coal-miner of the Huaipel Coal-mine named Wu Hsiao-tseng was sent to the emergency ward of the Tungfanghung Hospital in

Shanghai. One of his legs was almost totally severed. Although he was sent there as quickly as possible, 24 hours had already elapsed since his injury. A careful examination showed that the lower one-third of the left leg had been severed with only some four centimetres of skin remaining joined. The muscles and bones of the transverse section were all crushed. Over five centimetres of muscles and bones were destroyed. Cyanosis appeared in the severed cold leg and no blood flowed following a needle prick.

To complete the severance or to rejoin the leg was the question posed to the surgeons treating such a seriously wounded patient. In foreign countries, a limb cannot be rejoined after it has been severed for six hours. Although China has set the world's record in rejoining severed limbs, the longest interval between the injury and surgery was 18 hours. In this case, 24 hours had already passed since the leg was severed. Could it be rejoined after such a long time? Some of the comrades lacked confidence that it could be done.

Veteran worker Sun of the workers' propaganda team, who was standing near by, sensed all this and was very anxious. Time means life. One more minute's delay would add difficulty to the operation. Kindly

but seriously he said to all those present: "Comrades, this is a leg of a class brother! We must use Mao Tsetung Thought to overcome all unnecessary doubts about rejoining the leg after such a long time. Let's call upon our profound proletarian feelings and save his leg."

His words roused the proletarian sentiments of the revolutionary medical workers. Their forerunners had broken through the time limit of six hours and successfully rejoined a limb 18 hours after it had been severed from the body, they recalled, so why couldn't they do likewise 24 hours after a severance? Once again they read Chairman Mao's teaching on **servicing the people, "wholly" and "entirely."** They analysed the patient's condition and determined the most effective measures from a scientific viewpoint. Young Dr. Chen, a Communist Party member, said in a voice imbued with feeling: "Rejoin the leg immediately!" As he spoke, he and the other surgeons were ready by the operating-table.

The battle began.

They immediately gave the patient an anaesthetic and carefully cleansed the wound, removing the crushed muscles and bone splinters. They located the retracted blood vessels and meticulously sutured them together. After suturing some of the main vessels, they suddenly found that there was no blood flow at the other end of the sutured vessels.

"Quick! Use pressure to flush the vessels!" a surgeon immediately suggested.

Intense work went on. One hour, two hours . . . the blood still did not flow. It was now three by the electric clock on the wall. That meant that the leg was without blood circulation for 30 hours. Everyone knew clearly that now the operation had reached the crucial stage. The medical workers surrounding the operating-table looked at one another as if asking: "What is to be done?"

To heighten the fighting will of the doctors, veteran worker Sun opened the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and read aloud: "**In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.**" "**We should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking.**" Chairman Mao's teachings rang in everybody's ears. Dr. Chen's heart beat rapidly. Outside the glass door of the operating-theatre, leading members of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams and of the hospital's revolutionary committee all watched with eyes full of encouragement.

Dr. Chen who was foremost in advocating the rejoining became, in fact, the one responsible for the operation. He realized that all the comrades in the hospital were supporting him and felt that the eyes of several thousand coal-miners were upon him. Chairman Mao's teaching "**The exemplary vanguard role of the Communists is of vital importance**" again echoed in his ears. So he became more resolute than ever and

continued the operation with full confidence together with the other doctors.

In the course of the operation, everyone paid close attention to every minute change in the patient. Suddenly they noticed the injured leg shaking a bit. This made them ponder that the shaking of the leg might be the cause of the kinking of the vessels, which obstructed blood circulation. Then, someone proposed adopting "internal fixation." But according to available medical literature, it is absolutely forbidden to use "internal fixation" in cases involving a serious wound because of the danger of a serious infection.

At that moment, Dr. Huang who had come over from the No. 6 People's Hospital to join the consultation supported the proposal and spoke of his reason. After careful analysis, all agreed that in using this method they would grasp the principal contradiction of the operation. The patient was immediately given "internal fixation" and the blood began to circulate. As the vessels at the other end of the injured leg began to pulsate, the pale leg gradually turned pink. Smiles of victory wreathed the faces of the surgeons. The medical workers who had clustered outside the operating-theatre all this time were overjoyed at the news that the operation was successful.

The success, however, did not necessarily mean that the rejoined leg would regain its function. Still to be overcome was the possibility of serious infection. How to deal with the wound was the key to whether infection could be avoided or not. According to the established method, skin grafting is used to cover a wound. But the comrades thought that if the wound was covered, they would not be able to drain the exudate once there was so much of it. This would surely result in an accumulation of the exudate which would not only cause the growth of bacteria, but also cause the leg to swell. The swelling would compress the blood vessels, obstruct blood circulation and lead to necrosis of the rejoined limb and septicaemia in the patient. All the doctors, especially young Dr. Chen who had been greatly educated in the course of the operation, agreed to create a new treatment. Chen had come to a deep understanding that only by arming oneself with Mao Tsetung Thought and daring to blaze a new trail could one go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. He immediately decided to drain the leg. Helped by his colleagues, he not only opened the wound but also made two new incisions.

To strengthen nursing care, the hospital organized a nursing group with a veteran worker of the workers' propaganda team as the leader and a member of the hospital's revolutionary committee as the deputy leader. Every day they studied quotations from Chairman Mao together with Comrade Wu Hsiao-tseng to encourage his fighting will. Every comrade sharing in the nursing of the patient made a strict demand on himself in the spirit of serving the people "**wholly" and "entirely."** Day and night they stood guard, paying constant attention to the wound and keeping a close

watch on any possible changes in the patient's condition.

The anticipated problem occurred on the second day after the operation when a lot of exudate came out of the wound. But because the wound was not covered, no swelling or obstruction in the blood vessels took place. The nurses used every method of drainage, finally removed the exudate and prevented infection. Thus Wu Hsiao-tseng's condition became stable.

After three months of careful treatment and nursing, Wu's rejoined leg regained its full function. He said excitedly: "I'm an ordinary coal-miner. If I had been injured like this in the old society, I might have lost my life, not to mention the hope of saving my leg. It is Chairman Mao who has given me my second life. I will follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution for the rest of my life."

Medical Workers and P.L.A. Men Co-operate in Treating Extensive Scalds With Chinese Medicinal Herbs

ON the afternoon of June 27, 1969, a poor-peasant commune member named Chiu Yeh-chien who also works part-time in the Changteh Meat Packing Plant was scalded while at work. With the exception of his head, 91 per cent of his body was scalded, and 25 per cent of the scalds were third degree.

Chiu was sent to the Tehshan Prophylactic Hospital which three months ago was just a small sanatorium. Though it has now become a general hospital, the medical staff is limited in number and they lack experience in giving medical treatment. The hospital is not at all equipped to treat extensive scalds. Its medical personnel had never seen a patient with such serious scalds.

Hearing this news, the revolutionary committee of the Changteh Special Administrative Region and the P.L.A. local sub-military area command sent medical workers to help in the battle to save his life. Together with the hospital staff, they formed an emergency group. The group studied Chairman Mao's teaching to "serve the people whole-heartedly" and plunged into the fight to save Chiu's life with the dauntless revolutionary spirit of "vanquishing all enemies and never to yield."

At three in the afternoon, the intense battle to save class brother Chiu Yeh-chien by applying Mao Tsetung Thought began. In a simple ward, temporarily arranged for the purpose, Chiu lay on his back with his eyes closed. He was in a coma. It was impossible to determine his blood pressure. The patient was on the brink of death.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," the

medical workers spread a drug over Chiu's scalds, one made of medicinal herbs which the P.L.A. men of the Changteh Sub-Military Area Command had forwarded to the hospital.

This drug was prepared by drawing on the experience accumulated by China's working people in conquering scalds over a long period. The health section of the sub-military area command had already used it in treating more than 30 cases of scalds with good results. But this was the first time this drug was being used to treat a large area of scalds. A few of the medical personnel had doubts about its effectiveness, and they feared that there might be infection and septicaemia because the herbs were not thoroughly sterilized. In the light of these worries, the hospital revolutionary committee organized the medical personnel to study pertinent instructions of Chairman Mao's which gave them a clear orientation and strengthened their confidence.

Only a few days after the drug had been applied to Chiu's wound, a thick layer of black scab formed which greatly reduced the loss of fluid. After over ten days, new tender skin began to form under most of the scab layer. This further heightened their confidence in continuing the use of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs.

But shortly afterwards, many unexpected dangers cropped up one after another. Chiu's blood pressure rose, his pulse exceeded 160 beats a minute, and his urine discharge was 7,500 millilitres in 24 hours. The specific gravity of the urine was low. What was the cause? How to meet these dangers? With these problems in mind, the medical personnel studied Chairman Mao's essay *On Contradiction*. Chairman Mao teaches: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction. . . . Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." This great teaching of Chairman Mao's gave the medical personnel increased wisdom and strength. After closely observing the changing condition of the patient day and night, and repeatedly taking his blood pressure, counting his pulse and testing his urine, finally, from the detailed clinical data, they grasped the law of the variation of the dangers, found out the cause of the dangers and singled out the principal contradiction from all other contradictions. Thus they obtained the initiative in treating the case. With continued bold use of the herbal medication together with other treatment, the patient improved steadily.

On the 24th day after he was hospitalized, Chiu's temperature suddenly rose and he had contracted septicaemia. Chiu's power of resistance was very low, so blood-poisoning was a serious threat to him. Faced with this sudden change, some of the medical personnel began to lose confidence and thought that it was caused by the medicinal herbs. But, after detailed analyses, most of them held that the medicinal herbs were not the cause of septicaemia; rather, they could prevent it. The main cause of septicaemia was the too thorough

removing of the scab by rough hands which damaged the capillary and produced infection of the wound. Having ascertained the many positive factors in the condition of the patient, they confidently carried on with the treatment. They continued applying the medicinal herbs in co-ordination with other effective antibiotics. Within a few days the problem of septicaemia was overcome.

In the course of the emergency treatment, the medical personnel, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, correctly handled the dialectic relations between internal and external causes. They brought Chiu's subjective initiative into full play and with Mao Tsetung Thought inspired him to overcome one difficulty after another. He co-operated with the medical personnel in triumphantly overcoming every danger. The hospital had no special kind of bed for turning over a patient. When it was necessary for Chiu to turn over to receive treatment, they encouraged him with the revolutionary spirit displayed by Mai Hsien-teh and other heroes of fearing neither hardship nor death. With this encouragement, he endured the bitter pain with a staunch will while turning over and receiving treatment.

During the days of Chiu's emergency treatment, the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters, responding to our great leader Chairman Mao's call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" took part in the battle with concerted efforts. Commanders and fighters of the Changteh Sub-Military Area Command travelled over mountains and rivers to collect herbs with which they made the medication and dispatched it one lot after another to the Tehshan Prophylactic Hospital to heal their class brother. When the workers of the Changteh Meat Packing Plant learnt that transfusions were needed to save Chiu Yeh-chien's life, more than 100 of them rushed to the hospital, insisting that they be accepted as blood donors. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Chiu's native village sent red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* to the medical personnel, an action which greatly boosted their fighting will and enhanced their confidence in overcoming difficulties.

With the great support of the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters, the medical personnel, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, finally cured Chiu of his scalds after more than 40 days of hard struggle. The skin grafted on Chiu's third-degree scalds was his own. As the tender skin quickly covered the wounds, he completely recovered.

P.L.A. Medical Personnel Help Blind Regain Sight by New Methods of Acupuncture

FIRMLY carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions on health work, the clinic of a battalion of the People's

Liberation Army has successfully treated more than 10 kinds of difficult eye diseases by using new methods of acupuncture. This clinic's medical personnel discarded all fetishes, dared to think and act and succeeded in restoring sight to more than 80 blind people. Their treatment of over 1,000 patients with eye diseases produced good results.

Following Chairman Mao's great instruction "**In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas,**" they are wholeheartedly serving the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

One day in 1969 the clinic received a blind man, Kao Fei-fu. He had lost sight in his left eye 29 years ago and his right eye was also diseased. In 1968 his right eye, which had been diseased for 28 years, also went blind. Kao had gone to five big hospitals, but those "famous doctors" said: "There's a white membrane over your eyeballs. No matter how much we treat you, you'll remain blind."

Although the staff of the clinic had never treated the blind, with profound proletarian feelings they made up their minds to help their blind brother regain his sight.

The clinic had only one fully-trained doctor, one junior doctor and two medical orderlies. None had studied ophthalmology, but they were determined to follow Chairman Mao's teaching of learning through practice. They decided to use new methods of acupuncture to treat the blind man.

Should they insert the first experimental needle in the patient or in themselves? They pondered: "Making tests on the patient's body is the bourgeois style of medical work. We are Chairman Mao's medical workers and the people's armymen. We are willing to insert the needle a thousand times in our own bodies and suffer ourselves rather than mistakenly insert the needle in our class brother's body and cause him a little pain." With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and with profound proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they experimented on themselves.

The *chingming* point is important in treating leucoma by acupuncture. The bourgeois "authorities" had classified it as a point where "deep insertion is forbidden." Books on acupuncture treatment stated that the needle could be inserted only two *fen** and that those who were proficient could insert the needle five *fen*, if necessary.

But medical orderly Liang Chin-hua, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung

(Continued on p. 21.)

* In acupuncture, the depth to which the needle is inserted varies from person to person. *Cun* and *fen* are used to denote it. When the patient forms a ring by joining his middle finger to his thumb, the measurement between the ends of the two lines on the lateral side of the second row of the middle finger is one *cun*. One *cun* equals ten *fen*.

Indian Monthly "Liberation" Sums Up Experiences of Armed Peasant Struggle In Mushahari

Party members and guerrillas must be armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It is essential to rely completely on the people. The special characteristics of smaller guerrilla units should be utilized in fighting. The art of fighting must be mastered under conditions of "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the enemy. Middle peasants must be united.

THE Indian monthly *Liberation* carried an article entitled "Mushahari and Its Lessons" in its issue of October, 1969. It hailed the peasant struggle in Bihar for having entered its new phase of guerrilla struggle and summed up the experiences of the revolutionary peasant armed struggle in the Mushahari region of Muzaffarpur District.

The article said: "With the announcement of the formation of the revolutionary Party of the proletariat, i.e., the C.P.I. (M-L), the revolutionary peasant struggle in Bihar enters its second phase, the phase of armed guerrilla struggle. The Party members, the guerrillas and the revolutionary peasants fighting under the leadership of the Party — all were immensely enthused and hailed the formation of the Party with a series of powerful and successful assaults on the class enemy."

In last August and September, it continued, the peasant guerrillas launched four attacks on the enemy in the District of Muzaffarpur with the Mushahari region as its centre, in which, 6 class enemies were killed, 16 injured, property worth Rs. 20,000 confiscated, documents of land and hand-notes worth lakhs of rupees destroyed. They also frequently attacked the notorious landlords under the conditions of "encirclement and suppression" operations released by the reactionary police, thus greatly boosting the morale of the guerrillas and the peasants, and badly frightening the enemy.

Recalling the first phase of peasant struggle in Mushahari, the article said, the first mass upsurge that overtook the Mushahari region had as its background continuous and all-round struggles between the landlords and the peasantry in about 12 villages with a

population of about 10,000 people. After the heroic struggle of the Naxalbari peasantry, a new consciousness dawned upon them, the consciousness of fighting for the political power. The poor peasant youths began studying Mao Tsetung Thought and very soon grasped the essence of the agrarian revolution. In April of 1968, under the leadership of the Party, peasants in Ganga-pur forcibly, i.e. with arms in hands, harvested the standing crops from the landlords' land in broad daylight and drove out landlords and their goondas, which tremendously enthused the peasantry of the whole Mushahari region.

The article went on: Soon, the peasants fought a 5-hour-long battle with the armed forces of the most notorious landlord of the area, Bijli Singh, who had to retreat with serious injuries to dozens of his men. The humbling of this very powerful landlord by the poor peasantry had a magic effect on the neighbouring villages. The landlords grew panicky and the peasants became further courageous and far more determined. Now they felt that the landlords could be beaten and driven out if peasants were united. On August 15, 1968, under the leadership of the Party, peasants in Mushahari organized armed guerrilla procession with several thousand peasants, which put forth the slogans: Land to the tillers, Naxalbari path, our path, and shouted: Long live Mao Tsetung.

In the harvest season, the Party aroused the peasant armed forces to seize crops on the land forcibly occupied by the landlords. Peasants and cadres clashed with police who were sent to suppress them, and quite a number of police officials received serious injuries.

Now the class solidarity had taken shape in the course of fighting. People began treating landlords and the reactionary regime alike. They also considered the entire toiling peasantry as one entity bound by blood relations.

It pointed out: "Now, the peasant struggle had reached the stage when it could be developed only by guerrilla struggle. The organized counter-revolutionary violence could only be resisted by organized revolutionary violence; either the peasants and the Party would surrender arms and bow down to the feudal authority in the village and obey the orders of the reactionary state or they should carry forward the democratic revolution by launching armed struggle, the basic form of which is guerrilla struggle. Only guerrilla struggle could now sustain and develop the peasants' resistance."

It went on to criticize some erroneous notions which prevailed in the first phase of the Mushahari struggle. One of these notions has been that without sufficient economic inducements the peasantry could not be organized for a political struggle. However, this wrong notion based upon the discredited theory of the "backwardness of the masses" has been completely shattered in the Mushahari struggle. Facts have proved that the peasants were for the political struggle, for a struggle to destroy feudal authority in the village and build their own authority step by step. This has been borne out by the fact that suffering at the hands of police and landlords, the peasants and cadres, instead of being demoralized, became more determined in opposing the reactionary regime and drew nearer to the Party. The lesson was, as Chairman Mao has put it: **"We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing."**

The second erroneous notion is excessive reliance on modern firearms. The contemptuous attitude to the traditional weapon paralyzes the initiative of the people. The total strength of the people can not be applied against the enemy at a given time, if maximum use of traditional weapons is not made. This notion runs counter to the concept of people's war formulated by Chairman Mao and must therefore be liquidated for ever.

The third erroneous notion is that only with the help of experts, i.e., those who have already done some fighting or those who have had some training, can guerrilla actions be launched. This notion too had proved a powerful obstacle and we had to struggle hard to overcome it.

In summing up the experiences of armed struggle in this area, the article said, the first lesson is: "Great

success in launching guerrilla actions could be achieved as the Party and the guerrillas completely depend on the people. In all circumstances, whether gathering intelligence about the position of the enemy and the police or while moving in the areas or in taking shelter for rest or for food supplies or when conducting raids or when retreating and advancing, our guerrilla force depends on the active support of the people."

"The second lesson is that when massive police patrolling is resorted to by the enemy, i.e., in conditions of 'encirclement and suppression' campaign launched by the enemy, smaller guerrilla units alone can effectively and efficiently operate."

"The third lesson is that the art of continuing guerrilla actions and conducting political propaganda and building up of revolutionary organization in condition of 'encirclement and suppression' campaign launched by the enemy must be mastered."

"The fourth lesson is that we must place absolute faith in the landless and poor peasantry." "The Party must also be built up from amidst these two classes." "The main thing is to recruit the Party member and the guerrillas from the above two classes and equip them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is the main method of building the revolutionary Party and a people's army while conducting armed struggles."

"The fifth lesson is that we must tirelessly work to rally the middle peasants around the banner of agrarian revolution." "It must be realized that without having the firm support of the middle peasant revolution cannot win. Sectarianism in this regard has to be combated and vigorous efforts to that end are absolutely necessary."

The article pointed out: The impact of armed guerrilla struggle in Muzaffarpur District has been tremendous on the whole political situation in our state. "In areas contiguous to Muzaffarpur, particularly in Darbhanga and Champaran, the peasantry has been roused and our organization is developing with a rapidity hardly witnessed before. In fact the entire North Bihar seems to be shaken out of its trance and it can be said with certainty that the approaching months would find many Naxalbaris there."

In conclusion, the article said: "Our Party... is being steeled and tempered in the fire of agrarian revolution, it is being Bolshevised. The Party ranks and the masses have shown boundless faith in revolution and Mao Tsetung Thought and are marching confidently for building up reliable revolutionary base areas in Bihar and liberate the entire Indian people from imperialism and its lackeys."

Report on Armed Peasant Struggle by Debra Thana Organizing Committee of Communist Party of India (M-L)

THE Indian monthly *Liberation* carried in its December 1969 issue a report on the revolutionary armed peasant struggle in Debra, West Bengal, by the Debra Thana Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). The report sums up the experience of the Communist Party of India (M-L) in leading the peasants' armed struggle in Debra.

The report begins with a quotation from Chairman Mao: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. When we say 'imperialism is ferocious', we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.

"Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic. This is another Marxist law. The Russian people's revolution followed this law, and so has the Chinese people's revolution."

The report says that the heroic peasants of Debra have realized the truth of Chairman Mao's teaching from their own experience in the struggle against local tyrants, evil gentry, *jotedars* (landlords) and usurers. They said: "How can a *jotedar* ever wish good to others? A butcher never lays down his knives, and will never become a Gautama Buddha."

The report reviews briefly the history of the peasant movement in Debra. In 1967, a surging wave of class struggle started in the area, the whole area under the Debra police station shook as poor peasants in their thousands demonstrated. The unbending and stiff attitude of the *jotedars* and the rich peasants only increased the class hatred of the landless peasants. They did not remain satisfied only with their demand for wage-increase but called for a fight to the finish against the entire *jotedar* class. Their struggle began to overstep the pale of economic demands. They openly raised the slogan: "We will return blow for blow" in a tit-for-tat struggle against the *jotedars* and usurers. Their own struggles helped them to realize better that

they must wage armed struggle against the armed counter-revolution.

The report severely denounces the "United Front" government of West Bengal which was controlled by the Indian revisionists for its sabotage and suppression of the armed peasant struggle in Debra. It says: When the peasants' armed struggle in Debra entered a new phase under the inspiration of the peasant struggle in Naxalbari, warrants were issued by the "United Front" government against the comrades who had taken part in the struggle. This government, on its last day in office, promulgated a reactionary decree banning meetings, demonstrations and carrying of weapons in this area. It openly collaborated with the *jotedars* and jointly launched their counter-offensive against the peasants. Under these circumstances, there was no way to carry forward the movement other than by means of guerrilla activity, by forming secret squads and annihilating the class enemies. Thus, the question of seizure of power appeared as a natural and inevitable question.

The report points out: The formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), its political resolution, and the teachings of Comrade Charu Mazumdar tremendously encouraged the organization at Debra to form guerrilla units by fighting against all kinds of opportunism and legalist illusions. Comrades in the organization at Debra placed the experience of the people's struggle before the people and the ranks in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings; they pointed out with modesty their own past weaknesses and they also pointed out the treachery of the Indian revisionist leadership. While doing this they put forward annihilation of class enemies by guerrilla method as the task. The effect was surprising. Work began to progress very rapidly, and the guerrilla unit was ready for action within one and a half months. The progress made in these one and a half months was like a big leap forward. The experience of these one and a half months helped us to realize how tremendous was the significance of Chairman Mao's teaching on mass line: "From the masses, to the masses."

The report says: On October 1, 1969, a demonstration of about 1,000 armed peasants attacked the house

of a notorious *jotedar*, Kanai Kuiti. The revolutionary peasants seized his gun and cartridges, confiscated his stock of hoarded rice, clothes and mortgaged articles, and burnt all his documents relating to land. Moreover, we managed to move our combat force to safety without a scratch on them. So we could use our entire strength in subsequent attacks. The seizure of the gun and the cartridges changed the mood of our cadres and struck fear in the hearts of our enemies. Since then, the guerrillas have taken more revolutionary actions. All these actions could not have been carried out so smoothly without the wholehearted support of the local people.

The report stresses the importance of keeping close ties with the masses and doing propaganda among them. It points out: "In the plains where the masses serve as our jungles and hills we must carry on political propaganda along with guerrilla actions." Relying on the masses is a thing that has to be learnt. We must defy all difficulties and fear and go among the masses — not once but repeatedly. The conspiracy of the ruling classes to cause dissensions among us can be smashed only by making our political propaganda regular and more concrete. We can wage people's war in Debra only by carrying on political propaganda and guerrilla struggle simultaneously.

Summing up the experience of the peasant armed struggle in Debra, the report points out: "Ours is a protracted people's war and the enemy is now much

stronger than we. Our weapon is Mao Tsetung Thought and our method guerrilla struggle." In order to annihilate large numbers of the enemy, there must be accurate investigation of his movements. We must "depend on the local squad or the people of the village where action is to take place, because it is they who have the most detailed information about the movements of the class enemy."

The report adds: Ours is a protracted people's war and our path has twists and turns. But our future is bright. If we do not prepare ourselves mentally in this way we are sure to fall prey to defeatism and frustration. We must repeatedly stress inside our Party what Comrade Charu Mazumdar has said: "Let us eliminate the defeatist mentality and be inspired with the inevitability of our victory."

The report says that it is necessary to turn the personal hatred of the peasants against the *jotedars* into class hatred. This must be taken as a matter of principle by the Party members and the guerrillas alike.

The report ends with: "Long live the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)!"

"The present armed struggle in Debra will continue!"

"Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

(Continued from p. 17.)

Thought and a Communist Party member, experimented on himself to a depth of 18 *fen*. Ignoring the danger and carrying out repeated trials, he finally gained experience in inserting the needle deep in the area near the eye. Then he treated Kao Fei-fu by this method of deep insertion. After several such treatments, Kao regained his sight. With tears in his eyes, he shouted excitedly: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Based on the experience obtained in the first case, comrades in the clinic restored the sight of more than 30 people whose blindness had been caused by leucoma. As the news spread, more and more patients came to this clinic and many cases were of a more complicated nature.

When this new method of acupuncture produced little effect on an old woman, the clinic's staff studied Chairman Mao's philosophical writings. Applying Chairman Mao's teaching "**The principle of using different methods to resolve different contradictions is one which Marxist-Leninists must strictly observe,**" they examined the patients one by one, made a comprehensive analysis, and found that this old woman was

blinded by cataract and only another method of treatment could help her.

Led by the battalion Party committee, the clinic's comrades began trying to locate new points for needling on themselves. For days on end, they tried needles of various sizes and lengths on the area around their eyes and used different methods of handling the needles. After several months of trials, they discovered six new points. By inserting needles in the new points they enabled the old woman to regain her sight within a short period of time.

In dealing with blindness due to cataract, they found that the effect differed even when the same manipulation was used at the same point. To improve the therapy, they continued experimenting with the different manipulations in the area near their own eyes and made remarkable progress. In the short period of three months, they treated 89 patients suffering from different types of cataracts and 90 per cent of these cases proved effective.

Witnessing this clinic's achievements in treating eye diseases, eye specialists from big hospitals and medical colleges as well as other visitors all praised its medical personnel, saying: "P.L.A. men armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can work wonders."

A Battle to "Heal the Wounded, Rescue The Dying"

—How Chinese doctors and engineering and technical personnel saved Nepalese friends

A MOVING story of how three Chinese doctors attached to the Chinese engineering and technical team saved three seriously injured Nepalese friends after overcoming many difficulties such as lack of adequate medical equipment and poor conditions was on the lips of the people in a village in Barabise, Nepal.

It was dusk one day last summer when the Chinese engineering and technical personnel helping Nepal build the Sun Kosi hydroelectric power station came back to their quarters from the work site. Just as they got back, a group of Nepalese friends carried in three seriously injured people for the Chinese doctors to give emergency treatment. The three persons were Rom Bahadur, his wife Lelam and their 9-year-old son who lived in Tumnmuthali Village, 14 kilometres away from the living quarters of the Chinese technical personnel.

Two days ago, rocks and earth washed down by mountain torrents caused by heavy rain in the early hours had crushed Bahadur's hut and the whole family was buried under. Their neighbours had immediately come to their rescue and dug them out. But they found that the whole family had been seriously injured.

The Chinese doctors immediately examined them carefully and found that Lelam had four fractured ribs at the left side of her back, and the fractured bones had pierced her lung and hemopneumothorax had developed. She breathed with extreme difficulty. In addition, there were wounds on her head, forehead, right shoulder and left thigh. In particular, she was in the 8th month of pregnancy and the fetus had suffered a violent shock. At that time her pulse beat extremely feebly and her blood pressure was dropping. She was in a coma. The injured boy had eight wounds on his head, the biggest one with the skin torn off 19 cm. by 8 cm. and the cranium was exposed. He was also in a coma as the result of excess bleeding and concussion. Bahadur's left forearm was fractured. The greater part of his right ear was torn. They were all serious cases. The woman and the boy had to be operated on immediately.

There were only three Chinese doctors there and there were no X-ray apparatus, laboratory equipment and apparatuses for bone surgery. To perform the complex operations under such poor conditions was a great difficulty to the Chinese doctors. But if the patients were to be sent to a hospital in Kathmandu

for treatment they would have to travel more than 80 kilometres over steep mountain roads. Apart from the jogging adding to the suffering of the patients, the delay might be fatal. At this critical moment, the Chinese doctors again studied the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." The great leader's teaching greatly inspired them. The enthusiastic encouragement of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel and Nepalese friends present strengthened their confidence and they decided to surmount every difficulty and do their utmost to save the three Nepalese.

Emergency treatment began at once. The Chinese engineering and technical personnel and the Nepalese friends present actively helped the Chinese doctors make preparations for the operation. They cleaned up a room, put up beds there and then boiled water for cleaning the patients' wounds.

In the course of the operation, the Chinese doctors overcame many difficulties resulting from the lack of necessary equipment. As there was no X-ray apparatus, the doctors had to study and examine over and over again the woman patient's rib fractures to reach a correct diagnosis. They finally succeeded in joining up the fractured ribs.

The boy's head wounds were clotted with blood and mud. His wounds were filled with cotton wool and mud, and pus had developed. They carefully cleaned the wounds—removed the cotton wool and squeezed out the pus—sterilized them and then stitched them up. After more than five hours of intense work, they finally finished their operation.

At this time, the hemopneumothorax of the woman patient got worse and her breathing became more difficult. It threatened to be critically dangerous. Though it was deep in the night, the Chinese doctors and the Chinese engineering and technical personnel who were helping them in the operation, ignored hunger and exhaustion and gave full play to the style of "courage in battle, fearlessness of fatigue and sacrifice, and continuous fighting." They once again plunged themselves into giving emergency treatment till the woman patient was out of danger.

The day after the operation, the boy patient suddenly ran a high temperature of 41 degrees centigrade, and the fever persisted for nearly six days. It was very difficult to correctly diagnose the case as there was no laboratory equipment to make the necessary tests. After careful examinations and many joint consultations, the Chinese doctors made the correct diagnosis and gave him proper treatment. They pulled the boy through the crisis speedily.

After more than half a month of treatment and nursing care, the boy's head wounds were healed and he was up and about. The woman patient could leave

her bed and walk. Bahadur's injuries were in the main healed. When the news of their recovery reached their friends and relatives, they all came to visit them. The visitors expressed warm thanks to the Chinese friends for saving the lives of the whole Bahadur family.

When Bahadur, his wife and son left the Chinese engineering and technical personnel upon recovery, Bahadur said with emotion, "I'll never forget that the Chinese friends have saved my whole family. The Chinese are like my blood brothers." Raising his healed left hand, he said in high spirits, "Now I can work with this hand again."

Chinese Doctors Restore Ateke's Speech

— Chinese medical team curing deaf-mutes in Yemen

A FORMER deaf-mute, Ateke has regained her power of speech, thanks to the Taizz group of the Chinese medical team working in the Arab Republic of Yemen. This Yemeni girl was the first deaf-mute in the Yemen to be treated and cured by the Chinese doctors in 1969.

Like a spring breeze, the glad tidings travelled through the streets and lanes of Taizz. "Chinese doctors have cured Ateke!" The news spread to other cities and the countryside, raising the hopes of other deaf-mutes who flocked to see the Chinese doctors. Within a space of some two months, more than ten deaf-mutes, including ones from the mountain village of Al Hajariyah, the mountain town of Rahidah bordering on Southern Yemen, the province of Al Bayda on the southeastern border and the key port of Hodeida in the southwest, arrived at Taizz to ask the Chinese doctors for treatment. A number of Yemeni friends living abroad also made the long journey home, bringing their deaf and dumb relatives to Taizz. After careful treatment, seven deaf-mutes can now hear and speak again, six are virtually cured and the rest are responding to treatment.

Until now many Yemenis were much distressed because they could find no remedy for their deaf-mute relatives. Hoping against hope, they sought the advice of foreign doctors. However, these doctors refused to admit deaf-mutes into the hospital, saying there was nothing that they could do about their affliction. The father of one deaf and dumb child told the Chinese doctors: "I took my child to someone who is supposed to be a specialist in neurotic diseases. But he has a heart of stone and told us that deaf-mutes are incurable. I begged him to help. But he perfunctorily prescribed a few ampoules of analgin and vitamins for the patient."

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese medical workers have strong feelings of proletarian internationalism. The Taizz group made up its mind to try acupuncture so as to rid the Yemeni deaf-mutes of their disability.

But any new-born thing must go through a process that is filled with twists and turns before growth becomes certain. In giving acupuncture treatment to deaf-mutes abroad, the Chinese doctors came up against quite a few problems. Some Yemeni friends had no idea that acupuncture therapy was a cure for deaf-mutes. Patients were frightened by the long needles sticking into their bodies and did not co-operate with the doctors as well as they should have. There were also difficulties in training the patients to enunciate properly after they had regained their hearing. However, the Chinese doctors armed with Mao Tsetung Thought were not discouraged at all. They explained at length to the patients' relatives how other deaf-mutes had been cured so as to bolster their confidence in acupuncture. To put a patient completely at ease, the doctors would first use the long needles on themselves in order to convince him that there was no danger. They would show the patient photos of acupuncture in *China Pictorial*, a magazine published in Peking, and explain by signs what wonders these silver needles could work on deaf-mutes, so as to strengthen his faith in acupuncture. For example, this was what they did in the case of Ateke. After a comparatively short period, the Yemeni girl got over her first difficult stage, and soon regained her hearing.

But it was no easy thing to train the deaf-mutes in the Yemen to speak, since they were not all at one place. What was the solution? Acting upon Chairman Mao's teaching that one must show a "boundless sense of responsibility" in one's work, the Chinese doctors and interpreters gave the patients vocal exercises, taught them to utter simple words and converse in short sentences. At the same time, they asked the patients' relatives and others to help them practise. It was through such efforts by the Chinese doctors that Ateke was able to clearly say "papa" and "mama." Ateke's parents were overwhelmed with joy to hear their daughter addressing them for the first time in more than ten years! With tears in their eyes, they excitedly told their neighbours: "Our daughter Ateke can speak now! The Chinese doctors have cured her!"

People of Asian and Pacific Region Angrily Spurn U.S. Imperialist "God of Plague" Agnew

- Nixon government's vicious attempt to make Asians fight Asians is bound to end in shameful defeat.
- Collusion and contention between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism prove both are enemies of the Asian people.

BESET with difficulties at home and abroad, the Nixon government recently sent its No. 2 chieftain Spiro Agnew to a number of countries and areas in the Asian and Pacific region and to sneak into China's sacred territory of Taiwan Province for conspiratorial activities in an effort to press ahead with its "new Asian policy." Nevertheless, just as Nixon did during his visit to Asia last July, Agnew also brought utter disgrace to himself on his trip. With intense hatred for U.S. imperialism, the people in many countries and areas rose in powerful anti-U.S. waves and angrily gave the U.S. imperialist god of plague the boot. This shows that whatever new tricks and schemes the Nixon government resorts to, they are doomed to ignominious failure in the face of the people of the Asian and Pacific region.

Spiro Agnew made his Asian and Pacific tour from December 29, 1969 to January 17, 1970. Although he brought along large numbers of U.S. secret agents as bodyguards and was heavily protected by local troops and police everywhere he went, the broad masses of the people, defying ruthless suppression, staged one impressive demonstration after another in protest over U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war.

As soon as he set foot in the Philippines, the first stop of his trip, several hundred furious students of this Asian land held a huge demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy. Breaking through the reactionary police and troop cordon, the heroic students charged Agnew's car and threw a home-made bomb at him. On the eve of Agnew's arrival in Malaya, there were leaflets and slogans on the walls in the streets of Kuala Lumpur, saying "Agnew get out of Malaya! U.S. aggressor get out of Malaya!" Agnew found himself in a worse plight in Australia and New Zealand, U.S. imperialism's "allies." During his two-day stay in Australia, the people staged repeated protest demonstrations. They shouted: "Go home, you murderer!" and "Go home C.I.A.!" The protest marchers not only hurled tomatoes and rotten eggs at Agnew's car, but also set upon the U.S. special agents and fought the reactionary police and troops sent to

suppress them. Likewise, when Agnew turned up in Auckland in New Zealand, he was confronted by a powerful demonstration. The demonstrators shouted: "Agnew out!" In spite of a police cordon five lines deep, the demonstrators besieged Agnew's hotel day and night. So frightened that he dared not show his face, Agnew shook in his boots at the anti-U.S. struggle of the people in the Asian and Pacific region. Every time he went out, he rode in a bullet-proof car. This has fully exposed the paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism, which is fierce-faced but faint-hearted.

Agnew's so-called visit came at a time when the revolutionary movement of the people in the Asian and Pacific region is surging vigorously and Nixon's "new Asian policy" has suffered successive defeats. Ever since Nixon took office, he has been working overtime to get the United States out of its impasse in Asia through counter-revolutionary dual tactics. He has cooked up a so-called "new Asian policy" in a vicious attempt to make Asians fight Asians. He tried to rig up a U.S. imperialist-manipulated "Asian collective security system" to put out the raging flames of the revolutionary struggle of the Asian people and to stabilize U.S. imperialism's position in this part of the world. However, this "new Asian policy" has brought fear and uneasiness to the U.S. puppets in Asia. Under these circumstances Nixon hastily sent Agnew to the Asian and Pacific region to push the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy barely five months after his own visit to Asia. During his trip, whether he was in the Philippines, Thailand and south Viet Nam or in Malaya, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, Agnew time and again consoled the reactionary authorities in these places, trying to boost their morale and assuring them of the U.S. determination to carry out its "commitments" and "defence commitments." He brazenly clamoured that "as a Pacific power, we will remain in the Pacific," that there would be "no change in American policy," that the United States would "protect" Southeast Asia from "communist aggression and menace" and that "the United States would not leave the Southeast Asian countries in the lurch." To quell the raging flames of the armed

struggle of the Asian people, Agnew shouted about stepping up the arming of U.S. imperialism's puppet troops. During his "visit" to Thailand, he assured the Thanom clique that the United States would speed up the supply to it of 20,000 M-16 rifles for the suppression of the armed struggle of the people of Thailand. On the Viet Nam question, apart from vigorously pushing the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war of aggression, he made a big noise that U.S. troops, who are vainly trying to perpetuate the occupation of south Viet Nam, would continue to hang on there.

Agnew's activities also show that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are colluding and contending with each other in the Asian region out of their counter-revolutionary needs. Since the Soviet revisionists trotted out their sinister "Asian collective security system" proposal, U.S. imperialism has been apprehensive over its colonial interests in Asia. It was precisely to counter Soviet revisionist social-imperialist contention that Agnew made a hullabaloo in Malaya, where Soviet revisionism has made heavy inroads, about the U.S. determination to promote "regional co-operation" in Asia. This is further proof that both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are the enemies of the Asian people.

During his activities in Asia, this deputy chieftain of U.S. imperialism had the audacity to sneak into the Chinese territory of Taiwan Province to firm up the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, a political mummy rejected long ago by the Chinese people. This clearly reveals that U.S. imperialism is still pursuing its counter-revolutionary policy of hostility towards the great socialist China. It was at this time that the Soviet revisionists on their part actively co-ordinated with U.S. imperialism in the plot to create "two Chinas," repeatedly describing Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, as a "country." This has completely revealed their reactionary features as social-imperialists.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "**All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.**" Rapidly declining U.S. imperialism will definitely not take its defeat lying down. But in the face of the surging revolutionary struggle of the Asian people, all of U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary trickery will be of no avail. No panacea can save it from its doom.

Reactionary U.S. Ruling Circles Going Further Down Road of Fascization

REACTIONARY U.S. ruling circles are working overtime to strengthen their fascist rule at home in the face of the unprecedented upsurge in the people's movement in the United States. They are resorting to a bloody reign of terror in a futile last-ditch struggle. Their outrages have further exposed their diabolical features as the enemy of the American people and served to accelerate the latter's awakening.

To step up their fascist rule at home, these reactionary ruling circles often summon thousands upon thousands of fully-armed troops and police to ruthlessly suppress the American people. For example, in April 1968, the U.S. Government called in over 70,000 troops and police to stem the angry tide of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression then sweeping the whole country, and arrested tens of thousands of Black people. Falling back on fascist repression has become more serious since Nixon came to power. On January 20, 1969, he used more than 20,000 troops and police to quell the masses demonstra-

ting against him. Last May, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles employed hundreds of troops and police who used bullets, bayonets and poisonous gas to hold back demonstrating University of California students. One student was killed and many wounded. Last August, thousands of troops and police were called out in Chicago to crack down on demonstrators. In Washington, last November, the Nixon government deployed more than 40,000 troops and police who used sandbags and other means to set up fortifications in an effort to repress the people opposing the war of aggression in Viet Nam. All this shows that reactionary U.S. ruling circles have quickened the pace of fascization and are relying more and more on the bayonet to maintain their reactionary rule at home.

One of the important methods the reactionary U.S. ruling circles employ to intensify their fascist rule is persecution of progressive organizations and the slaughter of progressives. In recent years, the reactionary ruling circles have always regarded the

Progressive Labor Party and the Black Panther Party, which advocates armed self-defence for Black people, as a thorn in their side. They have been doing everything they could to persecute them. Repeated raids have been made on their offices, and their leaders and functionaries have been arrested, jailed and even murdered. Last December 4, reactionary U.S. authorities openly shot and killed two Illinois Black Panther Party leaders. It was reported that from January 1968 up till now, a total of 28 members of the party were killed by fascist police. The reactionary U.S. ruling clique not long ago unjustifiably sentenced to death an Afro-American who had taken part in the 1968 Cleveland struggle against violent repression.

The U.S. reactionaries have vainly tried to undermine the American people's revolutionary struggle by stepping up their spying activities. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and other spying agencies have used such vile means as bugging, tape-recorders and secret agents to keep American citizens and progressive organizations under surveillance. The U.S. Government recently made a big noise about how it has the "power" to engage in bugging and make use of tape-recordings. During the farce it put on in Chicago in its trial of participants in the 1968 demonstration in that city against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, the U.S. Department of Justice sank to the level of using recorded speeches as "evidence," shouting that the president would "assess the reasonableness" of using this despicable method and thereby openly legalizing the fascist spying activities against the American people.

In addition, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles have been further reinforcing their troops, police, prisons, courts and other state apparatus. Using the slogan of maintaining "law and order," these reactionary

ruling circles have given hundreds of thousands of National Guardsmen special training aimed at squelching the people's revolutionary struggle. They have set up Gestapo-type "tactical patrol forces" in New York, Chicago and other places. Recently they added large numbers of police in Washington, New York and other cities. Supported by the Nixon government, many states in 1969 enacted "laws" to suppress the student movement. Prisons in the United States are constantly filled with Afro-Americans involved in the struggle against violent repression, young Americans opposing the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and other political prisoners. Reactionary U.S. ruling circles have also set up many concentration camps all over the country. With the connivance and support of the reactionary U.S. authorities, many undisguised fascist organizations in the country have become more and more rampant.

However, the fascist dictatorship of the reactionary U.S. ruling circles has taught the broad masses of the American people by negative example and are rousing them to stiffer and stiffer resistance. In Chicago, workers, students and people from all strata recently held rallies, strikes and other demonstrations in a vehement protest against the reactionary U.S. ruling clique's fascist atrocity of killing two Black Panther Party leaders there. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and the workers' and student movements are all developing in depth.

The fact that the reactionary U.S. ruling circles have resorted to the means of fascist dictatorship fully reflects the rapid decline and decay of U.S. imperialism whose desperate death-bed struggle will only speed its doom.

Growing Impoverishment of American Working People

MORE and more serious poverty and hunger is the lot of tens of millions of people in the United States, self-styled "richest" country in the world. Indicative of U.S. imperialism's daily decline, this is the result of the increasing ruthless exploitation and plunder of the people by U.S. monopoly capital.

Like it or not, the U.S. weekly *Time* had to admit that in the United States which claims to be a country

of "unparalleled abundance," "another nation dwells in grinding deprivation. It comprises 29,700,000 Americans... They are the men, women and children — black, white, red, yellow and brown — who live below the 'poverty line.'"

One by one, the White House masters have turned in vain to trickery to do away with the American people's strong discontent for and resistance to the

monopoly capitalist blood-suckers. Thus, John Kennedy trumpeted his "new frontier," Lyndon Johnson glibly talked about "the great society" and "the war on poverty," and Richard Nixon preached so-called "new federalism" and "new humanism." All these, however, are sheer humbug. The American working people's standard of living is getting lower and lower and their misery greater and greater.

U.S. monopoly capital has cast tens of millions of Americans into the abyss of unemployment and semi-employment and made them the victims of hunger and disease. For instance, Afro-American woman Lucille McDaniel earned 35 dollars a week as a housemaid but had to pay 112 dollars a month for rent. Everett Williams of Maine, a white, earned his living by looking after a parking lot and potato-digging. He could not afford rent and had to live with his wife and eight children in a dilapidated trailer. Because of a broken leg, he missed much of the potato-digging season. In capitalist society, unemployment means losing everything. The U.S. press is full of reports of the miserable life of people like these two.

Many old people in the United States have been fired after working for capitalists all their lives. Plagued by poverty and disease, some are unemployed for a long time; others eke out an extremely miserable existence in their old age by living on very meagre "pensions." A retired old worker gets about 800 dollars a year. But a "conference on hunger" convened recently by U.S. official quarters conceded that a minimum income of 5,500 dollars is required for an American family of four to keep body and soul together. Thus, large numbers of retired old workers are cast into the depths of poverty and hunger.

Living below the "poverty line" as defined by U.S. official circles, most of the tens of millions of the poor make do in crowded slums. Even the U.S. bourgeois press cannot hide the fact that "crumbling three-storey apartment buildings and huge, rotten frame houses" are common there, "the pervasive odor of human urine and rat droppings" can be smelt everywhere, "the bite of wind or snow through a wall of rotten bricks" can be felt, and "rats skitter across the floors at night and children play among the garbage cans."

Some U.S. bourgeois journals have had to admit that the poor often have nothing to eat. Some Kentucky coal-miners have only potato peelings for lunch.

The impoverishment of the ordinary American worker and other labouring people is becoming graver

as a result of intensified aggression abroad and stepped-up exploitation and oppression at home by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles. According to greatly watered-down figures published in the U.S. press, prices increased 30 per cent and taxes more than doubled in the past ten years because the monopoly capitalist class, going after fatter profits, shifted financial difficulties caused by its policy of aggression and expansion abroad on to the working people. On the average, the American people in 1969 paid 36 cents out of every dollar they earned for taxes, the highest record in U.S. history. From January to November, prices of consumer goods in the United States went up 5.7 per cent, the highest in the last 18 years. Real wages of the American workers have dropped year after year, and last year's fall was the most drastic.

The U.S. press has disclosed that the shadow of impoverishment has begun to loom large over so-called well-to-do families with "medium-incomes," and they "have to learn new tricks every year, just to stay even." Many people have to try to take on extra jobs and sell more of their labour power. Even so, many still find at the end of the year that "between inflation and taxes they are worse off this year than last." Consequently, they have become more and more fed up with the U.S. ruling circles. They curse "those blood-suckers in Washington" and "the affluent society" bragged about by U.S. rulers, as well as "all those dazzling statistics and ever rising curves" the latter played up as an indication of "the affluent society." They say that all this is "a giant con game." Some have openly said: "I'd quit paying taxes tomorrow if there was someone to lead the revolt." Last April 15 when the U.S. federal government collected the income tax, people in a number of U.S. cities held demonstrations and meetings to protest the ruthless extortion of the people by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles.

Confronted with this situation, the U.S. capitalist magazine *Life* recently admitted that the "average citizen is furious." It said apprehensively, "There is real political dynamite in this widespread anger." More than once, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has said with alarm that the United States faces "a social crisis."

The daily impoverishment of the broad masses of the American working people will further sharpen the class contradictions in the United States and will certainly bring about a more vigorous people's revolutionary movement in the 1970s. The more desperately the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique carries out its reactionary domestic and foreign policies, the faster it approaches its doom.

ROUND THE WORLD

MALAYA

Puppet Cliques Feverishly Step Up Arms Expansion

THE Rahman-Razak and the Lee Kuan Yew puppet cliques, the lackeys of U.S. and British imperialism in Malaya, are feverishly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. These devoted menials are out to extinguish the raging flames of the Malayan people's revolutionary armed struggle in the service of U.S. imperialism whose aggressive policy is to use "Asians to fight Asians."

In making public the "Malaysian" financial budget for fiscal 1970 on January 15, Razak, fascist chieftain and vice-premier of the "Malaysian" puppet regime, clamoured for quickening the tempo of the expansion of the police and armed forces. It was reported that Razak's financial budget contains a sharp increase in military expenditure. The so-called "defence" and "internal security" appropriation in 1970 hits 803,200,000 "Malaysian" dollars, making up more than 25 per cent of the total budget expenditure, or 245,200,000 "Malaysian" dollars more than the previous fiscal year's military outlay.

To make up the huge financial deficit due to feverish arms expansion, the Rahman-Razak puppet clique begged for additional hand-outs from imperialism and brazenly proclaimed a big tax increase in order to more ruthlessly squeeze the Malayan people. Judged merely by the figures Razak listed, the tax burden on the Malayan people this year will be increased by 132,700,000 "Malaysian" dollars.

This puppet clique's frenzied arms expansion plan has won the praise of U.S. imperialism. Talking like a boss, U.S. ambassador to "Malaysia" J.W. Ridman commended Razak's new "financial budget" as very appropriate. Ridman also bragged about the flow of more U.S. monopoly capital into Malaya in the coming years

as a reward for the Rahman-Razak clique.

In the past few years, U.S. imperialism has penetrated Malaya in the political, economic and military fields in a big way. Agnew, one of U.S. imperialism's top men, recently slunk into Malaya for the purpose of clamping tighter control on the Rahman-Razak clique and the Lee Kuan Yew clique and dragooning them into expanding their reactionary armed forces to serve as cannon-fodder in the U.S. imperialist counter-revolutionary strategy.

It was reported that since the neo-colonialist product "Malaysia" was spawned in 1963, U.S. imperialism has instructed this puppet regime to work hard at enlarging its reactionary armed forces. Following the national massacre engineered by the Rahman-Razak puppet clique last May, the expansion of the reactionary armed forces has been carried out at an accelerated pace. Last spring, Razak announced a plan to set up three new infantry battalions, but this was increased to nine battalions in June. Last autumn, this puppet regime began setting up "security regiments" in many states.

With regard to the air force, U.S. imperialism ordered another of its stooges, the reactionary Australian Government, to supply ten fighters to this puppet clique last year. Moreover, the clique itself is ready to spend 60 million U.S. dollars to purchase 16 supersonic jet planes.

This puppet clique is also vigorously expanding its navy. The puppet "chief of naval staff" recently called for beefing up the "Malaysian" navy by one-third, in both warships and personnel, within two or three years.

In Singapore, the Lee Kuan Yew clique is also moving heaven and earth to expand its reactionary armed forces at the bidding of U.S. imperialism. In the 15 months ending this March, 337 million dollars (Singapore currency) were ear-

marked for its armed forces, accounting for one-third of its annual budget expenditure, or five times the spending on its armed forces in 1968.

U.S. imperialism has not only supplied this clique with arms and ammunition for the expansion of its reactionary armed forces, but also set up a munition factory in Singapore in partnership with it. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is pulling out all the stops to grab the military bases in Singapore, including the huge air force and naval bases, from British imperialism. When U.S. imperialist No. 2 chieftain Agnew recently went to Singapore for sinister activities, he openly declared: It is highly probable that the United States will handle the naval bases in Singapore after the withdrawal of British troops.

However, the feverish arms expansion and war preparations of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in Malaya can in no way check the vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle in Malaya and other Southeast Asian countries. Just as the "Voice of the Malayan Revolution" radio pointed out recently: In the great decade of the 1970s, the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle will rage everywhere in Malaya and Southeast Asia. No matter how desperately U.S. imperialism and its lackeys—the Rahman-Razak clique and the Lee Kuan Yew clique—struggle, they cannot escape their inevitable doom.

JAPAN

Sato Rigs Up a More Reactionary Cabinet

Rigging up a more reactionary cabinet on January 14, the Prime Minister of the reactionary Japanese Government Eisaku Sato shouted that his government would more actively serve U.S. imperialism's "new Asian policy." Recent actions by Sato have further exposed the ambitions of the reactionary Japanese Government to embark on aggression and expansion abroad by intensifying its collusion

(Continued on p. 31.)

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Big Successes in Technical Innovations for China's Major Industrial Cities

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Grasp revolution, promote production" and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the working class in Shanghai, Shenyang, Tientsin and Harbin, China's major industrial cities, has deepened the mass movement for technical innovations and made tremendous achievements. Since the beginning of 1969, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the industrial and mining enterprises in these cities have introduced more than 20,000 new products, techniques, technological processes and materials. A number of these reached or surpassed advanced world levels. All this has brought about profound changes in production techniques in these industrial bases and vigorously thrust the growth of their industrial production forward.

After our great leader Chairman Mao issued the order "**The working class must exercise leadership in everything**" more than a year ago, the working class, under the leadership of the Party, went into the scientific and technical research departments which had long been dominated by a handful of bourgeois technical "authorities" and "experts," and took power over technical matters in factories and mines. Thus, working class' leadership over science and technology was put into practice. Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, workers

in these cities increased their determination to excel imperialism, revisionism and all reaction in time and speed in technical development. They have scaled one technical peak after another in the vigorous mass movement for technical innovations.

Workers in Shanghai's machine-building and power-equipment, metallurgical, chemical, instruments and meters, shipbuilding, textile and light industries successfully introduced in 1969 many techniques that are up to advanced world levels. These include techniques in electronics, new automatic control and microbiological chemistry. The machine-building and power-equipment industries have begun using such new technological processes as cold forging, cold extrusion, pressure casting and precision casting. Pure oxygen top-blown converters, continuous ingot casting and other new advanced techniques have been adopted in the metallurgical industry. The mass drive for technical innovations in the textile industry has resulted in converting decades-old equipment into high-speed and highly efficient machines whose consumption of materials is low.

By using the silicon controlled electronic technique, machine-building workers in Shenyang succeeded in obtaining an average one-third reduction in the number of machine tool parts and turned out a batch of uniquely Chinese designed new machine tools up to advanced world levels.

Tientsin workers scored big successes in developing the electronics industry last year. They victoriously produced a number of small and minimal-sized electronic elements and high-grade, precision electronic

products. They also applied an automatic control technique up to the advanced world level to various kinds of machine tools, steam engines and pressure systems, thereby greatly raising the level of automation in industrial production.

In 1969 workers in Harbin successfully trial-produced a large capacity chemical equipment — urea synthetic tower. This equipment is Chinese designed, made and installed.

In developing the technical innovation movement, workers in these cities have constantly kept a firm grasp of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carried out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and further eliminated the remaining pernicious influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "relying on experts to run factories," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi in the industrial departments. All this laid a good foundation for the mass technical innovation movement.

An outstanding feature of 1969's technical innovations on the industrial front was giving full play to the role of the "three-in-one" technical innovation group in which the workers are the main force and revolutionary cadres and technicians take part. Using ideological revolutionization to lead technical innovations forward, a "three-in-one" technical innovation group of the Shenyang Cable Plant designed and produced by themselves a 330,000-volt ultra-high tension cable up to advanced level in only nine months.

While developing the technical innovation movement, workers in

Shanghai, Shenyang, Tientsin, and Harbin are advancing their production in depth and breadth and are determined to bring about still better achievements to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

Shanghai Worker-Captains Mature in Struggle

NURTURED by Mao Tsetung Thought, a number of Shanghai worker-captains who used to be sailors, stewards or stokers are rapidly maturing. Captains trained directly from among Shanghai workers over the past three years increased more than five-fold compared with the total trained in well over the previous ten years. These worker-captains have contributed to the motherland's socialist construction.

In conjunction with the rapid development of socialist construction, China's longest river, the Yangtze River, is faced with an ever heavier transport task. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the maritime transport departments used the pretext that "the Yangtze River course is circuitous and narrow" to prohibit ocean-going ships from navigating it. An ex-sailor on the 10,000-ton ship *Taching No. 15* Wang Hua-fu became its captain during the Great Cultural Revolution. Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought, he mobilized the masses to carefully analyse and study the course, currents and shoals in relation to the Yangtze River and worked out effective measures. A group was formed to pilot the ship collectively, in which Wang Hua-fu was the head and three sailor-steersmen took part. United as one, the crew waged a valiant struggle in sailing this twisting Yangtze course and finally carried out the amazing feat of piloting a 10,000-ton ship into and out of the Yangtze. After its three trial navigation runs, 10,000-ton ships are now being piloted into and out of the Yangtze and also are able to sail at night.

When the *Zhandou No. 21* pulled into port at Yantai in February 1968,

worker-captain Meng Shao-tang was immediately met by an order from his superior. The order told him that a foreign freighter was in danger after hitting a reef near Sangtao Island some dozens of nautical miles from Yantai port. The *Zhandou No. 21* was ordered to get full steam up immediately and hurry to the stricken vessel. The temperature was 20 degrees C. below zero at the time. An ordinary cargo ship without ice-breaking equipment, the *Zhandou No. 21* could only move forward very slowly. Defying every kind of difficulty and danger, Meng Shao-tang led the seamen in navigating the ship over an arduous course for a long time and finally reached the freighter. A speedy rescue operation got the foreign vessel out of danger. The internationalist spirit shown by the rescuers won them high praise from the freighter's seamen and captain.

Transforming Nature To Get High Yields

PERSEVERING in putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of production, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of the Nantang Production Team in the Chengchiao Commune, Haiyen County, Chekiang Province, have gathered high grain and cotton yields for three consecutive years. They have obtained outstanding average per-mu yields on a large area — 314 jin of ginned cotton and more than 2,000 jin of grain.

Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Nantang Production Team was influenced by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which brought losses to its collective economy. Both grain and cotton yields were low. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, studied and applied the "three constantly read articles" in a living way and relentlessly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish spread by Liu Shao-chi as the "extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number

of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households," and "put work points in command." This greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and helped firmly implant the idea of farming for the revolution. Applying the Eight-Point Charter* for agriculture personally drawn up by Chairman Mao, they vigorously engaged in capital construction on the farms, including soil improvement and land levelling, and made and accumulated large quantities of fertilizer. By winning a good harvest in 1967, they raised the average per-mu yield of ginned cotton and of grain to 180 jin and more than 1,000 jin respectively.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, however, were not satisfied with these results. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," they conscientiously summed up their experience and energetically grasped revolution and promoted production. Grain and cotton yields nearly doubled in 1968. Per-mu yield of the team's 101-mu cotton crop averaged 314 jin of ginned cotton; per-mu yield of its 47-mu grain crops averaged 2,104 jin.

Pests and floods seriously affected the team last year. The poor and lower-middle peasants gained strength from Chairman Mao's works and were unflinching in the face of difficulties. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province as their examples, they battled the elements and the class enemies. As a result, the average per-mu yield of grain again exceeded 2,000 jin and that of cotton also remained at a high level.

*Based on the experience of mass practice and the result of scientific research, our great leader Chairman Mao summed up the measures for increasing farm yields in eight points, known as the Eight-Point Charter. They are: building water conservancy works, additional application of fertilizer, soil improvement, use of good strains, rational close planting, plant protection, innovations in farm implements, and field management.

(Continued from p. 28.)

with U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism.

Sato not only retained the services of those chief members of the former cabinet who actively plotted for overall collusion with U.S. imperialism and frantically suppressed the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, but he also tossed in some other reactionary pro-U.S. politicians who have been fiercely plumping for arms expansion and war preparations.

After the new cabinet was formed, Sato raved that his government would "maintain the Japan-U.S. security treaty" and make "contributions" to U.S. imperialism's "new Asian policy." In his January 16 "instructions" to Yasuhiro Nakasone, newly appointed director-general of the "defence agency," Sato laid "special emphasis" on the "necessity" of arms expansion and war preparations and told Nakasone to fan up militarist sentiments. He said: It is an important task at present to imbue Japanese nationals with the spirit of in-

dependent defence and raise the morale of the "self-defence forces."

Kiichi Aichi, who kept his post as foreign minister, declared on January 16 that the "joint communique" issued last November by Sato and U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon would be the "keynote of Japan's diplomacy in the 1970s." Besides stressing that Japan must maintain "friendship" with the United States and "strengthen the friendship and amity" with the Soviet Union, he howled that Japan's expansion in Southeast Asia would be "the most pressing task in foreign affairs." Aichi also brazenly stated that the Sato government's policy of hostility towards socialist China "will not change for the present."

At the same time, the reactionary Japanese Government has been stepping up its collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, which has long been spurned by the Chinese people. On January 15, the day before Aichi made his statement, Osamu Itagaki, Japanese "ambassador" to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, met the polit-

ical mummy Chiang Kai-shek and talked at length with him about the "friendship" between Japan and the Chiang gang. On January 19, Aichi had a talk with the "ambassador" of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to Japan, assuring him that Japan's "policy of maintaining friendly relations" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang "will remain unchanged."

Eager to act as a stalking-horse for U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, Sato went to the United States last November for conspiratorial talks with Nixon and brought the military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to a new stage. The formation of the more pro-U.S. and more reactionary cabinet is an important move by Sato to realize their sinister schemes.

However, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' smug calculations are merely bubbles. No matter how the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries stir up trouble, they can never escape their inevitable doom.

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